

# Marine Conservation Zones

Natural England's advice to Defra on recommended Marine Conservation Zones to be considered for consultation in 2015

*December 2014*

Natural chalk arch - Cromer shoal © Natural England/Rob Spray





## **Marine Conservation Zones**

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**December 2014**

## Executive summary

Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs) are an important tool in England's protection of the marine environment and support the government's requirements under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (MCAA). Defra will take decisions regarding MCZs based on sound evidence, and Natural England's evidence-based, scientific advice will be used to support these decisions. This will help to ensure that the government can create successful, well-managed MCZs.

It is important to note that this advice document has been written for Defra to assist it in deciding which recommended MCZs to designate. As such it is a complex and technical document, intended to be read by technical and policy experts within Defra who are already familiar with earlier stages of the process. It explains in detail the specific steps and considerations which Natural England took to produce this advice. The intended readers in Defra benefit from prior knowledge and experience of the process, which commenced in 2009.

We recommend that stakeholders less familiar with the overall process but interested in our advice on specific sites read the separate Site-specific Advice document (Annex 9) which provides a summary of the advice for each recommended MCZ (rMCZ) which is a candidate for consultation in Tranche 2. It is intended to help interested stakeholders to more easily view all relevant information on a specific site. For each rMCZ, the information provided in the tables in Section 4 of this document has been extracted and any additional advice provided to Defra is explained.

In July 2012, Natural England and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) submitted our advice package on the recommendations made by the four regional MCZ projects (JNCC and Natural England, 2012a) and the subsequent amendments report in December 2012 (JNCC and Natural England, 2012b). Since then considerable amounts of new data have become available that are pertinent to features within the rMCZs. Features refer to species, habitats and geological or geomorphological entities for which MCZs are identified and managed. This included information provided during a public consultation conducted by Defra in 2013 on 31 Tranche 1 MCZs, of which 27 were subsequently designated in November 2013.

Defra has requested that Natural England provide updated advice on a further 29 inshore sites. This is to help Defra identify sites and their constituent features for public consultation on a second tranche of rMCZs. This includes 21 of the rMCZs recommended by the regional MCZ projects, and the addition of 12 undesignated features to 8 of the Tranche 1 MCZs designated in 2013, of these we have advised on five new features in 4 Tranche 1 sites and re-submitted advice on 7 features from 2013 in 4 other sites which were not designated at that time. We have also provided advice on extra features within the regional MCZ project recommended sites that were identified through new survey data. JNCC has provided complementary advice on offshore sites.

This report provides Natural England's advice for each rMCZ which is a candidate for consultation in Tranche 2. This advice builds on, but does not repeat, the site-specific information provided in 2011 in the Selection Assessment Documents compiled by each regional MCZ project and submitted as part of the Final Recommendations Reports, the site-specific advice given in the 2012 SNCB advice and the subsequent amendments report.

We have assessed scientific confidence in the evidence for feature presence and extent and we have recommended a general management approach (GMA) for each feature which is based on the consideration of feature condition and which includes our assessment of the relative risk of damage to or deterioration of each feature.

Please note that the term GMA replaces the term conservation objective used in previous advice as it was subsequently decided by Defra that since the conservation objective for all features being protected within an MCZ is favourable condition, the term 'general management approach' would be used to describe the approach required to either maintain a feature in, or recover it to, favourable condition.

Key findings from our assessments:

Since our 2012 advice, further data have become available that have increased our understanding of the presence and extent of the features within the rMCZs. Presence and extent are the technical terms to describe the location and area covered by a feature within a site. This assessment has used 416 datasets in total, which include dedicated verification surveys for MCZ features.

We assessed confidence in presence and extent for 371 features from 21 rMCZs and two existing Tranche 1 MCZs. We have also resubmitted unchanged 2013 advice on confidence in presence and extent for nine undesignated or additional features in six<sup>1</sup> existing Tranche 1 MCZs, giving a total of 380. Of the 371:

- 205 features are original features proposed by the regional MCZ projects
- 163 features are new features identified through the feature confidence assessment process for Tranche 2 sites
- Three are new features in designated Tranche 1 sites

Overall this has led to a modest increase in our scientific confidence of feature presence and extent for those features originally proposed. Section 4.2.1 discusses the reasons for increases and decreases in confidence in presence and extent. In summary:

- 25% of assessments for feature presence have increased in confidence, 26% have decreased and the largest proportion, 49% remain unchanged.
- 37% of assessments for feature extent have increased in confidence, 22% have decreased and 41% remain unchanged.
- We now have high/high or high/moderate confidence in presence/extent for 44% of original regional MCZ project features, moderate/moderate confidence in 18%, low confidence (moderate/low, low/low) in 23% and no confidence in 9%.

We provided updated advice on the GMA for 289 features, excluding those regional MCZ project features found to have no confidence in presence/extent from the confidence assessment, and those new features with moderate/low or below confidence in presence/extent. Of the 289, 173 are features recommended by the regional MCZ projects, 110 are new features, and six were new GMAs for undesignated features in five Tranche 1 MCZs. We have resubmitted our 2013 GMAs for a further six undesignated features in three Tranche 1 MCZs.

In summary:

- We advise changing the GMA for 25 features in 10 sites; 159 regional MCZ project features remain unchanged. Of the 25 features, we recommend changing four from recover to maintain in

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<sup>1</sup> Whilst no new evidence was available for presence/extent for the undesignated or new features in these Tranche 1 MCZs, an updated vulnerability assessment was carried out on 3 sites as new activity data or information about the pressures on the features was available.

favourable condition, and 21 from maintain to recover in favourable condition.

- We advise a GMA of maintain in favourable condition for 68 of the new features, including three additional features in Tranche 1 sites. We advise a GMA of recover to favourable condition for the remaining 48 new features including three features in Tranche 1 sites.
- We have identified that 14 of the 21 rMCZs and three new features in existing Tranche 1 MCZs have features which are at high risk of damage or deterioration.

When compiling our advice we have endeavoured to comply with the Government Chief Scientific Adviser's guidelines for preparing scientific advice. Our assessments followed published peer-reviewed protocols and used the best available evidence at the time. Our advice has been comprehensively checked and quality assured through our internal systems and has also undergone external peer review by two independent scientists. Overall we are confident that our advice is a quality-assured product, fit for purpose, to assist the government to make decisions on the designation of MCZs.

## Acknowledgements

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## Frequently used acronyms

BS – Balanced Seas  
BGS – British Geological Survey  
BSH – Broad-scale habitat  
CCO – Channel Coastal Observatory  
Cefas – Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science  
CO – Conservation Objectives  
COG – Conservation Objective Guidance  
Defra – Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs  
EA – Environment Agency  
EMS – European Marine Site  
ENG – Ecological Network Guidance  
ERCCIS – Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and Isles of Scilly  
EUNIS – European Nature Information System  
FAP – Feature-Activity-Pressure  
FOCI – Feature of Conservation Importance  
FS – Finding Sanctuary  
GI – Geographic Information  
GIS – Geographic Information System  
GMA – General Management Approach  
HIWWT – Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust  
HOCI – Habitat of Conservation Importance  
ICG-C – OSPAR Intercessional Correspondence Group on Cumulative Effects  
IER – Independent Expert Review  
IFCA – Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority  
IOW – Isle of Wight  
IQI – Infaunal Quality Index  
ISCZ – Irish Sea Conservation Zones  
JNCC – Joint Nature Conservation Committee  
KWT – Kent Wildlife Trust  
MALSF – Marine Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund  
MarLIN – Marine Life Information Network  
MCAA – Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009  
MCZ – Marine Conservation Zone (pMCZ = proposed Marine Conservation Zone; rMCZ = recommended Marine Conservation Zone)  
MESH – Mapping European Seabed Habitats project  
MMO – Marine Management Organisation  
MPA – Marine Protected Area  
NBN – National Biodiversity Network  
NE – Natural England  
NG – Net Gain  
Nm – Nautical mile  
OS – Ordnance Survey  
OSPAR – The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic  
pCLZ – Proposed Co-location Zone  
PSA – Particle size analysis  
QA – Quality Assurance  
SAC – Special Area of Conservation

SAP – Science Advisory Panel  
SNCB – Statutory Nature Conservation Body  
SOCI – Species of Conservation Importance  
SPA – - Special Protection Area  
SSSI – Site of Special Scientific Interest  
UID – Unique identifier  
UK BAP – UK Biodiversity Action Plan  
VA – Vulnerability assessment  
VMS – Vessel monitoring system  
WFD – Water Framework Directive  
WoRMS – World Register of Marine Species

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose of this advice

This report contains Natural England's formal advice to Defra on 21 recommended Marine Conservation Zones (rMCZs) in English inshore waters and the addition of new features to a further eight MCZs designated in 2013. This advice is the result of analysis of new evidence gathered and/or processed since July 2012. The advice is designed to enable Defra to make informed decisions about MCZ designation.

## 1.2 About Natural England and its role in Marine Conservation Zones

Natural England is a Defra Non-Departmental Public Body and advises government on matters relating to nature conservation in England and in English territorial waters out to 12nm. Natural England's remit is defined in the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (as amended by the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 section 311(1) and (2)).

Natural England has a statutory and advisory role in the identification and delivery of MCZs.

- Statutory role: We have a statutory power under section 127 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (MCAA) to provide advice and guidance as to:
  - (a) the matters which are capable of damaging or otherwise affecting any protected feature(s)
  - (b) the matters which are capable of affecting any ecological or geomorphological process on which the conservation of a protected feature(s) is (wholly or in part) dependent
  - (c) how any conservation objectives stated for an MCZ may be furthered, or how the achievement of any such objectives may be hindered
  - (d) how the effect of any activity or activities on an MCZ(s) may be mitigated
  - (e) which activities are, or are not, of equivalent environmental benefit (for the purposes of section 126(7) (c)) to any particular damage to the environment (within the meaning of that provision).
- This advice or guidance may be given either in relation to a particular MCZ or MCZs or generally to public authorities or more generally. We have a duty to provide this advice to public authorities if they request it.
- Advisory role. We also have a wider role in relation to MCZs:
  - Identification of MCZs: Natural England and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) were asked by Defra to run a stakeholder-led process to identify MCZs.
  - Monitoring of MCZs: section 124(3) of the MCAA provides for the appropriate authority<sup>2</sup> to direct JNCC and Natural England to monitor MCZs.
  - Reporting on MCZs and the Marine Protected Area (MPA) network: section 124 of the MCAA outlines the reporting requirements on the appropriate authority and we expect to provide advice to inform this. JNCC will assess the MPA network as a whole.

## 1.3 About this document

This report provides Natural England's analysis, for each rMCZ, of confidence in the evidence for feature

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<sup>2</sup> In the MCZ Project area the appropriate authority is the Secretary of State.

presence and extent, a consideration of feature condition and proposed General Management Approach (GMA) for each feature and our assessment of the risk to each feature. A further analysis has also been incorporated considering whether sites and features have sufficient data in order to be designated (JNCC and Natural England, 2014). This report updates the assessments undertaken for the advice provided in July 2012 (JNCC and Natural England, 2012a) and the subsequent amendments report in December 2012 (JNCC and Natural England, 2012b) using new evidence from:

- processed and submitted results of subtidal and intertidal verification surveys undertaken by the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas), the Environment Agency (EA) and Natural England during 2012 and 2013;
- data entered onto Marine Recorder up to a cut-off date of the end of February 2014, including new Seasearch survey records gathered in 2012 and 2013 and;
- data provided independently from spring 2013 up to the data cut-off point.

Annex 9 of this report contains a series of site-specific advice documents. These are 'stand-alone' advice summaries for each rMCZ collated on a site-specific basis in order for readers to quickly view the advice pertaining to a single rMCZ.

Our advice focuses on evaluating the evidence underpinning the regional MCZ project site / feature recommendations. It does not discuss in detail social and economic considerations of designating MCZs as this is outside Natural England's remit and will be covered in Defra's Impact Assessment.

#### **1.4 Standards and principles applied in writing this advice**

Natural England followed all relevant aspects of the MCZ advice protocols<sup>3</sup> when producing this advice. These cover aspects of assessing confidence, quality assurance, document management and style and high-level principles. These protocols were developed jointly with JNCC for the July 2012 advice to government and all technical protocols went through an independent external review process. In addition, JNCC and Natural England developed supplementary guidance on aspects of the practical application of Protocol E (JNCC and Natural England, 2013a).

Natural England also has a series of internal standards that Natural England staff follow in delivering work to ensure all advice provided and all decisions made by Natural England staff meet Natural England's Evidence Strategy (Natural England, 2012) and the Government Chief Scientific Adviser's Guidelines on the Use of Scientific and Engineering Advice in Policy Making (Government Office for Science, 2010). These standards include:

- Evidence Strategic Standard (Natural England, 2013a)
- Analysis of Evidence Standard (Natural England, 2013b)
- Communicating and Publishing Evidence (Natural England, 2013c)

##### **1.4.1 Quality management process**

The evidence and advice in this report has been through a quality management process. The specific quality control methods used through each separate confidence assessment process are detailed in Section 3.

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<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140605090108/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/marine/mpa/mcz/mczproject/adviceprotocols.aspx>

In addition, Natural England commissioned an external peer review by two independent marine scientists to quality assure a representative sample of our advice in order to ensure that the protocols had been correctly applied and that the audit trail and evidence used for decisions was clear (Annex 8).

The output results tables were also internally quality assured by Natural England's Marine Evidence Principal Specialist, the Marine Manager for Designations and Deputy Chief Scientist<sup>4</sup>. This initial report was reviewed and signed off by Natural England's Chief Scientist.

In addition this final published document has been further quality assured by the Marine Director and Executive Director.

### **1.5 Understanding confidence levels for the different assessments**

Throughout this document Natural England provides advice on our confidence in data and judgements. How confidence is assessed and described can vary between the different assessments.

In Section 4.2 we describe our scientific confidence in the evidence for presence and extent of features. Confidence here is assessed using Protocol E, which sets out the data that must be present to achieve different levels of confidence, such as habitat maps or point records (JNCC and Natural England, 2012c). Where we have low confidence in the evidence for feature presence or extent this may be due to a single record, habitat maps being based on modelled data only, or records being older than 12 years for species or temporally variable habitats. Where we have no confidence in the evidence this is due to a lack of data for presence or conflicting data that show the presence of a different feature instead of the feature recommended.

In providing our advice on the proposed GMA in Table 5 we have provided advice on our confidence in the condition of features following Protocol F (JNCC and Natural England, 2012d). Where there is a lack of direct monitoring evidence, condition is assigned based on the vulnerability assessment process, which provides a proxy of feature condition. This looks at sensitivity of features to pressures and exposure of features to pressures. In this assessment we have taken account of the confidence of the sensitivity of features to pressures, taken from ABPmer (2010). The guidance on describing the vulnerability assessment process (Natural England and JNCC, 2011) discusses its inherent uncertainties and where this method is applied our confidence in feature condition is scored as 'low'.

### **1.6 Links to JNCC advice**

Both JNCC and Natural England have followed the same overarching protocols to assess evidence and provide advice and have continued working closely together. This has ensured that Defra can be confident that our advice is produced to the same standard.

The advice from JNCC to Defra will be made available on the JNCC website and is available via the following link: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6658>

### **1.7 Recommended Marine Conservation Zones in inshore waters**

The 21 rMCZs that this advice covers are listed below as originally presented by the regional projects. They are listed here in order of regional MCZ project: Balanced Seas, Finding Sanctuary, Irish Sea Conservation Zones, Net Gain:

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<sup>4</sup> The Marine Manager for Designations and Deputy Chief Scientist undertook this quality assurance review on behalf of the Director and Chief Scientist.

- The Swale Estuary
- Dover to Deal
- Dover to Folkestone
- Norris to Ryde
- The Needles
- Bembridge
- Yarmouth to Cowes
- Utopia
- Studland Bay
- Mounts Bay
- Runnel Stone (Land's End)
- Newquay and The Gannel
- Hartland Point to Tintagel
- Bideford to Foreland Point
- North of Lundy
- West of Walney (including proposed co-location zone)
- Allonby Bay
- Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds
- Holderness Inshore
- Runswick Bay
- Coquet to St Mary's

The addition of new features is proposed for the following MCZs designated in Tranche 1:

- Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuary
- Beachy Head West
- South Dorset
- Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges
- Torbay
- Upper Fowey and Pont Pill
- The Manacles
- Fylde



## 2 Background to this advice

### 2.1 Regional MCZ projects

JNCC and Natural England established the MCZ Project in 2008 to develop stakeholder recommendations on:

- the location, size and shape of MCZs;
- the features to be protected within the MCZs;
- the conservation objectives of the MCZs; and
- an assessment of environmental, economic and social impacts of the proposed regional MCZs, presenting the results in a draft formal Impact Assessment document.

Four independent regional MCZ projects covering the south-west (Finding Sanctuary), Irish Sea (Irish Sea Conservation Zones), North Sea (Net Gain) and south-east (Balanced Seas) were established to engage stakeholders to develop their recommendations. In September 2011 the regional MCZ projects delivered their recommendations to JNCC and Natural England with 108 MCZs and 65 reference areas recommended (Balanced Seas, 2011; Irish Sea Conservation Zones, 2011; Lieberknecht et al, 2011; Net Gain, 2011).

### 2.2 SNCB advice to government July 2012

JNCC and Natural England provided joint formal advice to government in July 2012 (JNCC and Natural England, 2012a). As summarised by Defra (2011a), Defra requested that our 2012 advice to government should contain:

- Advice on the creation of an ecologically coherent network of MPAs
- An overview of the regional MCZ project process used to identify possible MCZs
- JNCC and Natural England's view of the regional MCZ project recommendations
- An assessment of the most at risk sites/priority sites for protection
- An assessment of the scientific certainty of the regional MCZ project recommendations

That advice document was submitted to Defra alongside the regional MCZ project final recommendation reports and the regional MCZ project Impact Assessment materials as part of the MCZ Advice Package on 18 July 2012. It contains our formal advice to government on the science behind the regional MCZ project recommendations, the quality of the ecological data and our views on the overall regional MCZ project process. The report runs to over 1,500 pages including technical annexes setting out the detailed assessments.

### 2.3 Additional advice to Defra

In 2012, Defra asked JNCC and Natural England to provide further advice on the level of certainty in the draft conservation objectives of the rMCZ features. Advice was requested for the features in sites which were good candidates for designation in the first tranche. The advice was requested to provide additional assurance that the conservation objectives for features in proposed first tranche sites were appropriate.

The assessment to inform this advice was undertaken in July 2012 after agreeing the approach with Defra's MPA Network Project Board and was provided to Defra separately from the Statutory Nature Conservation Body (SNCB)'s statutory advice on MCZs recommended by the regional MCZ projects. The report was published as supplementary advice in December 2012 (JNCC and Natural England, 2012e).

### 2.4 SNCB advice amendments report

Following the submission of the July 2012 advice, JNCC and Natural England became aware of some factual errors and omissions within the advice document. An amendments report was therefore

developed to highlight and address those errors and omissions which could have led to misinterpretation or misunderstanding of our advice.

As part of the amendments report, Defra requested further detail on the audit trail for the assessment of our confidence in presence and extent of features using the evidence in the July 2012 advice. 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. 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 it developed its consultation material. The changes made in this way were included in the amendments report.

The amendments report was published in December 2012 (JNCC and Natural England, 2012b). It should be noted that the amendments report does not provide an update on new information available for the recommended MCZs.

## **2.5 Defra MCZ consultation**

On 12 December 2012, Defra launched the 12-week public consultation on Marine Conservation Zones, proposing 31 rMCZs for possible designation in 2013 (Defra, 2012). The choice of sites put forward by Defra was based on the levels of confidence in scientific evidence and the balance between the conservation advantages and the socio-economic costs of designating a site. Defra asked consultees to provide any new information on the 31 proposed MCZs (pMCZs) and the constituent features that would support or affect their designation. The consultation closed on 31 March 2013 and following this Defra forwarded to Natural England those responses that were considered to contain ecological evidence that would inform the confidence assessments in the proposed features, and also socio-economic information that would inform the vulnerability assessments. This information, with other evidence supplied since our earlier advice, was used to inform our 2013 advice on 25 inshore pMCZs (Natural England, 2013d).

## **2.6 Tranche 1 advice reports**

Natural England provided formal advice to government in November 2013 on the 25 inshore pMCZs (Natural England, 2013d) consulted on in 2013. This advice contains updated assessments for confidence in the presence and extent of features and vulnerability assessments for all regional project recommended features within the 25 pMCZs. The updated assessments incorporated newly available ecological evidence, socio-economic activity evidence and evidence submitted during the consultation process. Assessments of site risk and confidence in GMA are also included as part of this advice package.

### 3 Processes used for compilation of 2014 advice

#### 3.1 Assessing confidence in feature presence and extent

##### 3.1.1 Aims of this section

The aim of this section is to describe how evidence was analysed to assess our confidence in the presence and extent of proposed features within the rMCZs in English inshore waters being considered for consultation in Tranche 2. In undertaking this assessment new data have been considered where available.

This advice focuses on 21 rMCZs which were last evaluated in our 2012 advice. The emphasis in the 2012 advice was to evaluate the evidence underpinning the specific regional MCZ project site / feature recommendations, whilst in the current advice, as for Tranche 1, further assessments are made of the confidence in the presence and extent of features within the rMCZs, including for additional features where evidence now supports this. Throughout this process, the following questions were considered:

- 1) Is there measurable or verifiable evidence for the presence of the features, ie broad-scale habitats (BSHs), Features of Conservation Importance (FOCI), geological/geomorphological features of interest, and non-Ecological Network Guidance (ENG) features, in the site?
- 2) Is there evidence of the spatial extent or distribution of these features in the site?

##### 3.1.2 Evidence used in 2014 advice

Since our 2012 advice, considerable amounts of new data have become available that are pertinent to features within the rMCZs. This assessment used evidence available to Natural England which can be identified under six main categories. These were:

- 1) **Evidence that has become available for analysis since the 2012 advice packages.** This evidence may not have been processed in time for inclusion in previous analyses or not been available due to specific licence and confidentiality conditions (see Table 29, JNCC and Natural England, 2012a).
- 2) **Defra-funded verification surveys (MB0120).** This was a data-gathering exercise led by Cefas in partnership with Defra, the EA, JNCC and Natural England. 'Verification surveys' were conducted at a number of rMCZs to increase the knowledge of rMCZ features with lower confidence. Not all of the data collected through these surveys were available before the cut-off period for inclusion in the automated assessment process.
- 3) **Evidence submitted through responses to the Defra consultation for Tranche 1.** Consultation responses were received during the Tranche 1 consultation period that related to Tranche 2 sites. Those identified as including pertinent biological and physical data relating to the Tranche 2 sites were forwarded to the Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies (SNCBs) by Defra. The Tranche 1 public consultation ended on 31 March 2013.
- 4) **Datasets identified through the Independent Expert Review process (MB0116).** The MB0116 contract involved an in-depth review of MCZ ecological evidence led by ABP Marine Environmental Research Ltd (ABPmer), and was designed to build on and extend the evidence-specific work of the regional MCZ projects (ABPmer, 2013). This contract was commissioned by Defra following a recommendation from the independent Science Advisory Panel (SAP) that the evidence base for MCZs required further review. The report found that the majority of the most relevant data sources had already been used by the regional MCZ projects. However a number of new data sources not used in the 2012 assessment were found through the MB0116 work and were taken into consideration for the 2014 pre-consultation advice.

**5) New evidence supplied by partner organisations eg Wildlife Trusts.** In early 2014 the Wildlife Trusts and other evidence providers including Seasearch were contacted by Natural England and asked to supply any datasets that would inform on Tranche 2 sites and features that we may not already have had. A large number of datasets were received and analysed for their suitability for the confidence assessment process before being presented to the Evidence Panel for a decision on their inclusion. Those that met the Evidence Panel criteria were then incorporated into the confidence assessment process (see Section 3.1.4). This data call had a cut-off date of 15 February 2014.

**6) Photographic evidence.** Photographic evidence supporting rMCZ features was submitted from several sources including Natural England regional staff, partner organisations, and contractors, as well as through the Defra Tranche 1 consultation, and supplied during the Tranche 2 pre-consultation period. The methodology and quality assurance process for this evidence is outlined in Section 3.1.5.

All evidence sources relating to these six categories are detailed in Table 1 in Section 4.2.2, Table 2 in Section 4.3 and in the Site-specific Advice in Annex 9. For the purposes of the Tranche 2 pre-consultation process, Natural England considered all data received or notified to us by 15 February 2014. In certain cases where data were received after the cut-off and contained pertinent ecological information relating to proposed features, but time did not allow their inclusion in the automated process, these data were used to inform the confidence assessment through expert judgement. Any changes in confidence as a result of data received in this manner were quality assured by Natural England's specialists and an audit of reasons made.

In order to prepare the data for analysis by the automated confidence assessment tool (see Section 3.1.5.1) data processing and standardisation was carried out by Natural England specialists. As part of this process a data schema was applied to all input data, defining the data attribution table and standardising the data fields. All particle size analysis samples were converted to BSHs using the European Nature Information System (EUNIS)-modified FOLK classification system (Long, 2006); all biotopes supplied were converted to ENG BSH and habitat FOCl using the JNCC Correlation Table showing relationships between the Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2006 versions) and Habitats listed for Protection (JNCC, 2009a); where necessary, Mapping European Seabed Habitats (MESH) confidence scores were calculated for new datasets (MESH, 2007). This process allowed all of the input data to be merged into one single master geodatabase as well as retaining the necessary information from the original data source. A dataset unique identifier (UID) was assigned to each dataset which corresponds to the 'evidence used' (see Table 2).

It should be noted that where there are multiple overlapping polygonal datasets showing extent of BSHs, Natural England used only the dataset with the highest confidence to avoid conflicts with less accurate habitat maps.

### **3.1.3 Evidence not used and reasons**

There were 11 verification surveys undertaken under the Defra contract MB0120 for which the results were not available in time for inclusion in the pre-consultation confidence assessment analysis as the data were in the process of being collected or analysed. This affects the following rMCZs: The Swale Estuary, Norris to Ryde, Yarmouth to Cowes, Mounts Bay, Runnel Stone (Land's End), Bideford to Foreland Point, Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds, Holderness Inshore, Runswick Bay, and Coquet to St. Mary's. The outputs from these surveys should be available to inform our post-consultation advice.

A number of other datasets from other sources were also not used. These were screened out by the Evidence Panel because they either were not available in a useable form prior to the data cut-off or did not inform consideration of proposed features in rMCZs. Evidence screened out for the latter did not contain

ecological information pertaining to MCZ features within the site or represented the opinions of stakeholders regarding designation of the site in question. Details of the screening process are discussed in Section 3.1.4 below.

### **3.1.4 Evidence Panel process**

The Natural England MCZ Evidence Panel was first established in May 2013 with the Terms of Reference being updated in February 2014 (see Annex 1). The role of the Evidence Panel is to assess all new and other pertinent ecological or physical evidence of relevance to ENG features and/or non-ENG features for rMCZs. The panel also considered evidence relating to features found in previously designated MCZs that are proposed for inclusion in the current Tranche. Members of the Evidence Panel were selected for their knowledge and experience with regard to analysing, interpreting and using evidence for site designations, and include representatives from Natural England, Cefas and JNCC. Suitability of evidence was determined using the following agreed screening criteria:

1. The evidence was submitted before a specified data cut-off date.
2. The evidence had not previously been used for production of SNCB Statutory Advice on rMCZs (which has already been included).
3. The evidence contains physical or ecological information pertinent to ENG features and/or non-ENG features for an rMCZ, or MCZ features found in previously designated sites, that are proposed for inclusion in the current tranche.
4. The evidence contains information on a potential MCZ feature.
5. The evidence could be converted into a Geographic Information System (GIS) format by a specified cut-off date.
6. The evidence is suitable for use in informing the confidence assessments in feature presence and extent. Suitability for use can include whether the evidence has been interpreted and is in a useable format eg raw multibeam data that cannot be interpreted prior to the data cut-off date is excluded.

The Evidence Panel convened on 11 March 2014 to assess and agree which datasets identified from the sources outlined in Section 3.1.2 should be included within Natural England's MCZ confidence assessment process. The minutes from the Evidence Panel meeting are available in Annex 2. The outcomes of the decisions made for each dataset are recorded in the Evidence Panel Audit Log, summarised below and available on request from Natural England.

Of the 141 datasets identified during the pre-consultation process, 42 datasets were put forward for inclusion in the automated confidence assessment. The remaining items of evidence were screened out on account of: 44 not being received by the data cut-off date; 5 not containing new evidence; 49 not being relevant to a Tranche 2 site or Tranche 1 feature in Tranche 2; and 1 did not contain physical or ecological information pertinent to ENG features and/or non-ENG features.

A key issue discussed at the Evidence Panel was that in August 2013 Cefas and the EA reported methodological differences between Cefas and Natural Resources Wales laboratories (formerly National Laboratory Service, Llanelli) for particle size analysis (PSA). The differences identified led to confidence in some results provided by the National Laboratory Service being questioned. Further investigation by Cefas and the EA concluded that PSA samples collected by Natural England contractors from intertidal rMCZs were likely to be affected by this issue. Following discussion the panel decided that the data would be retained only at EUNIS level 2 to support identification of the parent features. Further to this decision, Natural England checked whether contractors had used potentially affected PSA data to validate Phase 1

habitat maps. Where changes had been made on account of the potentially affected PSA data, the appropriate polygons were reverted back to their original Phase 1 in situ classification and confidences assessed accordingly.

### **3.1.5 Assessment of confidence in feature presence and extent**

#### **3.1.5.1 Overview of methodology and use of supplementary guidance to Technical Protocol E**

Natural England has considered new and existing evidence to assess confidence in the presence and extent of features for Tranche 2 sites. Importantly Natural England has not only provided advice for the features put forward by regional MCZ projects but has also identified and provided advice for additional features where the current evidence base suggests they may be present. This has been done to allow Defra to consider consulting on features which have been newly identified in recent survey work, or where the amount of evidence to support their inclusion may have increased. New features have not been assessed against the viability criteria within the ENG as undertaken by the regional MCZ projects for their recommended features. However, where Natural England has identified that the spatial extent of features is likely to be very limited this has been reflected in our advice (see Table 1).

Protocol E was originally written for use when assessing the features recommended by the regional MCZ projects (JNCC and Natural England, 2012c). The Technical Protocol E supplementary guidance paper (JNCC and Natural England, 2013a) was produced in order to (a) clarify the text of Protocol E so that it could be applied to new feature extent information and (b) provide specific guidance on the practical application of some aspects of Protocol E that had proved difficult and/or where the original text is ambiguous. Through this process an additional rule was introduced for the BSH and Habitats of Conservation of Importance (HOCl) confidence assessments to ensure that new high-quality point data from survey (eg drop-down video, benthic samples etc) could be used to support feature presence and extent assessments in the absence of habitat maps (JNCC and Natural England, 2013a).

Given the large number of features and datasets in inshore rMCZs, Natural England used an automated process to undertake an initial analysis of the data, to speed up the process and ensure consistency. Confidence assessments for the presence and extent of the features were assessed in line with the criteria outlined in Technical Protocol E and the supplementary guidance paper (JNCC and Natural England, 2012c; JNCC and Natural England, 2013a), particularly by applying guidance within Tables 2 to 6 of that protocol. Results were recorded for each feature within each rMCZ. For every assessment made an audit trail of decision making was recorded. There were four possible levels of confidence: no confidence, low confidence, moderate confidence and high confidence.

During the development of our Tranche 1 advice Natural England developed a procedure to identify which habitat features do and which do not co-exist in the marine environment, in order to build these ecological relationships into our automated analyses. Co-existence was subjectively defined as one HOCl having the potential to occur within 10m of another, but with the additional qualification that we then used expert judgement to decide whether HOCl could co-exist or not as a consequence of different depth and substrate requirements. Each HOCl was compared with every other HOCl in a matrix using Natural England specialist expertise alongside habitat descriptions from: the OSPAR List of Threatened and/or Declining Species and Habitats (OSPAR, 2008); the UK List of Priority Species and Habitats (UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)) (BRIG, 2007) and the JNCC Correlation Table showing the relationships between the Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2006 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection (JNCC, 2009a). In addition, a comprehensive literature search for specific references to habitats co-existing was carried out to identify supporting evidence. On the basis of the level of information on co-existence, a confidence score was attributed: high, moderate or low.

The quality assurance (QA) for the co-existence matrix applied during Tranche 1 (Natural England,

2013d) sought to verify the results of the co-existence analysis, through repeat scrutiny of each output by a different (and previously uninvolved) Natural England specialist, using additional corroboratory scientific literature. Only those feature combinations that were assigned high confidence for co-existence were used in the automated process to generate confidence for the relevant features.

Natural England and its consultants, Marine Mapping Ltd, used Technical Protocol E to generate confidence assessment flow charts. These flow charts are shown in Figures A3.1–A3.6 in Annex 3. The flow charts shown in this advice differ slightly from those published in Natural England's 2013 advice to Defra (Natural England, 2013d) as they reflect further discussions between Natural England and JNCC refining the confidence assessment process, to ensure consistency between both organisations and with relevant guidance. Fully detailed information of the automated confidence assessment process can also be found in Annex 3 with directions on how to navigate them.

### **3.1.5.2 Quality assurance of confidence assessments**

As outlined in Section 3.1.5.1 above, given the large number of features and datasets in inshore rMCZs, Natural England uses an automated process to initially assess confidence in the presence and extent of features. This automated process has undergone testing and QA conducted by Marine Mapping and a Natural England Geographic Information (GI) specialist prior to its use in the Tranche 2 confidence assessment process. The results of this automated process are recorded for each feature for each rMCZ on geodatabase with BSH and FOCI (HOCl and Species of Conservation Importance (SOCl)). An audit trail of decision making for each confidence assessment output is available on request from Natural England and all amendments to the master geodatabase logged.

Following the first run of the automated confidence assessment process undertaken to generate this advice, the results were subjected to an iterative national and regional internal QA procedure. The aim of the national QA exercise carried out by Natural England specialists was to check that the automated confidence assessment process had been carried out correctly, verify the generated outputs, and ensure all data standards and protocols were adhered to.

The first Tranche 2 national QA workshop was held over 5 days between 17 and 21 March 2014. During this process each 'pathway' within the Protocol E process was scrutinised using a sampling approach to verify a minimum of 20–25% of the overall outputs, ensuring incorporation of all possible variations in confidence results (ie low, moderate and high). A record of issues, discussions, decisions and actions was taken.

Following the first national QA, the first regional QA process was carried out between 2 and 4 April 2014. The primary aim of the regional workshops was to identify any instances where the outputs might seem to be at odds with expert local knowledge for further investigation. A record of issues, discussions, decisions and required actions was taken. To further enable appropriate external scrutiny of the results as well as consistency between approaches taken by Natural England and JNCC, external representatives from JNCC and Cefas were invited to attend the regional QA workshops.

A second national QA workshop was held on 8 and 9 May in order to verify all actions identified during the first national and regional QA procedures. A representative from JNCC again attended the workshop to ensure consistency in the application of Protocol E. Where changes in confidence had occurred during previous QA these were checked to verify the output results. The final results were subsequently circulated to the MCZ site leads and deputies for the second regional QA. Prior to final sign-off of the results, site leads were asked to pay particular attention to confidence assessments derived solely on the basis of the presence of two or three survey points and quality assure these confidences based on their site-specific knowledge and additional scrutiny of the underlying evidence. Furthermore, site leads were asked to

highlight any instances of newly identified SOCI which are specifically referred to in European Marine Site Regulation 33 / 35 Conservation Advice documents as contributing to or forming part of a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Where these links were identified these features were not put forward unless the SOCI was likely to occur within the rMCZ but outside the boundary of the SAC.

During the QA process several issues were identified that affected the outputs of the confidence assessment. Multiple records from the same date and location have the potential to artificially elevate confidence levels. Even though these multiple records might be generated legitimately eg based on multiple records from quadrats at the same location or dive pairs surveying in the same locality, they cannot be treated as truly separate records in the context of Protocol E. To account for this, these records were pooled together manually during the QA process and confidence adjusted accordingly.

Under Protocol E, EUNIS level 2 'parent' feature records can be utilised to infer confidence in EUNIS level 3 broad-scale habitats. However, at present the automated tool reads EUNIS level 2 from all broad-scale habitat records including those known to have a different EUNIS level 3 classification to that being scrutinised. This is considered to be a weakness of both the existing protocol and the automated tool and, if strictly applied, has the potential to result in artificially higher confidences for features that may not be present within the area concerned. Only moderate confidence can be achieved in this manner but, due to the high risk of error through assigning confidence based on parent feature in this way, relevant occurrences were identified and feature confidences manually downgraded from moderate (based on parent feature) to low.

Another potential artefact of the automated assessment process involving parent features was identified where certain BSHs can be assigned a higher confidence than each of their constituent habitat FOCI due to the differences in which confidences are calculated for BSHs and habitat FOCI. For example, A5.6 Subtidal biogenic reefs were identified at Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds rMCZ with moderate confidence in presence and extent. However, the habitat FOCI comprising this BSH – ross worm reefs (*Sabellaria spinulosa*), horse mussel (*Modiolus modiolus*) beds, and blue mussel beds – were each only assigned low confidence for both presence and extent due to limited data availability. Therefore, during the national QA process, the decision was taken to manually reduce the confidence in A5.6 as it seemed illogical to have moderate confidence in biogenic reef without there also being moderate confidence in at least one of the component habitat FOCI.

### **3.1.5.3 Photographic evidence process QA and decisions of note**

Photographic data supporting rMCZ features were incorporated into a geodatabase in order to enable interrogation and QA. Each photo was assigned a quality score from 1 to 3 based on the geographical accuracy of the photo location and how well it supported the feature using the criteria outlined in the Technical Protocol E supplementary guidance paper (JNCC and Natural England, 2013a). Only photos with a score of  $\geq 2$  were used.

Once compiled, the photo geodatabase underwent a quality control process during which Natural England marine ecologists examined all photos to ascertain whether they supported the features in question. Only photographic evidence that was scrutinised through this internal review was used for the assessment. As multiple reviewers were reviewing the photographic data separately, a random sample of 50 photos were assessed by all of the individuals involved in the quality control process to ensure consistency and address any issues in consistency between reviewers.

In addressing the decisions of the Evidence Panel in regard to the use of PSA data at EUNIS level 2, a further discussion arose during QA workshops regarding the reliability of identification of sediment habitats to EUNIS level 3 from still photographs or video in the absence of physical sampling and PSA



analysis. It was agreed that surface / plan view images of sediment habitats alone should not, in general, be used to support EUNIS level 3 habitat records. It was agreed that, with the exception of intertidal coarse sediments that could easily be confirmed by inclusion of a scale in images, all sediment habitat point data derived solely from images would instead be included at EUNIS level 2 and support presence of the parent habitat.

The photographic data were then incorporated into the confidence assessment process detailed in Section 3.1.5.1. At regional and national QA workshops the photographic evidence incorporated into the confidence assessment was reviewed with Natural England's regional teams to ensure that the results of the confidence assessment accurately reflected the data submitted for each feature.

## **3.2 Assessing confidence in condition and advised general management approach**

### **3.2.1 Aims of this section**

This section describes the methods and processes used to revise the recommended GMA per feature and to assess the confidence in condition of features. Information on the GMAs advised in 2012/2013 can be found in Natural England's advice to Defra on proposed Marine Conservation Zones for designation, published in July 2012 (JNCC and Natural England, 2012a), December 2012 (JNCC and Natural England, 2012b) and November 2013 (Natural England, 2013d).

### **3.2.2 Overview of the process used to propose the general management approach**

Taking the results of the work to assess confidence in feature presence and extent (see Section 4.2.2) those features with a confidence score of at least moderate confidence in presence and moderate confidence in extent were then taken through the vulnerability assessment (VA) process, described in the Conservation Objective Guidance (COG) (Natural England and JNCC, 2011) (see Section 3.2.4) to determine their vulnerability and to assign a GMA (see Section 3.2.3).

Due to the limited availability or absence of direct evidence for the condition of features, the VA process was conducted for all features using the best available information on the sensitivity of features to pressures associated with human activities, combined with evidence of exposure to those pressures. This provided a proxy for feature condition from which GMAs could be derived. Where direct evidence of feature condition does exist, this was used alongside the VA result.

Following this, an assessment of confidence in the evidence used to assess the feature's condition was applied, as described by Protocol F (JNCC and Natural England, 2012d) (Section 3.2.10).

Section 3.2.5 explains which features have gone forward for a VA and advised GMA. This includes the revision of results from 2012 for features selected for Tranche 2 consideration, as well as the inclusion of new features not proposed by the regional MCZ projects in 2011.

Both the COG and Protocol F used for this Tranche 2 advice were also used in Tranche 1.

### **3.2.3 Definition and origin of the term 'general management approach'**

The following definition is taken from Defra's MCZ Designation Explanatory Note November 2013 (Defra, 2013) "Generally, each MCZ has one conservation objective. The objective applies to all of the features being protected. The objective is that each of the features being protected be in favourable condition. To achieve this objective, the general management approach (GMA) required for a feature in an MCZ will either be for it to be maintained in a favourable condition (if it is currently in this state), or for it to be recovered to a favourable condition (if it is currently in a damaged state) and then to be maintained in a favourable condition." The GMA (ie either for the feature to be maintained in a favourable condition, or for

it to recover to favourable condition) is described in site descriptions published alongside designation orders and in the SNCB advice. To be clear, the GMA specifically relates to the likely condition of the feature. Where a GMA is 'maintain in favourable condition' a change to management may still be required in some circumstances in order to prevent a decline in feature condition in the future. Equally where a GMA is 'recover' existing management practices may be sufficient to bring about recovery of feature condition.

In the July 2012 and October 2013 advice, the GMA was referred to as the Conservation Objective (CO). As with the GMA, this also referred to the requirement for a feature to be maintained in favourable condition or for it to recover to favourable condition. It was however subsequently decided by Defra that since the conservation objective for all features being protected within an MCZ is favourable condition, the term 'general management approach' would be used to describe the approach required to either maintain a feature in, or recover it to, favourable condition.

The proposed GMA has been revised where new information was available that indicated:

- direct evidence informing the condition of a feature;
- a change in the known extent of a feature causing a change in apparent exposure to pressure from existing socio-economic activities;
- a change in extent or intensity of pressures from socio-economic activities; or
- a combination of the above.

Features where one of the above situations applied required a revised assessment of feature condition. For features for which there was no change, it was not necessary to undertake a new assessment, and the conservation objective recommended in 2012 (either in the 2012 Natural England advice or the amendments report) has been put forward again.

### **3.2.4 Conservation Objective Guidance (COG)**

The COG was produced by JNCC and Natural England in 2011 to set out the process for drafting the Conservation Objective/General Management Approach for features identified within proposed MCZs. The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (MCAA) requires designation orders to include this information for each MCZ. Draft GMAs for proposed MCZs have been refined over the period from the initial identification of potential MCZs through to their final designation. The GMA will inform the development of the MCZ recommendations, Impact Assessments and management measures and, therefore, it is important to ensure the join-up between these linked processes.

### **3.2.5 Features considered under the vulnerability assessment process**

#### **3.2.5.1 Feature categories**

Two hundred and ninety-five features were considered under the VA process in 2014. These features were categorised into four groups depending on status.

Two hundred and eighty-three features present in Tranche 2 rMCZ sites were considered of which 173 were the features recommended by the regional projects (JNCC and Natural England, 2012a), known as 'Tranche 2 proposed features' and 110 features were new to the process, known as 'Tranche 2 new features'.

Tranche 2, new features are MCZ features where Natural England holds evidence of their presence in Tranche 2 rMCZs but which have not been recommended by the regional MCZ project; these features have been assessed for confidence in presence and extent (see Section 4.2.1 for more information on this

process). One hundred and ten of these features achieved higher confidence scores for presence and extent (moderate and above) and were put forward for a VA.

Twelve features located in MCZs designated in 2013 were considered this year for possible inclusion in the designation process. These 12 features were further split into two categories: 'Tranche 1 new features' and 'Tranche 1 not designated'. The results for these features are located alongside the Tranche 2 feature results in Section 4.5 and a list of these features can be found in Annex 4.

The seven 'Tranche 1 not designated' features are features that were considered during the 2013 assessment but were not designated either due to insufficient evidence of presence and extent or due to a change in recommended GMA presented in the 2013 consultation. The advice for these features has been updated where required and included in this report.

The five 'Tranche 1 new features' originate from the process used to identify the 'Tranche 2 new features', but these features are located in the MCZs designated in 2013.

Where we have no confidence that the feature exists we have not provided updated advice/assessments (see Section 3.2.5.5). New features not previously recommended by the regional MCZ projects, with less than moderate/moderate confidence in feature presence and extent have also not been assessed as they were unlikely to progress to consultation.

### **3.2.5.2 Non-ENG and mobile species**

Non-ENG species are those that are not listed in the ENG as features for which an MCZ should be selected. However, the MCAA allows for all species/habitats to be designated, hence the inclusion of non-ENG species within Natural England's advice. For Natural England's 2012 advice (JNCC and Natural England, 2012a), Defra requested to defer consideration for designation of non-ENG and mobile species. For 2014, only one non-ENG feature achieved a suitable confidence score under the confidence assessment process and was put forward for a VA: black seabream (*Spondyliosoma cantharus*) for the Studland Bay rMCZ (FS 15).

### **3.2.5.3 Geological features**

The confidence assessment results provided for geological features are taken from JNCC and Natural England's advice to Defra on rMCZ in July 2012 (JNCC and Natural England, 2012a). The regional MCZ projects, in their 2011 recommendations, assessed the GMAs for each of the four geological features being proposed in Tranche 2 as maintain. Natural England has not been able to carry out an automated VA for the four geological features being proposed. Instead, information has been considered about each feature and the levels of activity on or around them.

Natural England does not hold any geographic/spatial data for the geological features; therefore expert judgement has been applied to determine whether any activities have increased on or in the vicinity of the geological features since 2011. Where there has not been any significant change in activity levels, then the 2014 GMA remains unchanged.

Please note all four geological features have retained their original maintain GMAs.

### **3.2.5.4 Site variation – West of Walney rMCZ**

The West of Walney rMCZ has four site variations that have been considered under the confidence assessment of presence and extent process in 2014. Features for three of the site variations (ICZ 02, ICZ 02a, ICZ 02b) have been included in the VA process in 2014 and the site variation ICZ 02+pCLZ has

been excluded as the three component sites have been assessed separately and should be looked at together when considering West of Walney with the proposed co-location zone (ISCZ 02+pCLZ). Any proposed GMA from the VA for an individual site variation also applies to the site variation as a whole that has the individual site as a component. For further information please see Annex 5.

### 3.2.5.5 Features with no confidence in presence and extent

Natural England's assessment of confidence in presence and extent for Tranche 2 determined that 20 features have 'no confidence' in presence and extent and are generally excluded from the VA process. However three of these features have been confirmed anecdotally as being present and/or Natural England is aware that stakeholders are collecting data targeted specifically at these features. As this information will be provided after the data cut-off and is as yet unconfirmed, it has not been possible to include it in the formal assessment of confidence. Therefore separate high-level narrative assessments have been provided to support Defra's decision making.

These three features do appear in Table 5 (GMA results) and a manual assessment of vulnerability has been carried out.

The three features are as follows and further details of this justification can be found in Annex 6:

- A5.4 (Subtidal mixed sediments) in Mounts Bay rMCZ
- SOCI\_19 (Stalked jellyfish (*Lucernariopsis cruxmelitensis*)) in Mounts Bay rMCZ
- SOCI\_33 (Undulate ray (*Raja undulata*)) in Studland Bay rMCZ

### 3.2.6 Preparation for the vulnerability assessment

#### 3.2.6.1 Feature condition and socio-economic activity evidence stocktake

In preparation for the VA process new evidence available since the regional MCZ projects was collected. This stocktake looked at evidence informing feature condition, evidence of socio-economic activity in each rMCZ and responses from the 2013 MCZ consultation that contained socio-economic information pertinent to Tranche 2 features. This information is available in the GMA Evidence Log included in the supporting documents.

#### 3.2.6.2 Feature condition

Natural England collated evidence that would potentially provide information on feature condition. Potential evidence data sources included:

- Any monitoring surveys from other adjacent / overlapping designated sites that may contain information on feature condition for MCZ features
- Existing MCZ verification survey reports
- Photographic evidence
- Any relevant data supplied by stakeholders
- Any relevant information collected under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) eg Infaunal Quality Index (IQI) data

This information was available during the VA expert judgement phase of the work.

#### 3.2.6.3 Infaunal Quality Index (IQI)

The IQI is the metric used to assess benthic infaunal communities for good ecological status for the WFD and was used to help inform feature condition (for five feature types – see below) by Natural England staff during the VA expert judgement. For this process, 'high' and 'good' ecological status for the WFD was taken as a proxy for favourable condition in the MCZ and 'moderate', 'poor' and 'bad' were proxy for unfavourable condition in the MCZ. IQI scores were considered in conjunction with the confidence associated with the score (assessed using the EA's VISCOUS tool) and the sample size (Phillips et al,

2014).

IQI data could be applied to five feature types:

1. Intertidal coarse sediment
2. Intertidal sand and muddy sand
3. Subtidal sand and muddy sand
4. Subtidal mixed sediment
5. Subtidal mud and sandy mud

IQI data were available for 10 MCZ Tranche 2 sites:

1. Bideford to Foreland Point
2. Hartland Point to Tintagel
3. Mounts Bay
4. Newquay and the Gannel
5. Norris to Ryde
6. Coquet to St Mary's
7. Studland Bay
8. Dover to Folkestone
9. The Swale Estuary
10. Yarmouth to Cowes

#### **3.2.6.4 Socio-economic activities**

Natural England reviewed consultation responses for socio-economic information that provided information on activities occurring at their site.

A stocktake of regional and national socio-economic activity spatial data layers used in previous MCZ assessments to help to determine feature exposure to activities was collated in early 2014. Natural England also conducted a search for updated national socio-economic activity spatial data layers to replace the relevant layers used previously. These layers were added to the evidence base for the assessment and have been listed in the GMA Evidence Log, available on request in the supporting documents. Where updates were not available, existing activity layers from the regional MCZ projects were used.

#### **3.2.6.5 Revised socio-economic activity categories**

In accordance with Natural England's efforts to improve the quality and consistency of its advice, new activity categories were developed for the 2014 advice. The revised activity categories developed by Natural England provide a greater level of detail and include sub-activity categories to allow for a more accurate VA which is more closely related to the activities taking place. The activity categories used in the July 2012 advice to Defra were translated into the revised activity categories to allow for comparison with the 2012 VA results; this translation matrix is provided as a supporting document and includes justifications of decisions.

#### **3.2.6.6 Revised pressure categories**

In order to improve the quality of Natural England's advice and ensure its UK-wide consistency, the OSPAR Intercessional Correspondence Group on Cumulative Effects (ICG-C) pressure categories were used in 2014 in place of the pressure categories used in the 2012 assessment. The categories used during the 2014 advice and the methodology are described in JNCC (2013)<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup> [http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Final\\_HBDSEG\\_P-A\\_Matrix\\_Paper\\_28b\\_Website\\_edit\[1\].pdf](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Final_HBDSEG_P-A_Matrix_Paper_28b_Website_edit[1].pdf)

In order to allow for the results from the 2014 VA to be compared with the 2012 VA the pressure categories were translated. The translation matrix is available on request as part of the supporting documents. The key change between the 2012 and the 2014 pressure categories is the addition of five new categories, summarised below, plus the climate change pressures have been removed. The rationale for this is described in Section 3.2.6.8.

Four new pressure categories were used:

- D4 – High siltation rate (D5 is now low siltation rate)
- O6 – Split into two pressures, O6a for above water collision and O6b for below water collision
- O7 – Above water noise
- O8 – Vibration

### 3.2.6.7 Revised Activity x Pressure (AxP) association matrix

An updated Activity x Pressure (AxP) association matrix was developed this year by Natural England that brings together the revised activity and pressure categories with revisions made to the associations by sector specialists. This revised matrix was used to create the list of all Feature x Activity x Pressure (FAP) combinations present in each site and to look up the sensitivity score from the sensitivity matrix. This matrix replaces the JNCC/OSPAR P-A association matrix (JNCC and Natural England, unpublished).

The SNCBs will publish the overall work on FAP in 2015. A preliminary report by JNCC is available here<sup>6</sup>.

### 3.2.6.8 Climate change pressures

As part of the revision to use the standard ICG-C pressure categories the climate change pressures used during the 2012/13 VAs have been excluded from the 2014 process. This is because the pressures cannot be either easily assessed or managed at the site level (eg atmospheric climate change caused by shipping). The removal of climate change pressure categories from the VA was also applied to assessments from 2012 carried forward due to the lack of new evidence; vulnerability scores were adjusted to reflect this.

The following pressures have been removed from the vulnerability process for Tranche 2:

- Atmospheric climate change
- pH changes
- Temperature changes – regional/national
- Salinity changes – regional/national
- Water flow (tidal and ocean current) changes – regional/national
- Emergence regime changes (sea level) – regional/national
- Wave exposure changes – regional/national

### 3.2.6.9 Sensitivity

The sensitivity of features to pressures was taken from the sensitivity matrix presented in the MB0102 Task 3A work (Tillin et al, 2010). Sensitivity is categorised as low, moderate, high or not sensitive.

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<sup>6</sup> [http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Final\\_HBDSEG\\_P-A\\_Matrix\\_Paper\\_28b\\_Website\\_edit\[1\].pdf](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Final_HBDSEG_P-A_Matrix_Paper_28b_Website_edit[1].pdf)

### **3.2.6.10 Spatial comparison task**

The 2014 Tranche 2 VA was carried out for new sites/features or those sites/features where the spatial relationship between features and activities had changed since 2012. The spatial comparison task identified when a feature overlaps the same activities as it did in when the 2012 VA was carried out. If this was the case then an updated VA was not required.

This was done by comparing information/data available in the 2012 VA with that available for the 2014 VA and identifying sites/features where new information/data had become available in 2014. This could include information/data on presence or extent of features and on activities taking place over features. If no new information/data was identified as available then the 2012 VA and GMA was accepted and Feature x Activity (FxA) combinations within each site where this is the case did not progress to the full VA process.

Tranche 2 new features were not included in the spatial comparison task as they were not covered by the VA process in 2012.

## **3.2.7 Overview of the method used to propose the general management approach**

### **3.2.7.1 Introduction**

Following the process set out in the COG, the decision on whether or not a feature is exposed to a pressure, together with knowledge of the sensitivity of the feature to that pressure, will lead to a conclusion about the vulnerability of the feature to that pressure which in turn will lead to a decision on whether a GMA of maintain in favourable condition or recover to favourable condition should be applied. The stages by which these decisions were made are explained in the following section, along with any revisions to the GMA decision process made to the 2012 methodology.

### **3.2.7.2 Vulnerability assessment (VA)**

Due to the absence or limited availability of direct evidence containing information on feature condition, a vulnerability assessment was conducted on all features. This used the best available information on the sensitivity of the feature to pressures associated with human activities, combined with evidence of exposure to those pressures.

This VA process was carried out through an automated database, the output of which was a sensitivity and exposure score for each feature/activity combination that informed the development of the feature GMAs. These outputs were assessed by Natural England as part of the 'expert judgement' phase of the work and could be revised using specialist regional knowledge and expert judgement as described below.

### **3.2.7.3 Exposure rules and guidance document**

In order to support the vulnerability assessment, Natural England developed a set of rules and guidance for feature exposures to activities which could be used throughout the vulnerability assessment process. These rules and guidance were compiled into a single document, 'Additional internal guidance on assessing exposure in the Vulnerability Assessment for Marine Conservation Zone features'. This document is available on request with the supporting documents.

Natural England staff carrying out the expert judgement phase were able to refer to this document when reviewing the outputs of the automated database to assist in decisions on whether an MCZ feature is exposed to a particular pressure or not.

In a few cases adjustments were made automatically by incorporating a rule into the database (see Section 3.2.7.5). In all other cases, expert judgement was applied to adjust any assumptions made by the database so as to ensure that the vulnerability assessment was specific to particular FAP combinations on specific sites.

The rules and guidance document is not intended to cover every combination of feature, activity and pressure. Instead it covers those combinations where:

- Natural England's specialists felt that additional guidance on the application of expert judgement might be helpful to staff carrying out the VA.
- Queries arose during the Tranche 1 VA process.

By developing and applying rules and guidance regarding FxA associations and AxP associations, Natural England's specialists were able to contribute their expert judgement at the beginning of the vulnerability assessment process and therefore improve the quality of the advice through the removal of unnecessary interactions at an early stage.

#### **3.2.7.4 Feature x Activity (FxA) interaction**

In an effort to improve the quality and consistency of this advice, Natural England sector specialists produced a table of FxA interactions alongside decisions on whether they interact or not (and justifications). The purpose of this table was to provide upfront filtering of combinations that would not occur. This filtering was then applied to the database to remove combinations that did not need to be considered further in this assessment.

The application of this table is recorded in the Audit Log and the affected results are still available for review and change through the GMA database. This table is available in 'Additional internal guidance on assessing exposure in the Vulnerability Assessment for Marine Conservation Zone features'. This document is available on request with the supporting documents.

#### **3.2.7.5 Fisheries exposure rules**

For several FxA combinations, general rules were automatically applied to the MCZ GMA database. These rules are outlined in the exposure rules and guidance document. By applying these rules directly to the database it was hoped that the number of adjustments required during the expert judgement phase would be reduced. These rules were applied to certain pressure/activity-feature combinations, for example pelagic trawls do not interact with features on the seabed (ie BSH, HOCl and non-mobile SOCl) which means this feature has a low vulnerability to this activity. However, if the site lead decides that this rule does apply, the result can be reviewed in the expert judgement phase.

### **3.2.8 Fisheries vulnerability assessment (VA)**

#### **3.2.8.1 Fisheries exposure standardisation**

The method for standardising fisheries information followed the same protocol as Tranche 1, and is described in detail in Annex 6 of the 2012 advice document (JNCC and Natural England, 2012a). The outputs of the fisheries exposure standardisation comprised an exposure score (high, moderate, low, not exposed) for each feature for each of six fishing gear types. A database rule (described above) was applied to static and to pelagic fishing gears. During the VA expert judgement the fisheries exposure standardisation score was considered in light of local site knowledge. Additionally, as the fisheries data (Fishemap and Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for the years 2007 to 2010) used in the fisheries exposure standardisation analyses were now several years old, Natural England utilised several other recent datasets (see below) to provide further information on fishing activity (VMS data; Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (IFCA)/Marine Management Organisation (MMO) sightings data) or on areas where byelaws prohibited demersal fishing gears (IFCA/European Marine Sites (EMS) byelaw data).

#### **3.2.8.2 Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) data**

The MMO operates a satellite vessel monitoring system (VMS), which provides a two-hourly position report (called 'ping' data) for fishing vessels over 15m in length (changed to vessels >12m in 2012). The



ping data collected includes date, time, vessel position (latitude and longitude) and speed, which provides indirect information on whether a vessel is fishing or travelling. Where possible, the ping data is linked to fishing gear type, although this information is not available for all ping data.

VMS data for the years 2010 to 2012 were provided to Natural England by the MMO. Data for 2013 were not released by the MMO as they were still undergoing data processing. Natural England processed the data into a GIS layer showing ping data by gear type (where that information was recorded) for each year. These GIS layers were overlaid with the feature GIS to ascertain if the VMS data showed fishing activity (from vessels >15m in length) in areas that the fisheries exposure standardisation indicated were not exposed to fishing. The available VMS data did **not** indicate substantial fishing activity for any site with a fisheries exposure standardisation score of 'not exposed'.

### **3.2.8.3 IFCA/MMO sightings data**

Defra commissioned Cefas to conduct a project (MB0117) to analyse fishing vessel sightings data from IFCA and the MMO surveillance patrols for the years 2010 to 2012. Cefas provided a draft copy of the results to Natural England in GIS form. The sightings data were used in the same way as the VMS data: to highlight new fishing activity in areas that the fisheries exposure standardisation indicated were not exposed to fishing.

### **3.2.8.4 IFCA/EMS byelaws**

Recently introduced IFCA and EMS byelaws prohibit demersal towed gear in areas where highly sensitive features are found. All IFCAs and the MMO generously provided NE with GIS data for the byelaws. This information was used to identify where there was complete spatial overlap between the IFCA/EMS byelaw and the Tranche 2 MCZ feature (ie the entire feature within the MCZ boundary was protected by the byelaw). The exposure score for **demersal towed gears** was revised to 'no exposure' to reflect these management measures. For partial overlaps expert judgement was applied by Natural England fisheries specialists and site leads to revise the exposure level. This is recorded in the MCZ GMA Audit Log available upon request in the supporting documents.

### **3.2.8.5 Quality assurance of fisheries vulnerability assessment (VA)**

The fisheries exposure standardisation methodology requires complex GIS analyses. The analyses for 2014 were undertaken by the same external contractor that had conducted the analyses for 2013 and 2012. The 2014 fisheries exposure standardisation results received from the contractor were quality assured by Natural England specialists and as part of the VA expert judgement phase.

### **3.2.9 Application of expert judgement to automated vulnerability assessment (VA) results**

The Tranche 2 pre-consultation advice process for advising a GMA includes an expert judgement phase. This is an additional process to that used for Tranche 1 advice. Expert judgement is applied to the automated exposure and sensitivity scores.

A suite of resources was made available to staff involved in the expert judgement phase to assist with reviewing and modifying exposure and sensitivity results, including the aforementioned exposure rules and guidance document (Section 3.2.7.3).

As mentioned above, to support the VA process, a GMA database was developed to automate aspects of the process which done manually take significant time and have the potential for the introduction of human error. The GMA database allowed for blanket application of the basic VA methodology described in the COG and Protocol F (see Sections 3.2.4 and 3.2.10 respectively).

The generic output from the GMA database assumes that where a feature overlaps with a particular activity, then it is exposed to all the pressures associated with that activity. As such there are limitations

to the automated assessment performed in the GMA database. Therefore the output produced by the GMA database was verified through an expert judgement process to overcome limitations in the automated process.

Examples of the limitations:

- FxA combinations that can be exposed without spatial overlap (ie in buffer zones), or where FxA combinations overlap spatially but are not exposed due to environmental conditions (ie mid water trawls on benthic features)
- Intensity of an activity / strength of the pressure is not considered when assigning exposure
- Local conditions mean feature sensitivities are not suitable for a specific site
- The process does not take into account direct evidence of a specific feature in a site when this is available
- Limitations in the fisheries exposure standardisation method can lead to erroneous exposure results for cells touching the coast
- Updated fisheries activity information is not taken into account by the process when available
- The automated process does not take into account management/mitigation already taking place within a site

The expert judgement phase therefore allowed Natural England staff with local specialist knowledge to modify the automated results of feature sensitivity and exposure in order to improve the quality of the advice.

Any changes to automated results for exposure or sensitivity were agreed within local teams and with specialists. Where changes were made as a result of expert judgement, the justification for these changes was recorded in order to maintain the audit trail.

### **3.2.9.1 Direct evidence of feature condition**

The expert judgement phase included the facility to consider direct evidence of feature condition where this was available. In the preparatory stages potential direct evidence was gathered by Natural England staff and recorded in the GMA Evidence Log, which is available upon request in the GMA supporting documents. The availability of this was noted in the condition evidence inventory for specific features in specific sites so it could be referred to during the expert judgement phase. The database included the facility to log the use of the direct evidence where it was considered alongside the VA result in determining the feature's GMA.

### **3.2.9.2 Rationale for change**

A 'rationale for change' comment has been provided for any feature where the GMA has changed from that advised in the 2012 advice. These are included as part of Table 5.

### **3.2.10 Assessing scientific confidence in feature condition (Protocol F)**

In order to provide an assessment of scientific confidence in feature condition as requested by Defra, Natural England applied the confidence assessment described in Protocol F (JNCC and Natural England, 2012d).

Protocol F outlines the process for deriving high, moderate or low confidence scores for the assessment of feature condition undertaken for features within rMCZs. The outcome of this confidence assessment will be used by Defra in conjunction with other information requested from Natural England to inform the MCZ decision-making process.

The methodology used in Protocol F is described in detail within the document. In brief, the Protocol F

methodology assigns a confidence score based on whether the feature condition was assessed through direct evidence, VA, or a combination of direct evidence and VA. The assessment also considers the quality of the evidence, the result of the VA and the confidence in presence and extent of features.

The majority of the results for 'confidence in feature condition' are 'low confidence' due to the absence of direct evidence of feature condition and uncertainties in the use of the VA to estimate feature condition.

### **3.2.11 Quality assurance of vulnerability assessment results**

QA was applied at all stages of the VA process in line with Natural England's Quality Management Standard.

During the expert judgement work any changes to exposure or sensitivity were signed off by senior advisers and specialists as appropriate.

Initial advice results tables and commentary in August 2014 underwent Principal Specialist and Chief Scientist internal technical review followed by Independent External Review (IER). Comments from these reviews can be viewed in the IER Audit Log in Annex 8.

## **3.3 Feature risk assessment**

### **3.3.1 Aims of this section**

This section describes the method used to assess the risk of loss of or irreparable damage to a feature in the short term (ie in terms of the time it takes to get any management measures in place).

These 'feature risk assessments' are an assessment of **current risk** and **future risk** for each feature that Natural England provided advice for, including a narrative to comment on high current risk and high future risk where applicable. Risk scores are high, moderate or low.

### **3.3.2 Method**

For this 2014 advice, a revised risk assessment took place. This process is outlined in Annex 3 of this paper. Defra asked Natural England to use the process outlined in Annex 3 of the paper 'MCZ levels of evidence: Advice on when data supports a feature/site for designation from a scientific, evidence-based perspective' (JNCC and Natural England, in prep). This risk assessment is part of the data sufficiency work described in this paper and provides the answer to Question 2b (see Section 4.7). The risk assessment replaces the assessment used for advice published in 2012 and 2013, where the relative risk to each MCZ of damage or deterioration was assessed using the process outlined in Technical Protocol G (JNCC and Natural England, 2012f).

The revised feature risk assessment consists of two parts:

1. Current risk – determined by the vulnerability score of a feature to one or more pressures that it is exposed to (see Annex 7 Table A7.1)
2. Future risk – determined by sensitivity to one or more pressures (Annex 7 Table A7.1)

The full details of this approach for assessing feature risk using the data sufficiency results can be found in Annex 7.

### **3.3.3 Activities which trigger a high future risk**

Defra asked Natural England to produce a list of activities which trigger a high future risk for each feature.

The activities listed trigger high future risk through causing a pressure to which the generic feature is highly sensitive. The future risk assessment does not consider likely exposure of the feature on a

particular site and includes all pressures to which a feature is highly sensitive. The list of activities which are identified as triggering a high future risk therefore contains *all* activities which the generic feature is highly sensitive to irrespective of whether they currently occur. Defra will then use this information together with activity information from regulators to consider which activities are more likely to occur in future on a specific feature.

Please note that the list does not distinguish which activities provide the greatest future risks; some activities may be more damaging than others because of the area they affect and level of damage they may cause. The list of triggering activities also does not indicate which management measures would be appropriate to mitigate any likely harm to the feature. The list is not intended to be used to inform management of features and should not be read as an indication that the triggering activities would need necessarily to be prevented from occurring in proximity to the feature.

### **3.4 Advice on the scientific basis to support feature / site designation**

#### **3.4.1 Aims of this section**

Following designation of MCZs in Tranche 1, a need was identified for Natural England and JNCC to provide Defra with specific advice as to whether an individual feature or a site as a whole has 'sufficient' scientific evidence to support its designation. This evidence sufficiency assessment takes account of:

- the outputs of data certainty assessments undertaken under Protocol E (JNCC and Natural England, 2012c);
- work undertaken by JNCC on 'Identifying the remaining MCZ site options that would fill "big gaps" in the existing MPA network' (JNCC, 2014) supplemented by further advice from JNCC; and
- vulnerability assessments undertaken under Protocol I (JNCC and Natural England, 2013b).

The background to this assessment process and detailed methodology is provided within the paper 'MCZ Levels of Evidence – Advice on when data supports a feature/site for designation from a scientific, evidence-based perspective' (JNCC and Natural England, in prep). Section 3.4.2 explains how Natural England developed this advice.

#### **3.4.2 How the scientific basis to support feature / site designation was assessed**

##### **3.4.2.1 Assessment of feature evidence sufficiency**

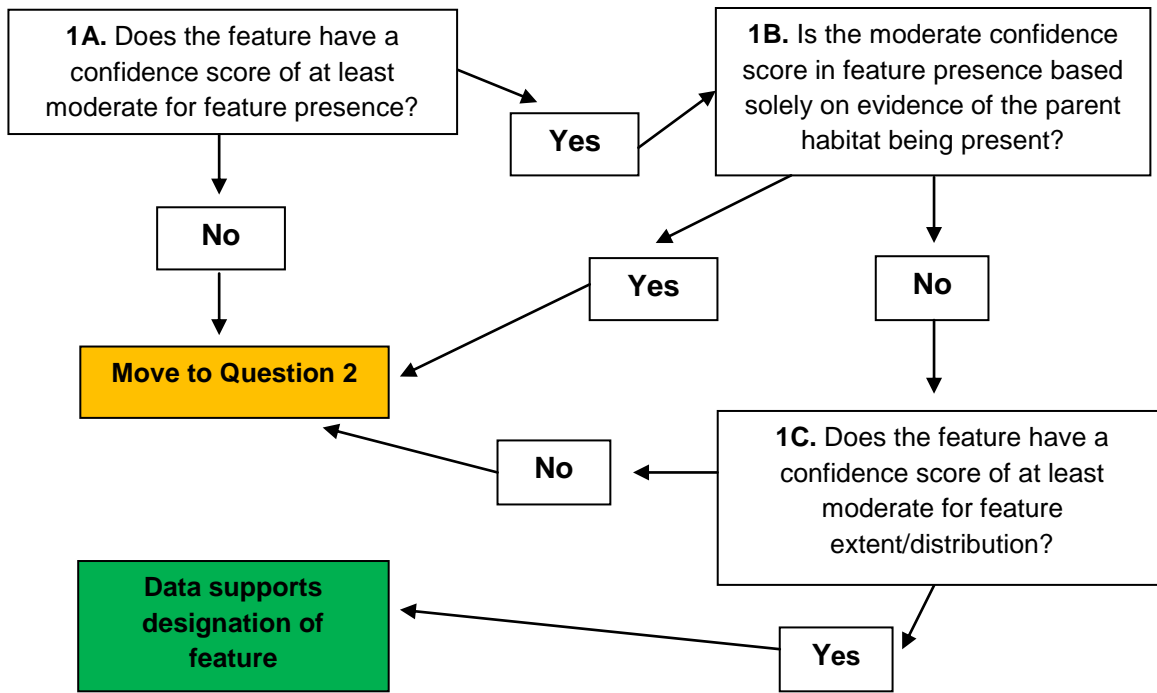
Firstly, Natural England determined whether a feature has enough supporting evidence to underpin its designation. This was done by answering the sequence of questions set out in Figure 1. Question 1 provides an initial screening of whether a feature has at least moderate confidence in feature presence and feature extent, based on the application of Technical Protocol E. Where the requirements of Question 1 are not met then Question 2 is posed to identify whether there are additional conservation/ecological considerations that support the designation of a feature even though data confidence may be limited. These additional conservation / ecological considerations include:

- Whether designation of the feature would contribute towards filling a big gap in the MPA network (ie by meeting one or more of the big gap filling criteria as outlined in 'Identifying the remaining MCZ site options that would fill "big gaps" in the existing MPA network' (JNCC, 2014); and
- Whether a feature is likely to be at high risk of damage if it is not protected immediately. Features were considered at high risk if:
  - Feature is highly sensitive (with moderate/high confidence) to one/more pressures; or
  - Feature is highly vulnerable to one/more pressures.

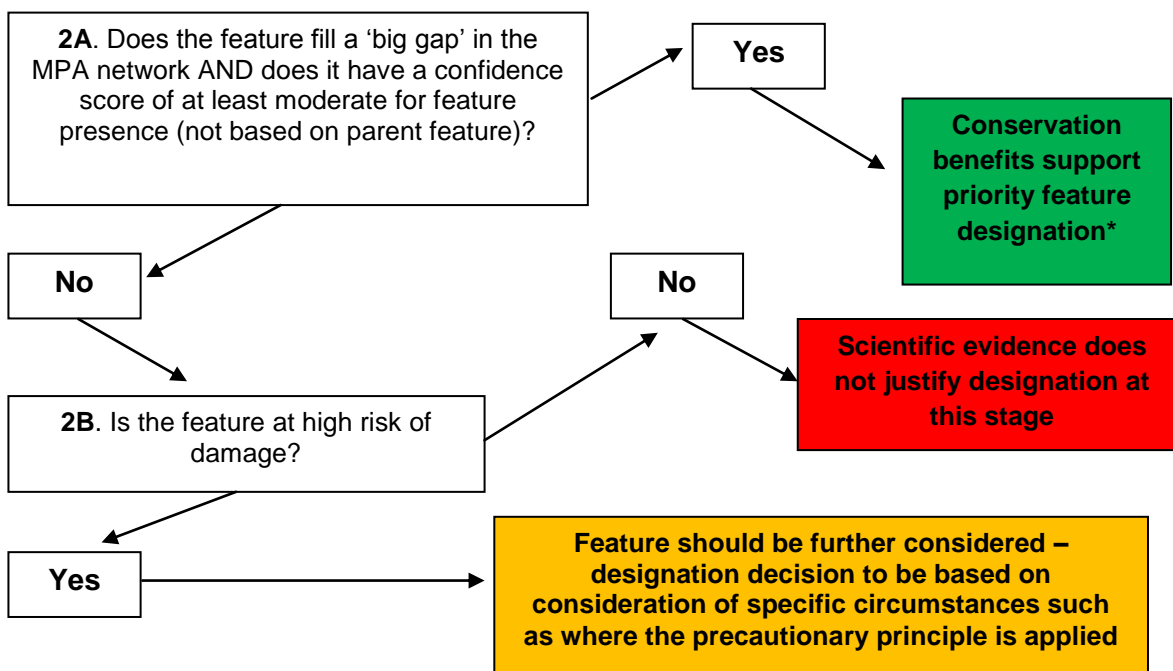
Depending on the answers to these questions there are four possible outcomes for each feature:

- i. Data supports designation of feature
- ii. Conservation benefits support the feature designation
- iii. Scientific evidence does not justify designation at this stage
- iv. Feature should be further considered – the designation decision should be based on consideration of specific circumstances for the feature and application of the precautionary principle. Answers to each of these questions and the overall outcome for each feature are provided in Table 8 together with our advice on whether further data will be available in the near future that is likely to improve confidence in feature presence / extent. Such evidence could inform decisions for those features where the level of scientific evidence is currently limited but where the feature if present may be at high risk of damage.

**Question 1: Are there enough data to support the designation of a feature?**



**Question 2: Are there additional conservation/ecological considerations that support priority designation of a feature where data confidence may be limited?**



**Figure 1** A step-by-step approach to determining whether a feature should or should not be designated from a scientific evidence-based perspective

**3.4.2.2 Site-based assessment of evidence sufficiency**

Natural England has also developed advice to provide additional information on evidence sufficiency for a site as a whole in order to allow Defra to make decisions about potential site designation. This assessment includes consideration of three questions:

1. To identify if there are any sites where designation of additional species may be required because they may provide direct ecological support to features identified for designation.
2. Where it is possible to calculate: What proportion of total site area is covered by features for which scientific confidence in presence and extent is assessed as being sufficient for designation.
3. A consideration of whether a site as a whole potentially fills a 'big gap' in the UK's contribution to an ecologically coherent network of MPAs.

The way in which each of these questions has been addressed is explained in turn below:

Consideration of supporting features – In order to assess the first question, SOCI and HOI were investigated to highlight any relationship or dependency on other features (BSH, SOCI or HOI) taking account of their features definitions from: the OSPAR List of Threatened and/or Declining Species and Habitats (OSPAR, 2008); the UK List of Priority Species and Habitats (UK BAP) (BRIG, 2007). Feature dependencies were allocated for each SOCI and HOI, quality assured by Natural England specialists, and circulated to MCZ site leads to be used to screen the features being considered for each site to identify any instances where confidence in a 'supporting feature' would be too low for it to be designated based on usual considerations. No such incidences were identified through this process and, as such, no further action was required for this stage.

Spatial proportion of sites with sufficient evidence – The spatial proportion of a site covered by features for which scientific confidence in presence and extent is assessed as being sufficient for designation was calculated using spatial queries of habitat map data in ArcGIS. However this information has not been assessed in a number of circumstances where:

- The site overlaps with an SAC, and therefore the site may not have been put forward for all the potential MCZ features present within the site.
- The site has landward boundaries (such as estuarine sites).
- A feature is being added to an MCZ that is already designated.
- Information on feature extent within the site has been primarily derived from point data, and therefore the calculation of areas could be misleading.

Ability of sites to fill big gaps – Natural England's assessment of whether a feature/site could potentially fill a 'big gap' within the network is based on the updated outputs of the 'Big Gaps' work undertaken by JNCC for Defra in 2013/14 (JNCC, 2014). These outputs were cross-referenced with current feature confidence assessments to identify any instances where features enabling sites to fill big gaps had only low confidence.

Natural England has also developed a 'site-level commentary' summarising a site's ability to fill big gaps in the network (Table 10). This is a compilation of: whether the site still fills a big gap in the network taking account of current confidence; the number of features within the site with at least moderate confidence in presence and extent; and site area. Following consideration of these parameters Natural England has also highlighted sites having the potential to make a particularly important contribution to the network.

### **3.4.2.3 Quality assurance of the advice on the scientific basis to support feature / site designation**

Natural England staff developed an automated process using Excel to answer the component questions required for both Questions 1 and 2 within the 'data sufficiency' assessment. This was then used to interrogate the results of Natural England's evidence assessment of which 10% of the outputs from this automated process were manually verified.

The updated big gap analysis undertaken by JNCC (JNCC, 2014) was used to identify which features may contribute towards filling a big gap at the site level within the network in conjunction with information on new incoming data that could be used to inform on MCZ features. This information was collated from a variety of sources including the Natural England Monitoring team, area teams and MCZ site leads as well as partner organisations and subsequently quality assured by the Evidence Senior Specialist. Natural England's evidence specialists verified 20% of the feature gap outputs and at least 20% of the final 'feature data sufficiency' results to validate the results and ensure consistency and coherency in the final results output for Defra. Specific checks, details and actions were logged.

In relation to the overarching site evidence sufficiency assessment a checklist of feature dependencies and associated guidance was developed in-house by a senior specialist. This was verified and amended where necessary following agreement by the MCZ Evidence team prior to being passed to MCZ site leads and deputies for analysis. A review of the results of the area teams' work was subsequently conducted by at least two national specialists and a senior specialist prior to production of the final results.

The areas within rMCZs occupied by features with sufficient evidence were analysed and quantified by a senior GI specialist using queries in ArcGIS in order to determine the proportion of a given site that was covered by proposed features. This output was checked in detail by another GI specialist.



## 4 Results

### 4.1 Aims of this section

This section provides summaries of the main components of our advice:

- Assessment of confidence in presence and extent of features in rMCZs (Section 4.2)
- Evidence used for the assessment of confidence (Section 4.3)
- List of evidence not used because the results were not ready in time for inclusion in the analysis (Section 4.4)
- General management approach advised (Section 4.5)
- Feature risk assessment (Section 4.6)
- Advice on the scientific basis to support feature / site designation (Section 4.7)

The summaries of the results consider all rMCZs together and the information is presented in tabular form. For a summary of the results on a site-by-site basis, refer to Annex 9, which provides further details and collates all information relating to individual rMCZs.

### 4.2 Assessment of confidence in presence and extent of rMCZ features

#### 4.2.1 Summary of results

Since our 2012 advice, further data have become available that have improved our understanding of the presence and extent of the features within the rMCZs. This assessment has used 416 datasets in total, which include dedicated verification surveys and data provided through Defra's 2013 Tranche 1 public consultation.

Confidence in presence and extent was assessed for 371 features from 21 rMCZs and two existing Tranche 1 MCZs, and we have resubmitted 2013 analysis on confidence in presence and extent for nine undesignated or additional features within six existing Tranche 1 MCZs, giving an overall total of 380 features. These Tranche 1 features are detailed in Section 4.2.3. Of the 371:

- 205 features are original features proposed by the regional MCZ projects
- 163 features are new features identified through the feature confidence assessment process for Tranche 2 sites
- 3 are new features in designated Tranche 1 sites

This has led to an increase in our scientific confidence of feature extent for those features originally proposed:

- 25% of assessments for feature presence have increased in confidence, 26% have decreased and the largest proportion, 49% remain unchanged.
- 37% of assessments for feature extent have increased in confidence, 22% have decreased and 41% remain unchanged.

We now have high/high or high/moderate confidence in presence/extent for 44% of original regional MCZ project features, moderate/moderate confidence in 18%, low confidence (moderate/low, low/low) in 23% and no confidence in 9%. The remaining 6% represent features that were not assessed in this analysis and these were non-ENG highly mobile species and geological features.

Mobile species are discussed in Section 4.2.4 and it should be noted that due to the nature of the four geological features considered in Tranche 2 the same confidence assessment results have been provided for 2012. We considered it unlikely that any additional supporting evidence will have become

available since the regional project stage and so the confidence assessment results provided are taken from our previous advice.

Reasons for increases in confidence include:

- Availability of new, generally higher quality survey data, including new data submitted through the Tranche 1 public consultation or from partner organisations;
- The use of existing evidence which was not previously available;
- Application of high-quality survey point data within the assessment process, in line with the Technical Protocol E supplementary paper (JNCC and Natural England, 2013a).

Decreases in confidence assessments also arise for a number of reasons:

- Where new data are considered to be of higher quality (eg from verification surveys) this often increases confidence in feature presence and extent, but it may also reduce confidence for some features (eg if a previously mapped feature is not found during the new survey).
- Age of data: in accordance with Protocol E (JNCC and Natural England, 2102c), where applicable, if the data used in the 2012 advice have aged beyond the 6 and 12-year cut-offs, confidence in these data has reduced for some features. This applies *only* to species of conservation importance and highly temporally variable habitats of conservation importance.
- In the 2012 advice any geo-referenced photographic evidence for intertidal features was assigned high confidence. In this advice, we have treated photographic evidence as a data point (see Section 3.1) in line with the Technical Protocol E supplementary paper (JNCC and Natural England, 2013a). As a result, some features will have reduced in confidence if the number of photographs of the feature did not meet the Protocol E requirements for high confidence.
- The removal of duplicate data points: for some features duplicate data points have been identified within our data sets. These duplicates result from the same data being submitted by different consultees (eg Seasearch data submissions that were already entered onto Marine Recorder). In some cases the removal of these duplicates resulted in reduced confidence compared to our 2012 assessments.
- As discussed in Section 3.1.5.1, those features initially assigned moderate confidence based on 'parent feature' data were manually downgraded to low confidence for presence and extent during the QA processes.

#### **4.2.2 Feature-specific considerations.**

As a result of the automated confidence assessment and the subsequent QA processes, Natural England advises that a number of features should be added to or deleted from the list of those considered for designation. This is for a number of reasons:

1. Additional features have been identified where the current evidence base suggests they may be present. Newly identified features that are already protected by existing designations ie SAC or Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI), were subsequently removed from this advice following a regional QA process.
2. In line with previous advice (JNCC and Natural England, 2013c) the designation of the HOCI Subtidal sands and gravels is not necessary in cases where the BSH Subtidal coarse sediment and/or Subtidal sand are being designated and wholly cover the proposed HOCI area. The sites where this occurred were: The Swale Estuary, Dover to Folkestone, Allonby Bay, and Holderness Inshore.

3. The sea snail *Paludinella littorina* is no longer considered a distinct species and is now included under the species *Melarhaphe neritoides* (World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS) Editorial Board, 2014). As such it is no longer considered an ENG feature and thus is no longer suitable for designation as an MCZ feature. The sites where this feature is no longer proposed for designation are: Bembridge, Runnel Stone (Land's End), Newquay and the Gannel, and Bideford to Foreland Point.
4. As per previous designation tranches, European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) has been excluded as an MCZ feature in this advice. This decision has been based on evidence reviewed by Cefas, the EA, Natural England and Defra which concludes that, given a lack of evidence and understanding of spawning and nursery / foraging grounds within regional project recommendations and evidence that European eels lack site fidelity and migrate after spawning into any suitable estuary in Europe, it is an inappropriate candidate for spatial protection under MCZ designation.
5. Natural England has reviewed the evidence underpinning tide-swept channel features, in particular newly identified features where the current evidence base suggests they may be present. The reason for this additional scrutiny is that the MB0102 Report No 16 (Task 2C) 'Mapping of protected habitats' (Seeley et al, 2010), explicitly identified and mapped 'tide-swept channels' on the basis of a wider habitat definition than the UK BAP definition which underpinned the feature's inclusion as a FOCI habitat. This resulted in large areas of seabed being identified where there are strong tidal streams but where no well-defined 'channel' was present. In undertaking this review Natural England referred to the original UK BAP definition, and was informed by awareness of discussions on an updated habitat definition being developed between the UK conservation agencies. As a result of this review, newly identified features were retained at three sites within the evidence assessment: The Needles, Newquay and the Gannel and Coquet to St Mary's, though in each case the confidence assessment for these features was low/low. Newly identified tide-swept channel features that did not meet the criteria for there to be some form of constrained channel are omitted from this advice.
6. A degree of taxonomic uncertainty exists around records of *Haliclystus auricula*. There are now known to be two species of *Haliclystus* in England, *H. auricula* (Rathke, 1806) and *H. octoradiatus* (Lamarck, 1816). These were differentiated in the 1800s but throughout the 1900s appear to have been combined into one species, *H. auricula*. In 1997 they were re-separated. Both are listed as accepted on WoRMS, from at least 2004 onwards. All of the records contributing to our advice are currently listed as being *H. auricula* and have been treated as such without further taxonomic evaluation.

#### 4.2.3 Additional features for Tranche 1 sites

As part of this advice Defra asked Natural England to consider whether any undesignated features proposed for Tranche 1 or additional features identified during the Tranche 1 confidence assessment should be considered for designation through Tranche 2. Those proposed features that were not designated in 2013 but that still had sufficient confidence to be considered in Tranche 2 are as follows:

- South Dorset – A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock
- Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges – A3.1 High energy infralittoral rock, A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment
- Upper Fowey and Pont Pill – A2.2 Intertidal sand and muddy sand

- The Manacles – A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment, A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments, Pink sea-fan (*Eunicella verrucosa*)

The conservation objective for these features changed between the 2012 and 2013 assessments and the decision was taken to defer them until a later tranche where they could be included in public consultation with the amended conservation objective.

New features that were identified during the 2013 confidence assessment for Tranche 1 sites and which are proposed for inclusion in Tranche 2 because they contribute towards the MPA network are as follows:

- Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuary – A5.6 Subtidal biogenic reefs
- Beachy Head West – A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock, A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock
- Torbay – HOCl\_15 Peat and clay exposures
- Fylde – A5.3 Subtidal mud

For these features the confidence assessments were updated during this tranche *where new evidence was available*. This was the case for the features in the rMCZs: Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuary; Beachy Head West; and Fylde.

#### 4.2.4 Mobile species

For the majority of mobile species recommended for protection by the regional MCZ projects, Defra has decided to defer consideration for designation (Defra, 2012). These are still listed within Table 1 for completeness, but updated confidence assessments have not been provided for these species. Defra have however asked for advice on mobile species in specific rMCZs as follows:

- undulate ray (*Raja undulata*), proposed by the Finding Sanctuary regional MCZ project at Studland Bay and identified as a new feature at Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds. Following the automated confidence assessment, a result of 'no confidence' was produced for this feature at Studland Bay; however Natural England has subsequently received some photographic evidence to support the presence of this species and further research and survey work is being conducted to identify important areas for the undulate ray off the south coast of England that could support its designation. It has therefore been included in our advice for Studland Bay.
- smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*) which was identified as a new feature at The Swale Estuary and Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds.
- black seabream (*Spondyllosoma cantharus*) are reported in this advice because this feature was designated in Tranche 1. This feature has been identified as a new feature in the following five rMCZs: Dover to Folkestone, The Needles, Yarmouth to Cowes, Studland Bay and North of Lundy.

#### 4.2.5 Introduction to Table 1

Table 1 gives information about the features in each site; feature type (ie BSH, HOCl or SOCl); the 2012 and 2014 assessments of confidence in the evidence for presence and extent of each feature; the evidence used to determine the current assessment (further detailed in Table 2); any evidence not used (ie evidence of relevance to the site / feature which was not available in time to use in the 2014 confidence assessment – further detailed in Table 3); and other relevant feature information, for example whether the feature is highly sensitive. Non-ENG mobile species are included in Table 1 for completeness purposes and the 2012 assessments of confidence are shown.

**Table 1** Confidence assessment of evidence for presence and extent of rMCZ features

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuary	Subtidal biogenic reefs	BSH	Moderate <sup>1</sup>	Moderate <sup>1</sup>	T1 new features	High	Moderate	Decision taken that feature unlikely to be fully covered by a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) / Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) so advice will be given.	D_00236, D_00407, D_00410, D_00412, D_00426, D_00427, D_00429, D_00436	
The Swale Estuary	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00256, D_00355, D_00377	
The Swale Estuary	Low energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	No confidence	No confidence			
The Swale Estuary	Subtidal sand	BSH	High	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00346, D_00406, D_00413, D_00417, D_00418, D_00425, D_00432, D_00434	D_00034
The Swale Estuary	Subtidal mud	BSH	Moderate	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00173, D_00257, D_00296, D_00355, D_00406, D_00425, D_00432, D_00434, D_00437	D_00034
The Swale	Subtidal mixed	BSH	Moderate	Moderate	Tranche	High	Moderate		D_00163, D_	D_00034

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Estuary	sediments				2 advice				00173,D_00257,D_00296,D_00346,D_00355,D_00425,D_00437	
The Swale Estuary	Blue mussel beds	HOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High	Subtidal Seasearch photographic evidence removed as part of photographic evidence QA process. Intertidal HOCI_1 polygon and point data obtained from regional team advisers.	D_00256,D_00388	
The Swale Estuary	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	High	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00038,D_00173,D_00256,D_00355	
The Swale Estuary	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	No confidence	No confidence			
The Swale Estuary	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCI	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low		D_00256	
The Swale Estuary	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	Moderate	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Low	Concern around Intertidal native oyster records – records removed and manually adjusted confidence to mod/low as records are dead shells.	D_00345,M_00004	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
The Swale Estuary	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH			T2 new features	High	High		D_00256,D_00355,D_00377	
The Swale Estuary	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH			T2 new features	High	High		D_00377	
The Swale Estuary	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate		D_00296,D_00355,D_00406,D_00413,D_00416,D_00418,D_00425,D_00432,D_00433	
The Swale Estuary	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate		D_00256,D_00425	
The Swale Estuary	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00346,D_00406,D_00425,D_00432	D_00034
The Swale Estuary	Subtidal biogenic reefs	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to Low/low as based on parent feature.	D_00434	
The Swale Estuary	Estuarine rocky habitats	HOCI			T2 new features	High	Moderate		D_00256,D_00355	
The Swale Estuary	Smelt ( <i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> )	SOCI			T2 new features	High	High	High confidence in presence. However, available point records only support feature presence and do give evidence of	D_00387	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
								how the species is using the site and thus its ecological importance for this species.		
Dover to Deal	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00098,D_00114,D_00155,D_00180,D_00320,D_00359,D_00361,D_00376,M_00136	
Dover to Deal	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low		D_00376,M_00136	
Dover to Deal	Intertidal mud	BSH	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low		D_00362	
Dover to Deal	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	No confidence	No confidence			
Dover to Deal	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00022,D_00098,D_00114,D_00115,D_00155,D_00163,D_00320,M_00136	
Dover to Deal	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low		M_00136	
Dover to Deal	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00022,D_00115,D_00	



Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
									153,D_00163,M_00136	
Dover to Deal	Blue mussel beds	HOCI	Moderate	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00022,D_00163,D_00196	
Dover to Deal	Intertidal underboulder communities	HOCI	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate	Manually downgraded to mod for presence due to removal of duplicate KWT photo records.	D_00098,D_00155,D_00320	
Dover to Deal	Littoral chalk communities	HOCI	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00098,D_00114,D_00155,D_00180,D_00206,D_00320,D_00324	
Dover to Deal	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCI	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate	Evidence for feature based primarily on Seasearch records.	D_00098,D_00129,D_00155,D_00163,D_00196	
Dover to Deal	Subtidal chalk	HOCI	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate	Should be supported by HOCI polygons from Ramsgate – Dungeness CCO survey – need to source and tag polygons and check MESH score to support increase in confidence. Currently only received point data from Cefas. New data coming.	D_00022,D_00098,D_00115,D_00153,D_00155,D_00163,D_00173,D_00196,D_00206,D_00393	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Dover to Deal	High energy intertidal rock	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00114,D_00155,D_00320,D_00376	
Dover to Deal	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00155,D_00320	
Dover to Deal	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00114,M_00136	
Dover to Deal	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00115,D_00163	
Dover to Deal	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00115,D_00153,D_00163,M_00136	
Dover to Deal	Subtidal sand	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low based on expert judgement as based on parent feature alone.	D_00022,D_00163,M_00136	
Dover to Deal	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00115	
Dover to Folkestone	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00046,D_00101,D_00114,D_00155,D_00187,D_00254,D_00320,D_00322,D_00359,D_00361,D_00362	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
									00376,M_00136	
Dover to Folkestone	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00046,D_00098,D_00101,D_00114,D_00320,D_00321,D_00376,M_00136	
Dover to Folkestone	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Moderate	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00155,D_00163	
Dover to Folkestone	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00023,D_00098,D_00101,D_00129,D_00140,D_00155,D_00163,D_00254,D_00320,D_00321,D_00322,M_00136	
Dover to Folkestone	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00115,D_00140,M_00136	
Dover to Folkestone	Blue mussel beds	HOCI	Moderate	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low		D_00320	
Dover to Folkestone	Intertidal underboulder	HOCI	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00098,D_00101,D_00	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
	communities								114,D_0015 5,D_00187	
Dover to Folkestone	Littoral chalk communities	HOCI	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00098,D_00101,D_00114,D_00155,D_00254,D_00320,D_00324	
Dover to Folkestone	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	High	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	High	High	Manually increase confidence to high/high as NE verification shows peat and clay exposures.	D_00442	
Dover to Folkestone	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCI	Moderate	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate	Evidence for feature based primarily on Seasearch records.	D_00098,D_00163,D_00173,D_00196	
Dover to Folkestone	Subtidal chalk	HOCI	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate	Should be supported by HOCI polygons from Ramsgate–Dungeness CCO survey. Need to source and tag polygons and check MESH score to support increase in confidence. Currently only received point data from Cefas. New data coming.	D_00023,D_00098,D_00101,D_00115,D_00129,D_00140,D_00153,D_00155,D_00163,D_00173,D_00181,D_00188,D_00196,D_00254,D_00320,D_00321,D_003	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
									93	
Dover to Folkestone	Short-snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	SOCI	Moderate	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate	Possible post-2008 video records of seahorse from KWT – to be chased up by regional advisers.	D_00173,M_00009	
Dover to Folkestone	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	High	High	Records verified with Wildlife Trust.	D_00098,D_00115,D_00163,D_00181,M_00004	
Dover to Folkestone	Folkestone Warren	Geological	High	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate			
Dover to Folkestone	High energy intertidal rock	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate		D_00101,D_00114,D_00155,D_00254,D_00320,D_00321	
Dover to Folkestone	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00155,D_00254,D_00320	
Dover to Folkestone	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH			T2 new features	High	High	Manually upgrade to high/high based on manual application of MESH score >58 to dataset M_00136 which will increase confidence based on protocol.	D_00046,D_00320,D_00376,M_00136	
Dover to Folkestone	Intertidal mud	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low based on expert	D_00362,D_00376	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
								judgement as based on parent feature alone.		
Dover to Folkestone	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low based on expert judgement as based on parent feature alone.	D_00376	
Dover to Folkestone	Low energy infralittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Low	Extent manually downgraded to low following spatial check and expert judgement.	D_00320	
Dover to Folkestone	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00115,D_00129,D_00140,D_00163	
Dover to Folkestone	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	High	High	Manually upgrade to high/high based on manual application of MESH score >58 to dataset M_00136 which will increase confidence based on protocol.	D_00023,D_00115,D_00129,D_00140,D_00153,D_00163,D_00173,D_00181,M_00136	
Dover to Folkestone	Subtidal sand	BSH			T2 new features	High	High	Manually upgrade to high/high based on manual application of MESH score >58 to dataset M_00136 which will increase confidence based on protocol.	D_00023,D_00115,D_00140,D_00163,D_00173,M_00136	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Dover to Folkestone	Subtidal mud	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00023,D_00115,D_00140	
Dover to Folkestone	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH			T2 new features	High	High	Manually upgrade to high/high based on manual application of MESH score >58 to dataset M_00136 which will increase confidence based on protocol.	D_00023,D_00115,D_00129,D_00140,D_00153,D_00163,D_00173,M_00136	
Dover to Folkestone	Black seabream ( <i>Spondyllosoma cantharus</i> )	non_ENG			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00129	
Beachy Head West	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Moderate <sup>1</sup>	Moderate <sup>1</sup>	T1 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00231,D_00246,D_00250,D_00326	
Beachy Head West	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	High <sup>1</sup>	High <sup>1</sup>	T1 new features	High	Moderate	Extent manually downgraded to mod due to lack of matching ground truthing points/failure to be considered in automated process.	D_00132,D_00144,D_00156,D_00223,D_00238,D_00246,D_00247,D_00250,D_00326,M_00161	
Norris to Ryde	Subtidal mud	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00031,D_00186,D_00346,D_00431	D_00002, D_00011

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Norris to Ryde	Seagrass beds	HOCI	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00065,D_00094,D_00160,D_00169,D_00366,D_00379,D_00399,D_00401,D_00404,D_00443,D_00456	D_00520
Norris to Ryde	Tentacled lagoon worm ( <i>Alkmaria romijni</i> )	SOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low		M_00026	
Norris to Ryde	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Low	Extent manually downgraded to low following spatial check and expert judgement.	D_00311	D_00517
Norris to Ryde	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low as no ground truthing to support feature polygons within site.	D_00379	D_00002, D_00011, M_00018
Norris to Ryde	Subtidal sand	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low as no ground truthing to support feature polygons within site.	D_00346,D_00379	D_00002, D_00011, M_00018
Norris to Ryde	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH			T2 new features	High	High		D_00031,D_000311,D_00379,M_00198	D_00002, D_00011



Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Norris to Ryde	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	BSH			T2 new features	High	High	Only one point not tagged for HOCl.	D_00169,D_00311,D_00379,D_00456	
Norris to Ryde	Peat and clay exposures	HOCl			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00442	
Norris to Ryde	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCl			T2 new features	High	High		D_00379,D_00392	
Norris to Ryde	Estuarine rocky habitats	HOCl			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00311	D_00517
Norris to Ryde	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00160,D_00186,D_00189	
The Needles	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00092,D_00106,D_00125,D_00138,D_00221	D_00002, D_00510
The Needles	Seagrass beds	HOCl	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00094,D_00106,D_00138,D_00148,D_00169	D_00520
The Needles	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i> )	SOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate	Initial automated confidence result produced as high/high but subsequently manually downgraded to mod/mod due to duplication of records resulting in a higher	D_00099,D_00106,D_00221	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
								confidence than should be attained.		
The Needles	Peacock's tail ( <i>Padina pavonica</i> )	SOCI	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		M_00015	
The Needles	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH			T2 new features	High	Low	Extent manually downgraded to low following spatial check and expert judgement.	D_00318,D_00350	
The Needles	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00376	
The Needles	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00376	
The Needles	Intertidal mud	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00376	
The Needles	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00376	
The Needles	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Low	Extent manually downgraded to low following spatial check and expert judgement.	D_00092,D_00125,D_00346	D_00002, D_00510
The Needles	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate		D_00106,D_00125,D_00138,D_00252,D_00346	D_00002, D_00510
The Needles	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00106,D_00125,D_00138,D_0034	D_00002, D_00510

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
									6	
The Needles	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate		D_00092,D_00125,D_00346	D_00002, D_00510
The Needles	Subtidal sand	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate		D_00092,D_00106,D_00138,D_00169,M_00198	D_00002, D_00510
The Needles	Subtidal mud	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00092	D_00002, D_00510
The Needles	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate	Only one point not tagged for HOCI.	D_00092,D_00106,D_00138,D_00169	
The Needles	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCI			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00092,D_00125,D_00221	
The Needles	Subtidal chalk	HOCI			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00106,D_00125,D_00138,D_00393	
The Needles	Tide-swept channels	HOCI			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00394	
The Needles	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI			T2 new features	High	High		D_00106,D_00125,D_00138,D_00148,D_00160,D_00221	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
The Needles	Black seabream ( <i>Spondyllosoma cantharus</i> )	non_ENG			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00106	
Bembridge	Subtidal sand	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00004,D_00019,D_00092,D_00125,D_00194,D_00252,D_00386,M_00089	D_00002, D_00510
Bembridge	Subtidal mud	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00004,D_00019,D_00092,D_00148,D_00232,D_00431,D_00454,M_00361	D_00002, D_00510
Bembridge	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00004,D_00019,D_00092,D_00106,D_00125,D_00138,D_00148,D_00169,D_00232,D_00252,D_00431	D_00002, D_00510
Bembridge	Maerl beds	HOCl	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00092,D_00125,D_00138,M_0001	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
									9	
Bembridge	Mud habitats in deep water	HOCI	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	No confidence	No confidence	Two data points removed due to incorrect tagging.		
Bembridge	Native oyster beds ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	HOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	No confidence	No confidence	Manually downgraded to 'No data' as D_00439 does not meet criteria for oyster beds and so untagged for HOCI and tagged for SOCI.	D_00439	
Bembridge	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low		D_00232	
Bembridge	Seagrass beds	HOCI	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00094,D_00130,D_00141,D_00169,D_00186,D_00365,D_00386,D_00400,D_00403	D_00520
Bembridge	Sea pens and burrowing megafauna	HOCI	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low	Manually downgraded confidence to low/low due to removal of records tagged for this HOCI as they do not meet the definition of this habitat.	D_00232	
Bembridge	Tentacled lagoon worm ( <i>Alkmaria romijni</i> )	SOCI	Moderate	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low		M_00026	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Bembridge	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Haliclystus auricula</i> )	SOCI	Moderate	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00099,D_00141,D_00177,D_00453	
Bembridge	Long-snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i> )	SOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	No confidence	No confidence			
Bembridge	Short-snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	SOCI	Moderate	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00341,M_00009	
Bembridge	Starlet sea anemone ( <i>Nematostella vectensis</i> )	SOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	No confidence	No confidence			
Bembridge	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00169,D_00177,D_00186,D_00340	
Bembridge	Peacock's tail ( <i>Padina pavonica</i> )	SOCI	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00141,D_00189,D_00342,M_00015	
Bembridge	Lagoon sand shrimp ( <i>Gammarus insensibilis</i> )	SOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	No confidence	No confidence			

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Bembridge	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH			T2 new features	High	High	Manually upgraded extent confidence to high based on expert judgement. Removed parent feature flag.	D_00004,D_00019,D_00092,D_00125,D_00314,D_00346,M_00101	D_00002, D_00510
Bembridge	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate		D_00092,D_00125,D_00130,D_00138,D_00141,D_00169,D_00314,D_00386	
Bembridge	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCI			T2 new features	High	High		D_00092,D_00125,D_00138,D_00148,D_00386	
Bembridge	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i> )	SOCI			T2 new features	High	High		D_00099,D_00130	
Bembridge	Common maerl ( <i>Phymatolithon calcareum</i> )	SOCI			T2 new features	High	High	Manually upgraded back to high/high due to error in omitting records from first run.	D_00092	
Yarmouth to Cowes	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00091,D_00141,D_00198,D_00311,D_00318,D_00376	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Yarmouth to Cowes	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Moderate	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low based on expert judgement as based on parent feature alone.	D_00198,D_00376	
Yarmouth to Cowes	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Moderate	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00106,D_00125,D_00318	D_00002, D_00015
Yarmouth to Cowes	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00036,D_00125,D_00346,D_00379	D_00002, D_00015
Yarmouth to Cowes	Intertidal underboulder communities	HOCI	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00318,D_00453	
Yarmouth to Cowes	Native oyster beds ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	HOCI	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	No confidence	No confidence	Manually downgraded to 'No data' as D_00439 does not meet criteria for oyster beds and so untagged for HOCI and tagged for SOCI.	D_00439	
Yarmouth to Cowes	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00091,D_00099,D_00106,D_00442,D_00453	
Yarmouth to Cowes	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCI	Moderate	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	No confidence	No confidence			
Yarmouth to Cowes	Seagrass beds	HOCI	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00094,D_00125	D_00520



Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Yarmouth to Cowes	Estuarine rocky habitats	HOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low		D_00198	
Yarmouth to Cowes	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00106,D_00125,D_00141,D_00148,D_00189,D_00314,D_00318,M_00018	
Yarmouth to Cowes	Lagoon sand shrimp ( <i>Gammarus insensibilis</i> )	SOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low		M_00024	
Yarmouth to Cowes	Bouldnor Cliff geological feature	Geological	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	High	High			
Yarmouth to Cowes	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH			T2 new features	High	High	Very small example of BSH – consider viability.	D_00091,D_00141,D_00318,D_00453	D_00516, D_00517
Yarmouth to Cowes	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00379	D_00002, D_00015
Yarmouth to Cowes	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00125,D_00318,D_00346	D_00002, D_00015
Yarmouth to Cowes	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate		D_00106,D_00125,D_00314,D_0031	D_00002, D_00015

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
									8	
Yarmouth to Cowes	Subtidal mud	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate	Extent manually downgraded to mod due to lack of matching ground truthing points.	D_00036,D_00125,D_00216,D_00299,D_00379,D_00431	D_00002, D_00015
Yarmouth to Cowes	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH			T2 new features	High	High		D_00036,D_00125,D_00299,D_00314,D_00318,D_00346,D_00379,D_00431,M_00198	D_00002, D_00015
Yarmouth to Cowes	Subtidal biogenic reefs	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low based on expert judgement as based on parent feature alone.	D_00431	D_00002, D_00015
Yarmouth to Cowes	Littoral chalk communities	HOCI			T2 new features	High	High	Very small example of HOCI – consider viability.	D_00091,D_00318	
Yarmouth to Cowes	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCI			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate	Manually downgraded following applying protocol clarification from one ground truth point to two.	D_00125,D_00379	
Yarmouth to Cowes	Subtidal chalk	HOCI			T2 new features	High	Moderate		D_00106,D_00125,D_00314,D_00318,D_00393	
Yarmouth to	Fragile sponge	HOCI			T2 new	Low	Low		D_00125	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Cowes	& anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats				features					
Yarmouth to Cowes	Black seabream ( <i>Spondyllosoma cantharus</i> )	non_ENG			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00125	
Utopia	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	HOCI	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate	Extra data may be available through Tarmac report for post-consultation advice.	D_00106,D_00125,D_00138,D_00194	
Utopia	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00346	D_00035, D_00509
Utopia	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00106,D_00125,D_00138,D_00194,D_00346	D_00035, D_00509
Utopia	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	High	High		D_00035,D_00367	D_00035, D_00509
Utopia	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00125,D_00138,D_00346,D_00367	D_00035, D_00509
Utopia	Subtidal sand	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00367	D_00035, D_00509

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Utopia	Subtidal mud	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low based on expert judgement as based on parent feature alone.	D_00125	D_00035, D_00509
Utopia	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00106,D_00125,D_00138	D_00035, D_00509
Studland Bay	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00052,D_00376	
Studland Bay	Intertidal mud	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low based on expert judgement as based on parent feature alone.	D_00376	
Studland Bay	Subtidal sand	BSH	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00071,D_00116,D_00245,D_00346	
Studland Bay	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low based on expert judgement as based on parent feature alone.	D_00245	
Studland Bay	Seagrass beds	HOCl	High	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00052,D_00071,D_00116,D_00119,D_00131,D_00142,D_00143,D_00164,D_00191,	D_00070

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
									D_00245,D_00364,D_00438,M_00265,M_00266	
Studland Bay	Short-snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	SOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low	Initial results of 'no confidence' amended to 'low' based on addition of one record from 2008.	D_00475	
Studland Bay	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00116,D_00131,D_00142,D_00245	
Studland Bay	Undulate ray ( <i>Raja undulata</i> )	SOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	No confidence	No confidence	Two photos of one individual received after data cut-off and will be included post-consultation.		
Studland Bay	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH			T2 new features	High	High		D_00052,D_00376	
Studland Bay	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH			T2 new features	High	High		D_00052	
Studland Bay	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low based on expert judgement as based on parent feature alone.	D_00376	
Studland Bay	Low energy infralittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00116,D_00245	
Studland Bay	Subtidal coarse	BSH			T2 new	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to	D_00346	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
	sediment				features			low/low based on expert judgement as based on parent feature alone.		
Studland Bay	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate	There is one point not tagged for HOCl.	D_00052,D_00142,D_00245,D_00364	
Studland Bay	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCl			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00245	
Studland Bay	Subtidal chalk	HOCl			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00393	
Studland Bay	Long-snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i> )	SOCI			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate	Duplicates in data removed so confidence now mod/mod from high/high.	D_00116,D_00455	
Studland Bay	Black seabream ( <i>Spondyllosoma cantharus</i> )	non_ENG			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate	Although the evidence for this feature is moderate based on Protocol E there is a question mark over how and whether this species utilise habitats at Studland, and therefore whether this feature should go forward.	D_00116,D_00164	
Mounts Bay	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00038,D_00376	D_00075, D_00050
Mounts Bay	Moderate energy intertidal	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00038,D_00109,D_00	D_00075, D_00050

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
	rock								376	
Mounts Bay	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low		D_00038,D_00109,D_00376	D_00075, D_00050
Mounts Bay	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low		D_00029,D_00038,D_00109,D_00376	D_00075, D_00050
Mounts Bay	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low		D_00038,D_00376	D_00075, D_00050
Mounts Bay	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00029	D_00509
Mounts Bay	Subtidal sand	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00029,D_00346	D_00509
Mounts Bay	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	No confidence	No confidence	Low confidence modelled dataset covers the feature. Although recent multibeam survey data are available from a CCO survey, available ground truth data do not resolve feature thus habitat maps to further support feature will not be able to be produced.		D_00509
Mounts Bay	Seagrass beds	HOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00038,D_00363	
Mounts Bay	Giant goby ( <i>Gobius cobitis</i> )	SOCI	Moderate	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		M_00045,M_00228	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Mounts Bay	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Haliclystus auricula</i> )	SOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low		M_00045	
Mounts Bay	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis cruxmelitensis</i> )	SOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	No confidence	No confidence	New data coming will increase confidence in feature: Shoresearch surveys (inc. participation from NE advisers), yet to be input into Marine Recorder. Further photographic evidence pending from later site visit by NE advisers and with species specialist.		
Mounts Bay	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i> )	SOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low		M_00045	
Mounts Bay	Ocean quahog ( <i>Arctica islandica</i> )	SOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low	Manually downgraded from mod/mod to low/low as of four records: one is from 1885, and the LT six-year record is juvenile leaving only two records more than 12 years old thus resulting in low/low.	D_00029,D_00281,M_00045	
Mounts Bay	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	High	High		D_00029	D_00512
Mounts Bay	Peat and clay	HOCI			T2 new	Low	Low		M_00007	



Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
	exposures				features					
Mounts Bay	Common maerl ( <i>Phymatolithon calcareum</i> )	SOCI			T2 new features	Low	Low		M_00045	
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate	New data expected from recent verification survey.	D_00038,D_00376	D_00049, D_00511, D_00512
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low	New data expected from recent verification survey.	D_00376	D_00049, D_00511, D_00512
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low	New data expected from recent verification survey and parent feature-level photographic evidence to be included post-consultation.	D_00376	D_00049, D_00511, D_00512
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Intertidal mud	BSH	0	0	Tranche 2 advice	No confidence	No confidence	New data from recent verification survey has been confirmed and will downgrade confidence assessment to 'No confidence' for this feature.	D_00376	D_00049, D_00511, D_00512
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate	New data expected from recent verification survey.	D_00151,D_00333,D_00346	D_00026
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low	New data expected from recent verification survey.	D_00346	D_00026

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate	New data expected from recent verification survey.	D_00151,D_00346	D_00026
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low	New data expected from recent verification survey.	D_00346	D_00026
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low	New data expected from recent verification survey.	D_00346	D_00026
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Subtidal sand	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low	New data expected from recent verification survey.	D_00346	D_00026
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	SOCI	Moderate	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate	New data expected from recent verification survey.	D_00192,D_00209	
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Basking shark ( <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> )	non_ENG	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Not assessed	Not assessed			
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Bottlenose dolphin ( <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> )	non_ENG	High	0	Tranche 2 advice	Not assessed	Not assessed			
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Balearic shearwater ( <i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i> )	non_ENG	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Not assessed	Not assessed			
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Harbour porpoise ( <i>Phocoena</i>	non_ENG	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Not assessed	Not assessed			

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
	<i>phoecoena)</i>									
Newquay and The Gannel	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00038,D_00051,D_00376	D_00075, D_00076, D_00080, D_00513
Newquay and The Gannel	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00038,D_00051,D_00357	D_00075, D_00076, D_00080, D_00513
Newquay and The Gannel	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00038,D_00051,D_00376	D_00075, D_00076, D_00080, D_00513
Newquay and The Gannel	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low based on expert judgement as based on parent feature alone.	D_00038	D_00075, D_00076, D_00080, D_00513
Newquay and The Gannel	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00038,D_00051,D_00286,D_00357,D_00376	D_00075, D_00076, D_00080, D_00513
Newquay and The Gannel	Intertidal mud	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00038,D_00051,D_00	D_00075,

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
									286,D_0035 7,D_00378	D_00076, D_00080, D_00513
Newquay and The Gannel	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00038	D_00075, D_00076, D_00080, D_00513
Newquay and The Gannel	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate	We have high confidence in feature extent in west of site but not over entire site.	D_00030,D_00128,D_00139,D_00346	D_00075, D_00076, D_00080, D_00513
Newquay and The Gannel	Subtidal sand	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00030,D_00038,D_00139	D_00075, D_00076, D_00080, D_00513
Newquay and The Gannel	Subtidal mud	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	No confidence	No confidence			D_00075, D_00076, D_00080, D_00513
Newquay and The Gannel	Giant goby ( <i>Gobius cobitis</i> )	SOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low	New data from photos expected.	D_00270	D_00075, D_00076, D_00080, D_00513

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Newquay and The Gannel	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low		M_00045	D_00075, D_00076, D_00080, D_00513
Newquay and The Gannel	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	SOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low		M_00045	D_00075, D_00076, D_00080, D_00513
Newquay and The Gannel	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH			T2 new features	High	High		D_00038,D_00051	D_00075, D_00076, D_00080, D_00513
Newquay and The Gannel	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate		D_00030,D_00128,D_00139	D_00075, D_00076, D_00080, D_00513
Newquay and The Gannel	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate		D_00030,D_00128,D_00139	D_00075, D_00076, D_00080, D_00513
Newquay and The Gannel	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00139	D_00075, D_00076, D_00080, D_00513

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Newquay and The Gannel	Tide-swept channels	HOCI			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00128	D_00075, D_00076, D_00080, D_00513
Newquay and The Gannel	Estuarine rocky habitats	HOCI			T2 new features	High	High		D_00051	D_00075, D_00076, D_00080, D_00513
Hartland Point to Tintagel	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00038,D_00048,D_00269,D_00376	
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00038,D_00048,D_00376	
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00038,D_00048,D_00269,D_00376	
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Moderate	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00048,D_00376	
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Intertidal mud	BSH	0	0	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low based on expert judgement as based on parent feature alone.	D_00376	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	Moderate	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low based on expert judgement as based on parent feature alone.	D_00376	
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	BSH	Moderate	Low	Tranche 2 advice	No confidence	No confidence			
Hartland Point to Tintagel	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00024,D_00048,D_00334,D_00346	
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High	Extent manually increased to high due to well distributed sample data covering >50% of feature as per Protocol E.	D_00024,D_00185,D_00346	
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Subtidal sand	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High	Extent manually increased to high due to well distributed sample data covering >50% of feature as per Protocol E.	D_00024,D_00334,D_00346	
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	HOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00024,D_00162,D_00334	
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Honeycomb worm reefs	HOCI	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00038,D_00048,D_00	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
	<i>(Sabellaria alveolata)</i>								269	
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Peacock's tail <i>(Padina pavonica)</i>	SOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	No confidence	No confidence			
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Pink sea-fan <i>(Eunicella verrucosa)</i>	SOCI	Moderate	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Low		D_00162,D_00334	
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH			T2 new features	High	High		D_00048	
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate		D_00024,D_00334	
Hartland Point to Tintagel	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate		D_00024,D_00334	
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate		D_00024	
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low based on expert judgement as based on parent feature alone.	D_00024	
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low	Confidence manually reduced to low/low due to uncertainty over duplication of point records.	D_00334	
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00442	



Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Bideford to Foreland Point	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00038,D_00041,D_00265,D_00267,D_00282,D_00308,D_00309	D_00075
Bideford to Foreland Point	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00038,D_00041,D_00265,D_00267,D_00308,D_00309	D_00075
Bideford to Foreland Point	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Moderate	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00038,D_00041,D_00265,D_00308,D_00309,D_00327,D_00357	D_00075
Bideford to Foreland Point	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Moderate	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00038,D_00041	D_00075
Bideford to Foreland Point	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Moderate	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00038,D_00041,D_00309,D_00357	D_00075, D_00078
Bideford to Foreland Point	Intertidal mud	BSH	Moderate	Low	Tranche 2 advice	No confidence	No confidence	Removed polygonal data so no data for assessment.		D_00075
Bideford to Foreland Point	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	Moderate	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00038,D_00041	D_00075
Bideford to	High energy	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche	High	Moderate		D_00335,D_	D_00005,

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Foreland Point	infralittoral rock				2 advice				00346	D_00514
Bideford to Foreland Point	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00041,D_00126,D_00308,D_00335,D_00346	D_00005, D_00514
Bideford to Foreland Point	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00107,D_00149,D_00335,D_00346,M_00124	D_00005, D_00514
Bideford to Foreland Point	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00149,D_00335,D_00346,D_00369	D_00005, D_00514
Bideford to Foreland Point	Subtidal sand	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00001,D_00126,D_00149,D_00214,D_00309,D_00335,D_00346,D_00357,D_00369	D_00005, D_00514
Bideford to Foreland Point	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	HOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High	<i>Sab. spi</i> polygons corrected to <i>Sab. alv</i> therefore confidence increased to high/high.	D_00041,D_00309	
Bideford to Foreland Point	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	SOCI	Moderate	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00107,D_00149,D_00208,D_00214,D_00335	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Bideford to Foreland Point	Razorbill ( <i>Alca torda</i> )	non_ENG	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Not assessed	Not assessed			
Bideford to Foreland Point	Grey seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> )	non_ENG	High	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	Not assessed	Not assessed			
Bideford to Foreland Point	Harbour porpoise ( <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> )	non_ENG	High	0	Tranche 2 advice	Not assessed	Not assessed			
Bideford to Foreland Point	Guillemot ( <i>Uria aalge</i> )	non_ENG	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Not assessed	Not assessed			
Bideford to Foreland Point	Low energy infralittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00041,D_00335,M_00124	D_00005, D_00514
Bideford to Foreland Point	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate		D_00126,D_00149,D_00309,D_00335,D_00346	D_00005, D_00514
Bideford to Foreland Point	Subtidal mud	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low based on expert judgement as based on parent feature alone.	D_00107	D_00005, D_00514
Bideford to Foreland Point	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00126,D_00149,D_00335	D_00005, D_00514
Bideford to Foreland Point	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low as confidence based on parent feature	D_00335	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
	sediment							alone.		
Bideford to Foreland Point	Blue mussel beds	HOCI			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00149	
Bideford to Foreland Point	Intertidal underboulder communities	HOCI			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00041	
Bideford to Foreland Point	Littoral chalk communities	HOCI			T2 new features	High	High		D_00041,D_00309	
Bideford to Foreland Point	Estuarine rocky habitats	HOCI			T2 new features	High	High		D_00041	D_00075
Bideford to Foreland Point	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	HOCI			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00107,D_00149,D_00214	
Bideford to Foreland Point	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00149	
Bideford to Foreland Point	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	SOCI			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00149	
North of Lundy	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High	Manually upgraded to high/high due to expert judgement as ground truthing points not included in database but shown in report held by NE.	D_00001	
North of Lundy	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00001,M_00124	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
North of Lundy	Subtidal sand	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High	Manually upgraded to high/high due to expert judgement as ground truthing points not included in database but shown in report held by NE.	D_00001	
North of Lundy	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	No confidence	No confidence			
North of Lundy	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCI			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00001	
North of Lundy	Black seabream ( <i>Spondyllosoma cantharus</i> )	non_ENG			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00222	
West of Walney	Subtidal sand	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low as confidence based on parent feature alone.	D_00346	D_00082, D_00083, D_00084, D_00085, D_00086, D_00087, D_00088
West of Walney	Subtidal mud	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate	M_00052 duplicate of M_00267 so removed.	D_00346, M_00267	D_00082, D_00083, D_00084, D_00085, D_00086, D_00087, D_00088

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
West of Walney	Mud habitats in deep water	HOCI			T2 new features	High	Moderate	M_00052 duplicate of M_00267 so removed. New data likely to be available in future to improve confidence.	D_00395,M_00267	D_00082, D_00083, D_00084, D_00085, D_00086, D_00087, D_00088
West of Walney	Sea pens and burrowing megafauna	HOCI			T2 new features	Low	Low	New data likely to be available in future to improve confidence.	D_00395,M_00048	D_00082, D_00083, D_00084, D_00085, D_00086, D_00087, D_00088
West of Walney including proposed Co-Location Zone	Subtidal sand	BSH	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low as confidence based on parent feature alone.	D_00346	D_00082, D_00083, D_00084, D_00085, D_00086, D_00087, D_00088
West of Walney including proposed Co-Location Zone	Subtidal mud	BSH	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate	M_00052 duplicate of M_00267 so removed. New data likely to be available in future to improve confidence.	D_00346,M_00052,M_00267	D_00082, D_00083, D_00084, D_00085, D_00086, D_00087, D_00088
West of	Mud habitats in	HOCI	High	High	Tranche	High	Moderate	M_00052 duplicate of	D_00395,M_	D_00082,

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Walney including proposed Co-Location Zone	deep water				2 advice			M_00267 so removed. New data likely to be available in future to improve confidence.	00267	D_00083, D_00084, D_00085, D_00086, D_00087, D_00088
West of Walney including proposed Co-Location Zone	Sea pens and burrowing megafauna	HOCI	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low	New data likely to be available in future to improve confidence.	D_00395,M_00048	D_00082, D_00083, D_00084, D_00085, D_00086, D_00087, D_00088
Walney and West Duddon Sands CLZ	Subtidal mud	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate	M_00052 duplicate of M_00267 so removed.	D_00346,M_00052,M_00267	D_00082, D_00083, D_00084, D_00085, D_00086, D_00087, D_00088
Walney and West Duddon Sands CLZ	Mud habitats in deep water	HOCI			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate	M_00052 duplicate of M_00267 so removed.	D_00395,M_00267	D_00082, D_00083, D_00084, D_00085, D_00086, D_00087, D_00088
Walney and West Duddon	Sea pens and burrowing	HOCI			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00395,M_00048	D_00082, D_00083,

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Sands CLZ	megafauna									D_00084, D_00085, D_00086, D_00087, D_00088
Ormonde Co-Location Zone	Subtidal mud	BSH			T2 new features	High	High	M_00052 duplicate of M_00267 so removed. Extent manually increased to high due to well distributed sample data covering >50% of feature as per Protocol E.	D_00346,M_00267	D_00082, D_00083, D_00084, D_00085, D_00086, D_00087, D_00088
Ormonde Co-Location Zone	Mud habitats in deep water	HOCI			T2 new features	High	Moderate	M_00052 duplicate of M_00267 so removed.	D_00395,M_00267	D_00082, D_00083, D_00084, D_00085, D_00086, D_00087, D_00088
Ormonde Co-Location Zone	Sea pens and burrowing megafauna	HOCI			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00395	D_00082, D_00083, D_00084, D_00085, D_00086, D_00087, D_00088
Allonby Bay	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00039,D_00292,D_00376	



Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Allonby Bay	Intertidal biogenic reefs	BSH	High	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00038,D_00039,D_00292,D_00358	
Allonby Bay	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low as confidence based on parent feature alone once 107x stills records have been removed.	D_00017,D_00346,D_00382	D_00505, D_00506
Allonby Bay	Subtidal sand	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low as confidence based on parent feature alone once 2x stills records have been removed.	D_00017,D_00346,D_00358,D_00382	D_00505, D_00506
Allonby Bay	Blue mussel beds	HOCI	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00039,D_00292,D_00358	
Allonby Bay	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	High	High	Error in level 2 HOCI audit – column U should have 'YES' – changed and highlighted and now gives high confidence.	D_00038,D_00039	
Allonby Bay	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	HOCI	High	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	High	High	Polygons incorrectly tagged as HOCI_18 now changed to HOCI_8.	D_00038,D_00039,D_00292,D_00358,D_00389	D_00069, D_00081
Allonby Bay	Moderate	BSH			T2 new	High	High		D_00039	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
	energy intertidal rock				features					
Allonby Bay	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH			T2 new features	High	High		D_00039	
Allonby Bay	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH			T2 new features	High	High		D_00039	
Allonby Bay	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate		D_00292,D_00358	
Allonby Bay	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low as confidence based on parent feature alone.	D_00292,D_00376	
Allonby Bay	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00346	D_00505, D_00506
Allonby Bay	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate		D_00017	D_00505, D_00506
Allonby Bay	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate	New feature added as identified by new data but not included in CA – mod/mod based on three quality 3 PSA samples.	D_00017	
Allonby Bay	Subtidal biogenic reefs	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00382	
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00103,D_00117,D_00134,D_00145,D_00346	D_00007

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00103,D_00134,D_00145,D_00346	D_00007
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00021,D_00103,D_00117,D_00134,D_00145,D_00346	D_00007
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Subtidal chalk	HOCI	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00021,D_00103,D_00117,D_00134,D_00145,D_00166,D_00175,D_00184,D_00193,D_00203,D_00210,D_00393,M_00072	D_00007
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	North Norfolk coast (Subtidal)	Geological	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	Low			
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00117,D_00134,D_00145,D_00346	D_00007
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate	Manually downgraded presence to moderate as stills have been	D_00021,D_00103,D_00117,D_00134	D_00007

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
								downgraded to parent feature.	4,D_00145,D_00346	
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Subtidal sand	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00103,D_00117,D_00134,D_00145,D_00233	D_00007
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00103,D_00117,D_00134,D_00145,D_00233	D_00007
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Subtidal biogenic reefs	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low	Automated confidence result of mod/mod manually downgraded to low/low due to low confidence in component HOCl. Evidence for feature based primarily on Seasearch records.	D_00117,D_00134,D_00179	
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Blue mussel beds	HOCl			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00117	
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Peat and clay exposures	HOCl			T2 new features	High	Moderate		D_00021,M_00072	
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCl			T2 new features	Low	Low	Evidence for feature based primarily on Seasearch records.	D_00117	
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on	HOCl			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00117,D_00145	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
	subtidal rocky habitats									
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Horse mussel ( <i>Modiolus modiolus</i> )	HOCI			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00134	
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Smelt ( <i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> )	SOCI			T2 new features	Low	Low		M_00128	
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Undulate ray ( <i>Raja undulata</i> )	SOCI			T2 new features	Low	Low	Likely duplicate data entries – only one real data point – downgrade to low/low.	D_00452	
Holderness Inshore	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	High	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low		D_00376	
Holderness Inshore	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	High	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00226,D_00227,D_00293,D_00294,D_00346,M_00090	D_00025, D_00503, D_00504
Holderness Inshore	Subtidal sand	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00226,D_00227,D_00293,D_00346,M_00090	D_00025, D_00503, D_00504
Holderness Inshore	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low		D_00442	
Holderness Inshore	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low		D_00227,D_00293	D_00025, D_00503, D_00504
Holderness Inshore	Subtidal chalk	HOCI	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	No confidence	No confidence	Downgraded – removed HOCI tags from Seasearch		

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
								records and BGS Chalk polygon – not found/present as suggested.		
Holderness Inshore	Spurn Head (Subtidal)	Geological	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	Low			
Holderness Inshore	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate		D_00285,D_00374,D_00376	
Holderness Inshore	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate	Evidence for circalittoral rock in the site is limited to point data from two parts of the site (one of which is modified by anthropogenic activity). The geology dominated by glacial deposits, notably boulder clay, as well as patches of soft clay: there is no evidence for exposed bedrock. There may be a mosaic of subtidal habitats that grade from soft and mixed sediments to areas where higher frequency of clay exposures, cobbles and boulders form reefs.	D_00157	D_00025, D_00503, D_00504
Holderness Inshore	Moderate energy	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate	Evidence for circalittoral rock in the site is limited to	D_00157,D_00293	D_00025, D_00503,

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
	circalittoral rock							point data from two parts of the site (one of which is modified by anthropogenic activity). The geology dominated by glacial deposits, notably boulder clay, as well as patches of soft clay: there is no evidence for exposed bedrock. There may be a mosaic of subtidal habitats that grade from soft and mixed sediments to areas where higher frequency of clay exposures, cobbles and boulders form reefs.		D_00504
Holderness Inshore	Subtidal mud	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate	Tiny EU SeaMap polygon – however decision to maintain confidence based solely on point data.	D_00226,D_00293,D_00294,D_00346	D_00025, D_00503, D_00504
Holderness Inshore	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00157,D_00226,M_00091	D_00025, D_00503, D_00504
Runswick Bay	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Moderate	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low		D_00346	D_00033, D_00504
Runswick Bay	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Moderate	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00123,D_00259,D_00346,D_00354	D_00033, D_00504

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
Runswick Bay	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Moderate	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low		D_00258	D_00033, D_00504
Runswick Bay	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Moderate	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00258,D_00346,D_00354	D_00033, D_00504
Runswick Bay	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low as confidence based on parent feature alone.	D_00258,D_00346	D_00033, D_00504
Runswick Bay	Subtidal sand	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00123,D_00255,D_00258,D_00346,D_00354	D_00033, D_00504
Runswick Bay	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low	Manually downgraded to low/low as confidence based on parent feature alone.	D_00255,D_00346	D_00033, D_00504
Runswick Bay	Ocean quahog ( <i>Arctica islandica</i> )	SOCI	High	High	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		M_00084	
Runswick Bay	High energy intertidal rock	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate		D_00259,D_00284	
Runswick Bay	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate		D_00123,D_00259,D_00376	
Runswick Bay	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH			T2 new features	High	Moderate		D_00123,D_00259,D_00284,D_0037	



Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
									6	
Runswick Bay	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00259,D_00285,D_00376	
Runswick Bay	Intertidal mud	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00376,D_00378	
Runswick Bay	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00376	
Runswick Bay	Low energy infralittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00346	D_00033, D_00504
Runswick Bay	Subtidal mud	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low	Downgrade manual – only one point on edge of site – would not be considered suitable for mod/mod confidence – mod/mod confidence based on parent feature.	D_00234	D_00033, D_00504
Runswick Bay	Littoral chalk communities	HOCI			T2 new features	Low	Low	Downgrade – feature suggested by biological community but physical feature not thought to be present in the site.	D_00259,D_00284	
Coquet to St Mary's	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00038,D_00043,D_00261,D_00277,D_00376	D_00076
Coquet to St Mary's	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	High	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00038,D_00043,D_00	D_00076

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
									261,D_00272,D_00277,D_00376	
Coquet to St Mary's	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00043,D_00277,D_00354,D_00376	D_00076
Coquet to St Mary's	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	0	0	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00043,D_00261,D_00272,D_00277,D_00347,D_00354,D_00376	D_00076
Coquet to St Mary's	Intertidal mud	BSH	High	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00038,D_00043,D_00375,D_00376,D_00378	D_00076
Coquet to St Mary's	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	High	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00038,D_00043,D_00261,D_00376	D_00076
Coquet to St Mary's	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Moderate	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00038,D_00043,D_00105,D_00122,D_00261	D_00020
Coquet to St Mary's	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	High		D_00043,D_00105,D_00122,D_0015	D_00020

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
									9,D_00241,D_00251,D_00260,D_00261,D_00276,D_00277,D_00279,D_00346,D_00354,D_00380	
Coquet to St Mary's	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00105,D_00122,D_00137,D_00228,D_00241,D_00251,D_00260,D_00276,D_00277,D_00346,D_00354,D_00380	D_00020
Coquet to St Mary's	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Moderate	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate	Moderate		D_00105,D_00122,D_00137,D_00260,D_00370,D_00380	D_00020
Coquet to St Mary's	Subtidal sand	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00105,D_00122,D_00228,D_00241,D_00251,D_00260,D_00262,D_002	D_00020

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
									76,D_00279, D_00354,D_00380,D_00440	
Coquet to St Mary's	Subtidal mud	BSH	Low	Low	Tranche 2 advice	Low	Low	Supported by modelled data and parent feature – mainly EU SeaMap and single point – queried and downgraded. Mod/mod confidence based on parent feature so manually downgraded.	D_00260,D_00346	D_00020
Coquet to St Mary's	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Moderate	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	High	Moderate		D_00251,D_00255,D_00262,D_00354,D_00370,D_00380,D_00440,D_00441	D_00020
Coquet to St Mary's	Intertidal underboulder communities	HOCI	High	Moderate	Tranche 2 advice	High	High	Increased confidence to High/High from high/mod as intertidal polygons have MESH >58.	D_00043,D_00261,D_00277	
Coquet to St Mary's	High energy intertidal rock	BSH			T2 new features	High	High		D_00038,D_00043,D_00122,D_00261,D_00277	D_00076
Coquet to St Mary's	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	Moderate	Low	Extent manually downgraded to low	D_00260,D_00279	D_00020

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
								following spatial check and expert judgement.		
Coquet to St Mary's	Low energy circalittoral rock	BSH			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00346	D_00020
Coquet to St Mary's	Littoral chalk communities	HOCI			T2 new features	Low	Low	Downgrade – feature suggested by biological community but physical feature not thought to be present in the site.	D_00277	
Coquet to St Mary's	Mud habitats in deep water	HOCI			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00260	D_00020
Coquet to St Mary's	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI			T2 new features	High	High	Verification survey – data shown in report but not GI or MR. Manually increase confidence to high/high based on verification survey report.	D_00442	
Coquet to St Mary's	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCI			T2 new features	Low	Low	Evidence for feature based primarily on Seasearch records.	D_00122,D_00277	D_00020
Coquet to St Mary's	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCI			T2 new features	Low	Low		D_00392	
Coquet to St Mary's	Tide-swept channels	HOCI			T2 new features	Low	Low	Manually downgrade to low/low based on revised HOCI definition – point data not located in area that would qualify as tide-swept channel therefore	D_00043,D_00380	

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2012 Advice presence	2012 Advice extent	Feature status	2014 Advice presence	2014 Advice extent	2014 Comments (amalgamated from national / regional QA process)	Evidence used	Evidence not used
								downgrade based on bathymetry/physiographic considerations.		
Coquet to St Mary's	Estuarine rocky habitats	HOCI			T2 new features	Low	Low	Manually downgraded due to being based on community not geophysical conditions.	D_00272	
Coquet to St Mary's	Ocean quahog ( <i>Arctica islandica</i> )	SOCI			T2 new features	Moderate	Moderate		D_00443,D_00449	

[1] Please note that the confidence assessment for this feature is from our 2013 advice and not our 2012 advice

### 4.3 Evidence sources used in the development of this advice

Table 2 lists all the evidence used in the analysis to determine the confidence assessments of evidence for feature presence and extent.

Please note that in Natural England's Tranche 1 analysis and advice all datasets were assigned an 'M\_' prefix. However many of these datasets were actually groups of multiple datasets ie Marine Recorder. For our Tranche 2 analysis and advice the decision was taken to list the individual datasets comprising these larger groups to allow for easier interrogation of decision making and audit trails. As such, all new datasets and those split out from previous datasets were assigned 'D\_' prefixes for this tranche.

**Table 2** Evidence sources used

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
D_00001	2011 Atlantic Array Benthic	2011 Atlantic Array Benthic	Yes	No	Channel Energy Limited, RWE	Copyright – RPS –

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
	Ecology Characterisation Report – (D_00001) – JER4290_AA_Benthic_CombinedBiotopes_RPS_110721_A	Ecology Characterisation Report – (D_00001)			npower renewables. Auckland House, Lydiard Fields, Great Western Way, Swindon, Wiltshire, SN5 8ZT – atlanticarray@npower-renewables.com	Confidential report – the report has been prepared for the exclusive use of Channel Energy Ltd and shall not be distributed or made available to any other company or person without the knowledge and written consent of Channel Energy Ltd or RPS.
D_00004	2012 Cefas MCZ Verification Survey – Bembridge (D_00004)		Yes	Yes	Knowledge and Information, Cefas, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR33 0HT, lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk <a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00017	2012 EA MCZ Verification Survey – Allonby Bay (D_00017)		Yes	Yes	Knowledge and Information, Cefas, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR33 0HT, lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk <a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00019	2012 EA MCZ Verification Survey – Bembridge (D_00019)		Yes	Yes	Knowledge and Information, Cefas, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR33 0HT, lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk <a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00021	2013 EA MCZ Verification		Yes	Yes	Knowledge and Information, Cefas,	Open Government Licence

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
	Survey – Cromer Shoal (D_00021)				Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR33 0HT, lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk <a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx</a>	
D_00022	2012 EA MCZ Verification Survey – Dover to Deal (D_00022)		Yes	Yes	Knowledge and Information, Cefas, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR33 0HT, lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk <a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00023	2012 EA MCZ Verification Survey – Dover to Folkestone (D_00023)		Yes	Yes	Knowledge and Information, Cefas, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR33 0HT, lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk <a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00024	2013 EA MCZ Verification Survey – Hartland Point to Tintagel (D_00024)		Yes	Yes	Knowledge and Information, Cefas, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR33 0HT, lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk <a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00029	2012 EA MCZ Verification Survey – Mounts Bay (D_00029)		Yes	Yes	Knowledge and Information, Cefas, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR33 0HT, lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk <a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx</a>	Open Government Licence



Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
D_00030	2013 EA MCZ Verification Survey – Newquay and The Gannel (D_00030)		Yes	Yes	Knowledge and Information, Cefas, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR33 0HT, lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk <a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00031	2012 EA MCZ Verification Survey – Norris to Ryde (D_00031)		Yes	Yes	Knowledge and Information, Cefas, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR33 0HT, lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk <a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00035	2012 EA MCZ Verification Survey – Utopia (D_00035)		Yes	Yes	Knowledge and Information, Cefas, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR33 0HT, lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk <a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00036	2012 EA MCZ Verification Survey – Yarmouth to Cowes (D_00036)		Yes	Yes	Knowledge and Information, Cefas, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR33 0HT, lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk <a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00038	NE MCZ Verification Photos	NE Regional Staff MCZ Verification Photos	Yes	Yes	Natural England National GI	Open Government Licence
D_00039	2013 Natural England MCZ Verification Survey – Allonby Bay (D_00039)		Yes	Yes	Natural England National GI	Open Government Licence

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
D_00041	2013 Natural England MCZ Verification Survey – Bideford to Foreland Point (D_00041)		Yes	Yes	Natural England National GI	Open Government Licence
D_00043	2013 Natural England MCZ Verification Survey – Coquet to St Mary's (D_00043)		Yes	Yes	Natural England National GI	Open Government Licence
D_00046	2013 Natural England MCZ Verification Survey – Dover to Folkestone (D_00046)		Yes	Yes	Natural England National GI	Open Government Licence
D_00048	2013 Natural England MCZ Verification Survey – Hartland Point to Tintagel (D_00048)		Yes	Yes	Natural England National GI	Open Government Licence
D_00051	2013 Natural England MCZ Verification Survey – Newquay and The Gannel (D_00051)		Yes	Yes	Natural England National GI	Open Government Licence
D_00052	2013 Natural England MCZ Verification Survey – Studland Bay (D_00052)		Yes	Yes	Natural England National GI	Open Government Licence
D_00055	WFD & NE Subtidal Benthic Infauna Survey 2011 – Solent Maritime SAC		Yes	Yes	Natural England National GI – <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00064	EA WFD Subtidal Benthic		Yes	Yes	Natural England National GI –	EA standard notice –

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
	Infauna Survey 2012 – Whitstable Bay				<a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00065	2011 WFD Intertidal Seagrass Survey 2011 – Solent (D_00065) – WFD_Seagrass_2012_v4		Yes	Yes	Natural England National GI – <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00071	2012 Survey and monitoring of seagrass beds at Studland Bay (D_00071) – Stills Data	Axelsson, M., Allen, C. and Dewey, S. (2012). Survey and monitoring of seagrass beds at Studland Bay, Dorset – second seagrass monitoring report. Report to The Crown Estate and Natural England by Seastar Survey Ltd, June 2012	Yes	Yes	The Crown Estate – <a href="http://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/media/5290/Seastar%20survey%20Studland%20Bay%20second%20seagrass%20monitoring%20report.pdf">http://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/media/5290/Seastar%20survey%20Studland%20Bay%20second%20seagrass%20monitoring%20report.pdf</a>	Open Access
D_00091	2011 Solent Maritime SAC intertidal survey – (D_00091) – Biotope Polygons	2011 Solent Maritime SAC intertidal survey – (D_00091)	Yes	Yes	Natural England National GI	Open Government Licence
D_00092	Marine Recorder new data 2014 02 14	2013 Seastar Survey South Wight Maritime SAC Benthic Habitat Mapping Survey	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.nbn.org.uk">www.nbn.org.uk</a>	Various – See NBN website
D_00094	HIWWT Outlier Positives 2006-2013 points	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust. 2009. Eelgrass survey Bembridge. Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust,	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774400	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP.

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
		Botley				01489 774400
D_00094	HIWWT Outlier Positives 2006-2013 points	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust. 2009. Eelgrass survey Priory Bay. Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Botley	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774401	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774401
D_00094	HIWWT Outlier Positives 2006-2013 points	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust. 2010. Eelgrass survey Bouldner, Isle of Wight. Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Botley	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774402	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774402
D_00094	HIWWT Outlier Positives 2006-2013 points	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust. 2010. Eelgrass survey Thorness Bay and Gurnard area, Isle of Wight. Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Botley	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774403	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774403
D_00094	HIWWT Outlier Positives 2006-2013 points	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust. 2010. Eelgrass survey Thorness Bay, Isle of Wight. Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Botley	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774404	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774404
D_00094	HIWWT Outlier Positives 2006-2013 points	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust. 2010. Eelgrass survey Yarmouth,	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House,

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		Isle of Wight. Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Botley			2DP. 01489 774405	Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774405
D_00094	HIWWT Outlier Positives 2006-2013 points	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust. 2010. Seasearch survey Totland Bay. Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Botley	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774406	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774406
D_00094	HIWWT Outlier Positives 2006-2013 points	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust. 2013. Eelgrass survey Isle of Wight Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Botley	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774407	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774407
D_00094	HIWWT Outlier Positives 2006-2013 points	HIWWT (2006) Ryde Sands Intertidal Survey	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774408	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774408
D_00094	HIWWT Outlier Positives 2006-2013 points	HIWWT (2007) Shoresearch Course Survey July 2007	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774409	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774409
D_00094	HIWWT Outlier Positives 2006-2013 points	IWNAHS (2006) Sightings of Zostera spp reported by	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust,

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		members			Lane, Curdrige, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774410	Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdrige, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774410
D_00094	HIWWT Outlier Positives 2006-2013 points	Ken Collins (Calshot & Wootton July 2007)	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdrige, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774411	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdrige, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774411
D_00094	HIWWT Outlier Positives 2006-2013 points	Ken Collins (Ryde August 2006)	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdrige, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774412	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdrige, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774412
D_00094	HIWWT Outlier Positives 2006-2013 points	Ken Collins (Ryde June 2006)	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdrige, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774413	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdrige, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774413
D_00094	HIWWT Outlier Positives 2006-2013 points	Ken Collins (Ryde Shore August 2006)	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdrige, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774414	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdrige, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774414
D_00094	HIWWT Outlier Positives	Ken Collins (Ryde Shore	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife	Contact – Hampshire & Isle

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	2006-2013 points	September 2007)			Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774415	of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774415
D_00094	HIWWT Outlier Positives 2006-2013 points	Ken Collins (Totland August 2006)	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774416	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774416
D_00094	HIWWT Outlier Positives 2006-2013 points	Roger Herbert (2006) Sea Safari Yarmouth & Norton Spit	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774417	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774417
D_00094	HIWWT Outlier Positives 2006-2013 points	Roger Herbert (2007) Marine Week	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774418	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774418
D_00094	HIWWT Outlier Positives 2006-2013 points	Salacia towed video survey 2011	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774419	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774419

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D_00094	HIWWT Outlier Positives 2006-2013 points	Salacia towed video survey 2012	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774420	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774420
D_00098	Kent Wildlife Trust/Seasearch MCZ Verification Photos		Yes	No	Kent Wildlife Trust, Tyland Barn, Sanling, Maidstone, Kent, ME14 3BD 01622 662012	Contact Bryony Chapman, Marine Officer, Kent Wildlife Trust, Tyland Barn, Sanling, Maidstone, Kent, ME14 3BD 01622 662012, Bryony.Chapman@kentwildlife.org.uk
D_00099	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust/Seasearch MCZ Verification Photos		Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774420	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774420
D_00101	Marine Recorder new data 2014 02 14	2014 Kent WT Shoresearch Intertidal survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00103	Marine Recorder new data 2014 02 14	2013 Seasearch survey of the Norfolk coast	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00105	Marine Recorder new data 2014 02 14	2013 Seasearch North East England survey of the Farne Islands and Northumberland Coast	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website



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D_00106	Marine Recorder new data 2014 02 14	2013 Seasearch Hampshire & Isle of Wight	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00107	Marine Recorder new data 2014 02 14	2013 Seasearch Devon survey of North Devon	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00109	Marine Recorder new data 2014 02 14	2013 Seasearch Cornwall surveys of Penzance to Land's End	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00114	Marine Recorder snapshot 2014_01_28	2013 Kent WT Shoresearch Intertidal Survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00115	Marine Recorder new data 2014 02 14	2013 Kent Seasearch Sublittoral Survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00116	Marine Recorder new data 2014 02 14	2013 Dorset Seasearch	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00117	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2012 Seasearch survey of the Norfolk coast	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00119	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2012 Seasearch survey of Studland Bay rMCZ	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00120	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2012 Seasearch survey of Essex Coast	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00121	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2012 Seasearch survey in Beachy Head West rMCZ, Sussex	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00122	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2012 Seasearch North East England survey of St Mary's to Coquet Island dMCZ	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website

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D_00123	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2012 Seasearch North East England survey of Runswick Bay dMCZ	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00125	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2012 Seasearch Hampshire and Isle of Wight	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00126	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2012 Seasearch Devon survey of Bideford to Foreland Point rMCZ	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00128	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2012 Seasearch Cornwall surveys of North Coast	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00129	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2012 Kent Seasearch Sublittoral Survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00130	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2012 Intertidal surveys Hampshire & Isle of Wight	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00131	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2012 Dorset Seasearch	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00132	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2011 Sussex Seasearch Chichester to Newhaven	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00134	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2011 Survey of Norfolk coast	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00136	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2011 Seasearch survey of the Essex coast	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00137	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2011 Seasearch North East England Survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00138	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2011 Seasearch Hampshire and Isle of	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website

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		Wight				
D_00139	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2011 Seasearch Cornwall surveys of North Coast	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00140	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2011 Kent Seasearch Sublittoral Survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00141	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2011 Intertidal survey Hampshire & Isle of Wight	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00142	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2011 Dorset Seasearch	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00143	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2011 Dorset Seasearch	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00144	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2010 Sussex Seasearch Bracklesham Bay to Newhaven	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00145	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2010 Seasearch survey of Norfolk Coast	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00148	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2010 Seasearch Hampshire and Isle of Wight	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00149	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2010 Seasearch Devon survey of North Devon coast	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00151	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2010 MCS Cornwall survey of South Penwith Area	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00153	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2010 Kent Seasearch Sublittoral Survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00155	Marine Recorder snapshot	Intertidal Chalk survey from	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website

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	2013_06_24	Folkestone to Deal, Kent, 2009–2011				
D_00156	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2009 Sussex Seasearch Chichester to Eastbourne	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00157	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2009 Seasearch Yorkshire Easington Dimlington Survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00159	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2009 Seasearch North East survey of the coast around Tynemouth	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00160	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2009 Seasearch Hampshire and Isle of Wight	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00162	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2009 Seasearch Devon survey of North Devon Coast	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00163	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2009 Kent Seasearch Sublittoral Survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00164	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2009 Dorset Seasearch	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00165	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2008 Sussex Seasearch Bracklesham Bay to Pevensey Bay	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00166	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2008 Seasearch survey of Norfolk	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00169	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2008 Seasearch Hampshire and Isle of	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website

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		Wight				
D_00173	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2008 Kent Seasearch Sublittoral Survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00174	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2007 Sussex Seasearch Selsey to Hastings	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00175	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2007 Seasearch survey of Norfolk	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00177	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2007 Seasearch Hampshire and Isle of Wight	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00178	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2007 Natural England Shell Flat and Lune Deep Survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00179	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2007 Natural England Outer Wash Annex I habitat survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00180	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	Kent Shoresearch Intertidal Survey 2007	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00181	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2007 Kent Seasearch Sublittoral Survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00182	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2007 Envision Mapping Ltd Morecambe Bay, marine habitats mapping INCOMPLETE	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00183	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2006 Sussex Seasearch Chichester Harbour to Rye Bay	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00184	Marine Recorder snapshot	2006 Seasearch North	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website

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	2013_06_24	Norfolk				
D_00185	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2006 Seasearch North Cornwall	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00186	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2006 Seasearch Hampshire and Isle of Wight	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00187	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	Kent Shoresearch Intertidal Survey 2006	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00188	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2006 Kent Seasearch Sublittoral Survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00189	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2006 – PMNHS – Isle of Wight Field Trip	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00190	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2005 Sussex Seasearch Bracklesham Bay to Eastbourne	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00191	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2005 Seasearch survey of Dorset	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00192	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2005 Seasearch Penzance and Land's End	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00193	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2005 Seasearch North Norfolk	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00194	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2005 Seasearch Hampshire and Isle of Wight	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00195	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	Kent Shoresearch Intertidal Survey 2005	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00196	Marine Recorder snapshot	2005 Kent Seasearch	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
	2013_06_24	Sublittoral Survey				
D_00197	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2005 English Nature (EN) survey of the littoral caves of the South Wight maritime SAC	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00198	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2005 English Nature (EN) Solent Intertidal Survey August to September 2005	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00199	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2004 Sussex Seasearch Bracklesham Bay to Rye Bay	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00202	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2004 Seasearch Northumberland	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00203	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2004 Seasearch North Norfolk	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00204	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2004 Seasearch Isle of Wight	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00206	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2004 Kent Seasearch Sublittoral Survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00207	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2003 Sussex Seasearch Pagham Harbour to Cuckmere	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00208	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2003 Seasearch surveys in Devon	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00209	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2003 Seasearch Penzance and Land's End	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00210	Marine Recorder snapshot	2003 Seasearch North	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website

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	2013_06_24	Norfolk				
D_00212	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2003 MCS Members Dives, Newquay Weekend	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00213	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2002 Sussex Seasearch Bracklesham Bay to Newhaven	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00214	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2002 Seasearch surveys in Devon	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00216	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2002 Seasearch Hampshire and Isle of Wight	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00218	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	2000 Sussex Seasearch Bracklesham Bay to Newhaven	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00220	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1999 Southern North Sea and eastern English Channel Cefas 4m Beam Trawl Survey (Cory 8-99)	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00221	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1999 EN South Wight Maritime cSAC sublittoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00222	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1999 Bristol Channel and Irish Sea Cefas 4m Beam Trawl Survey (Cory 9-99)	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00223	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1998 Sussex Seasearch Chichester Harbour to Rye Bay sublittoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website



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D_00224	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1998 St. Osyth in Essex Tenellia adspersa (Nordmann, 1845)	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00225	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1998 Posford Duvivier Essex estuaries cSAC littoral mapping	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00225	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203 and Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	Littoral biotope mapping and data capture exercise for the Essex Estuaries candidate Marine Special Area of Conservation	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00226	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1998 IECS Holderness Coast-Easington sublittoral sediment survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00227	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1998 IECS Holderness Coast-Aldbrough sublittoral sediment survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00228	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1998 Envision – Northumberland Jul98	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00231	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1997 Sussex Seasearch Chichester Harbour to Rye Bay sublittoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00232	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1997 MNCR south Isle of Wight sublittoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00233	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1997 Envision – Wash Jul97	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00234	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1997 Envision – Boulby Aug97	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website

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D_00236	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1997 EN Blackwater Estuary sublittoral sediment survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00237	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1997 Crouch estuary improvements of the epifauna	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various See NBN website
D_00238	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1996 Sussex Seasearch Beachy Head to Rye Bay sublittoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00241	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1996 Envision – Amble Aug96	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00245	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1995-2002 Dorset Seasearch	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00246	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1995 Sussex Seasearch Brighton to Beachy Head sublittoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00247	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1995 Envision – Sussex May95	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00247	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203 and Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	Sussex Coast (Worthing to Beachy Head) lifeforms map	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00250	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1994 Sussex Seasearch Chichester Harbour to Pevensey Bay sublittoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00251	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1994 Envision – St. Mary's Aug94	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website

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D_00252	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1994 Envision – I. of Wight Jun94	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00252	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203 and Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	Mapping the distribution of benthic biotopes around the Isle of Wight. SE Isle of Wight, Lifeforms	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00252	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203 and Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	Mapping the distribution of benthic biotopes around the Isle of Wight. SW Isle of Wight, Lifeforms	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00254	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1993 NHM south-east England littoral chalk and greensand survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00255	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1993 MNCR/AES Blyth to Flamborough Head sublittoral sediment survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00256	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1993 MNCR Swale and Medway estuaries survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00257	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1993 MNCR Swale and Medway estuaries sublittoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00258	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1993 MNCR Saltburn to Flamborough Head sublittoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00259	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1993 MNCR Saltburn to Flamborough Head littoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00260	Marine Recorder snapshot	1993 MNCR Newbiggin to	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website

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	2013_06_24	Saltburn sublittoral survey				
D_00261	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1993 MNCR Newbiggin to Saltburn littoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00262	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1993 Dove Marine Laboratory Alnmouth and Druridge Bays sediment survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00265	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1992-95 DWT Morte Bay littoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00267	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1992-94 DWT Ilfracombe littoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various --See NBN website
D_00269	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1992-93 DWT Hartland Quay littoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00270	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1992-1993 JNCC Gobius cobitis survey south-west Britain	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00272	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1992 MNCR north-east England estuaries littoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00275	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1992 MNCR Blackwater and Colne estuaries littoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00276	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1992 MNCR Berwick-on-Tweed to Newbiggin sublittoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00277	Marine Recorder snapshot	1992 MNCR Berwick-on-	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website

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	2013_06_24	Tweed to Newbiggin littoral survey				
D_00279	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1992 AES NE England sublittoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00281	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1992 – PMNHS – Cornwall Field Trip	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00282	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1991–93 DWT Saunton littoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00284	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1991 NRA North Yorkshire and Humberside littoral rock survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00285	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1991 NRA North Yorkshire & Humberside EC designated bathing beaches survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00286	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1991 NRA Gannel Estuary littoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00287	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1991 NRA Blackwater Estuary sublittoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00292	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1991 MNCR inner Solway Firth littoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00293	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1991 IECS Holderness Coast-Easington sublittoral sediment survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00294	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1991 IECS Holderness Coast-Atwick sublittoral sediment survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website

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D_00296	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1990 NRA Swale Estuary survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00299	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1990 NRA Newtown Harbour sublittoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00300	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1990 NRA Milton Creek (Kent) survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00301	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1990 NRA Faversham Creek survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00302	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1990 NRA Essex/Suffolk estuaries littoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00308	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1988-91 MNCR Morte Point and Ilfracombe littoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00309	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1988 OPRU HRE Taw and Torridge Estuary survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00311	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1988 MNCR minor south-coast inlets in England survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00313	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1987–1989 Crouch Estuary epibenthic survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00314	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1987 OPRU HRE Newtown and Bembridge Harbours survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00318	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1986 OPRU HRE Solent survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00320	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1986 BMNH south-east England littoral chalk &	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website

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		greensand faunal survey				
D_00321	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1986 BMNH Shakespeare & Abbot's Cliffs (Kent) littoral fauna survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00322	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1986 BMNH Shakespeare & Abbot's Cliffs (Kent) littoral algal survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00324	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1985 BMNH Kent & Sussex littoral chalk-cliff algal survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00325	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1985 Blackwater Estuary oyster fishery survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00326	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1984-86 MCS Seven Sisters sublittoral survey, Sussex	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00327	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1984-85 Harris lower Torridge estuary littoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00329	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1982-83 MCS Sussex sublittoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00330	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1982 Burnham-on-Crouch, Roach at Paglesham and Brighton oyster survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00333	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1981 J.G. James, South Cornwall sublittoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00334	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1979 SWBSS Tintagel Head to the Devon border	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website

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		survey				
D_00335	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1978-79 SWBSS North Devon survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00340	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1971 Kent, Hampshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall <i>Polydora</i> and <i>Ostrea edulis</i> investigation	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00341	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1970-present MarLIN UK expert sighting records	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00342	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1970-80 SMBA/MBA Great Britain littoral survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00343	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1970-1971 Blackwater estuary faunal survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00344	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1961 Essex, Dorset, Cornwall observations on the fertility of the oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00345	Marine Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	1953-1955 Kent, Essex, Dorset, Devon and Cornwall <i>Ostrea edulis</i> survey	Yes	Yes	www.nbn.org.uk	Various – See NBN website
D_00346	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	EUSeaMap 2012	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk
D_00347	MESH Combined EUNIS	Mapping survey of the	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC –	All material variously



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	20140203	intertidal biotopes of the Berwickshire coast			<a href="http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap">www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap</a>	copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: <a href="mailto:helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk">helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk</a>
D_00348	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	Sublittoral biotope mapping and data capture exercise for the Essex Estuaries candidate Marine Special Area of Conservation	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – <a href="http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap">www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap</a>	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: <a href="mailto:helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk">helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk</a>
D_00349	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	Solent and South Wight: mapping of intertidal and subtidal marine cSACs – littoral habitats, the Solent	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – <a href="http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap">www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap</a>	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: <a href="mailto:helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk">helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk</a>
D_00350	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	Solent and South Wight: mapping of intertidal and subtidal marine cSACs – habitats, South Wight	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – <a href="http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap">www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap</a>	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: <a href="mailto:helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk">helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk</a>
D_00351	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	Swale survey – mudflat	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – <a href="http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap">www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap</a>	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: <a href="mailto:helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk">helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk</a>

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D_00353	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	Swale survey – saltmarsh	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – <a href="http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap">www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap</a>	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: <a href="mailto:helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk">helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk</a>
D_00354	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	MNCR Area Summaries – South-east Scotland and north-east England	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – <a href="http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap">www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap</a>	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: <a href="mailto:helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk">helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk</a>
D_00355	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	MNCR Area Summaries – Inlets in eastern England	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – <a href="http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap">www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap</a>	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: <a href="mailto:helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk">helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk</a>
D_00357	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	MNCR Area Summaries – Inlets in the Bristol Channel and approaches	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – <a href="http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap">www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap</a>	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: <a href="mailto:helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk">helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk</a>
D_00358	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	MNCR Area Summaries – Liverpool Bay and the Solway Firth; Wigtown and Kirkcudbright Bays	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – <a href="http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap">www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap</a>	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team:

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						helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk
D_00359	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	Chalk platform data, Kent	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – <a href="http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap">www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap</a>	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: <a href="mailto:helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk">helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk</a>
D_00360	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	Littoral chalk in East Sussex	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – <a href="http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap">www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap</a>	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: <a href="mailto:helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk">helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk</a>
D_00361	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	Littoral chalk in Kent	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – <a href="http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap">www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap</a>	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: <a href="mailto:helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk">helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk</a>
D_00362	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	Kent mudflats	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – <a href="http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap">www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap</a>	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: <a href="mailto:helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk">helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk</a>
D_00363	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	Cornwall Zostera beds map	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – <a href="http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap">www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap</a>	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine

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						Ecosystems Team: helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk
D_00364	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	Devon and Dorset map of Zostera beds	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk
D_00365	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	Distribution of Zostera beds around eastern tip of Isle of Wight	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk
D_00366	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	Distribution of Zostera beds around Ryde Sands and Osborne Bay; northeast Isle of Wight	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk
D_00367	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	Facies map Isle of Wight Nab Tower	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk
D_00369	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	The distribution of sublittoral macrofauna communities in the Bristol	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
		Channel in relation to substrate				Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk
D_00370	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	TY070 facies interpretation from 2004 sidescan	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk
D_00374	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	Humber Estuary Intertidal Habitat Status Report	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk
D_00375	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	ENSIS (Marine SSSI data)	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk
D_00376	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	Futurecoast	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk
D_00377	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	Thames 2100 project data	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap	All material variously copyrighted by MESH

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						project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk
D_00378	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	Intertidal mudflat layer for England	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – <a href="http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap">www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap</a>	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk
D_00379	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	Survey of the Subtidal Sediments of the Solent Maritime SAC	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – <a href="http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap">www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap</a>	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk
D_00380	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	Broad-scale mapping of the reefs of Berwickshire and Northumberland. Lifeforms	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – <a href="http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap">www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap</a>	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk
D_00382	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	Eastern Solway Firth benthic substrate map	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC – <a href="http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap">www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap</a>	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk
D_00384	MESH Combined EUNIS	Outer Thames Estuary	Yes	Yes	MESH Project, JNCC –	All material variously

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
	20140203	Sandbank Study			<a href="http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap">www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap</a>	copyrighted by MESH project partners – Contact Helen Ellwood, Marine Ecosystems Team: <a href="mailto:helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk">helen.ellwood@jncc.gov.uk</a>
D_00386	2004 English Nature East Wight Rocky Shores intertidal mapping		Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Freshwater	1986 Blackwater Estuary Catchment, C&B Navigation (Long Pond), Heybridge Viaduct Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Freshwater	1989 Blackwater Estuary Catchment, C&B Navigation (Long Pond), Heybridge Viaduct Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Freshwater	1992 Blackwater Estuary Catchment, C&B Navigation (Long Pond), Heybridge Viaduct Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Freshwater	1995 Blackwater Estuary Catchment, C&B Navigation (Long Pond), Heybridge Viaduct Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Freshwater	1998 Blackwater Estuary Catchment, C&B Navigation (Long Pond), Heybridge Viaduct Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Freshwater	2001 Blackwater Estuary Catchment, C&B Navigation (Long Pond), Heybridge Viaduct Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Freshwater	2004 Blackwater Estuary Catchment, C&B Navigation (Long Pond), Heybridge Viaduct Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Freshwater	2007 Blackwater Estuary Catchment, C&B Navigation (Long Pond), Heybridge Viaduct Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Freshwater	2010 Blackwater Estuary Catchment, C&B Navigation (Long Pond), Heybridge Viaduct Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Freshwater	2011 Torridge, Main River Torridge, U/S Gidcott Mill (Sp)(WFDS) Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2001 Blackwater, Bradwell Power Station Cefas, Bradwell Power Station Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2001 Blackwater, Mill Creek, Mill Creek Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 –	2001 Crouch, Inner Crouch, Inner Crouch Otter	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>



Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
	Transitional and Coastal	Trawl Survey			t-agency	agency.gov.uk/contactus/
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2001 Crouch, Mid Crouch – Upper, Mid Crouch Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2001 Crouch, Potton Island, Potton Island Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2001 Crouch, Upper Crouch, Upper Crouch Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2001 Swale, Fowley Channel, Fowley Channel Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2002 Blackwater, Bradwell Power Station Cefas, Bradwell Power Station Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2002 Blackwater, Mill Creek, Mill Creek Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2002 Crouch, Potton Island, Potton Island Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2002 Crouch, Upper Crouch, Upper Crouch Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2002 Swale, Fowley Island, Fowley Island Otter Trawl	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
	Transitional and Coastal	Survey			t-agency	agency.gov.uk/contactus/
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2003 Blackwater, Bradwell Power Station Cefas, Bradwell Power Station Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2003 Crouch, Inner Crouch, Inner Crouch Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2003 Crouch, Potton Island, Potton Island Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2003 Swale, Faversham End, Faversham End Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2003 Swale, Fowley Island, Fowley Island Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2003 Swale, Spit End Lily Bank, Spit End Lily Bank Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2004 Crouch, Inner Crouch, Inner Crouch Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2004 Swale, Faversham End, Faversham End Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2005 Blackwater, Bradwell Power Station Cefas,	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
	Transitional and Coastal	Bradwell Power Station Otter Trawl Survey			t-agency	agency.gov.uk/contactus/
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2005 Blackwater, Mill Creek, Mill Creek Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2005 Crouch, Bridgemarsh Island, Bridgemarsh Island Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2005 Crouch, East of Bridgemarsh, East of Bridgemarsh Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2005 Crouch, Potton Island, Potton Island Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2005 Swale, Faversham End, Faversham End Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2005 Swale, Spit End Lily Bank, Spit End Lily Bank Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2006 Blackwater, Bradwell Power Station Cefas, Bradwell Power Station Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2006 Crouch, Bridgemarsh Island, Bridgemarsh Island Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2006 Swale, Faversham End, Faversham End Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2008 Crouch, Bridgemarsh Island, Bridgemarsh Island Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2008 Crouch, Inner Roach, Inner Roach Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2008 Crouch, River Roach Round the Bend, River Roach Round the Bend Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2008 Swale, Faversham End, Faversham End Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2008 Swale, Fowley Bank, Fowley Bank Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2008 Swale, Mouth of River Swale, Mouth of River Swale Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2008 Swale, Spit End Lily Bank, Spit End Lily Bank Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2009 Blackwater, Osea Island, Osea Island Otter	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
	Transitional and Coastal	Trawl Survey			t-agency	agency.gov.uk/contactus/
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2009 Crouch, Bridgemarsh Island, Bridgemarsh Island Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2009 Crouch, East of Bridgemarsh, East of Bridgemarsh Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2009 Crouch, Inner Roach, Inner Roach Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2009 Swale, Faversham End, Faversham End Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2009 Swale, Fowley Bank, Fowley Bank Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2009 Swale, Mouth of River Swale, Mouth of River Swale Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00387	EA Eel and Smelt Data_20140305 – Transitional and Coastal	2009 Swale, Spit End Lily Bank, Spit End Lily Bank Otter Trawl Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00388	KEIFCA Annual Mussel Extent Survey		Yes	No	Kent and Essex IFCA, Paragon House, Albert Street, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 9HD 01834 585310 info@kentandessex-ifca.gov.uk	Contact – Kent and Essex IFCA, Paragon House, Albert Street, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 9HD 01834

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
						585310 info@kentandessex-ifca.gov.uk
D_00389	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: MB0102 (was M_00059)	2002 Mapping, Condition and Conservation Assessment of Honeycomb worm <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> Reefs on the Eastern Irish Sea coast	Yes	Yes	Via <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00392	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: MB0102 (was M_00059)	BGS	Yes	Yes	Via <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00393	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: MB0102 (was M_00059)	Derived from BGS and OS data by MarLIN	Yes	Yes	Via <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00394	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: MB0102 (was M_00059)	Derived from MB0102 layers by MarLIN	Yes	Yes	Via <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00395	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: MB0102 (was M_00059)	Map of offshore benthic communities of the Irish Sea	Yes	Yes	Via <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme</a>	Open Government Licence

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
D_00397	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: MB0102 (was M_00059)	GB000325 – UNKNOWN	Yes	Yes	Via <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00398	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: MB0102 (was M_00059)	GB200002 – UNKNOWN	Yes	Yes	Via <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00399	MB0116 – Hampshire_IoW_Zostera_Inventory_Polygons_region_MCZ (was M_00160)	Environment Agency 2008, Ryde Sands Zostera survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00400	MB0116 – Hampshire_IoW_Zostera_Inventory_Polygons_region_MCZ (was M_00160)	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust. 2009. Eelgrass survey Bembridge. Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Botley	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774420	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774420
D_00401	MB0116 – Hampshire_IoW_Zostera_Inventory_Polygons_region_MCZ (was M_00160)	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust. 2009. Eelgrass survey Osborne Bay. Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Botley	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774421	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774421
D_00403	MB0116 – Hampshire_IoW_Zostera_Inventory_Polygons_region	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust. 2009. Eelgrass survey Priory	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House,

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
	_MCZ (was M_00160)	Bay. Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Botley			2DP. 01489 774422	Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774422
D_00404	MB0116 – Hampshire IoW Zostera Inventory Polygons region _MCZ (was M_00160)	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust. 2009. Eelgrass survey Wootton. Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Botley	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774423	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774423
D_00406	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	A249 Improvement Scheme Swale to Queenborough	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00407	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	Blackwater Biotope Macro-benthic Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00408	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	Blackwater Outer WFD Benthic Sampling 2008	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00409	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	Blackwater Quinquennial Survey November 1991 Subtidal	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00410	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was	Blackwater Quinquennial Survey 1996	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>



Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
	M_00025)					
D_00411	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	Crouch Quinquennial Survey 1995	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00412	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	Crouch Quinquennial Survey 2000	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00413	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	EMU – Queenborough Ecological Survey 2005	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00414	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	Gunfleet Windfarm 2004/05	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00415	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	Hythe LSO Survey 1983-1992	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00416	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	Impact of Enteromorpha on Benthos	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00417	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was	Medway and Swale Estuarine Partnership Biotope Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
	M_00025)					
D_00418	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	Medway and Swale Estuarine Partnership Bird Model Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00419	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	NMMP site 390 in 1999	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00420	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	NMMP site 390 in 2000	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00421	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	NMMP site 390 in 2001	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00422	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	NMMP site 390 in 2002	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00423	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	NMMP site 390 in 2003	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00424	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was	NMMP site 390 in 2004	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
	M_00025)					
D_00425	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	North Kent Marshes Estuarine Invertebrate surveys	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00426	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	Quinquennial survey in the Blackwater in 2004	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00427	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	Roach Quinquennial Survey 1995	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00428	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	Roach Quinquennial Survey 2000	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00429	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	Roach Quinquennial Survey 2005	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00430	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	Sittingbourne Northern Distributor Road: Milton Creek Survey 2003	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00431	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was	Solent WFD benthic survey 2007	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
	M_00025)					
D_00432	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	Swale Habitats Directive Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00433	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	Swale impact of Enteromorpha on benthos – 2001	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00434	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	Thames Array benthic grab survey 2004	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00435	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	The Outer Thames Estuary Regional environmental characterisation	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00436	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	WFD TW Intercalibration Survey	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00437	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS (was M_00025)	Whitstable Bay WFD benthic survey 2007	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
D_00438	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: MB0102 (was	1999-2006 Poole channel deepening study	Yes	Yes	Via <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-</a>	Open Government Licence

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
	M_00058)				environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme	
D_00439	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: MB0102 (was M_00058)	2009 Cefas survey of the Fal and Solent	Yes	Yes	Via <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00440	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: MB0102 (was M_00058)	CEND 12/06_BA004_Blyth Disposal Site 2006_G7A	Yes	Yes	Via <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00440	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: MB0102 (was M_00058)	CEND 12/06_BA004_Blyth Disposal Site 2006_G9B	Yes	Yes	Via <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00441	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: MB0102 (was M_00058)	CEND 12/07_BA004_Blyth Disposal Site 2006_G7A	Yes	Yes	Via <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00441	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: MB0102 (was M_00058)	CEND 12/07_BA004_Blyth Disposal Site 2006_G9A	Yes	Yes	Via <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00442	ABPmer 2012 data	English Heritage peat	Yes	Yes	Via	Open Government Licence

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
	collection – original data – dataset: MB0102 (was M_00058)	records			<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme</a>	
D_00443	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: MB0102 (was M_00058)	2007-2009 BIOSYS extract EA WFD seagrass data	Yes	Yes	Via <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00443	MB0116 – Species_FOCI_MCZ (was M_00099)	Cefas – A1033 CIR3a/02 TY070 disposal site survey	Yes	Yes	Knowledge and Information, Cefas, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR33 0HT, <a href="mailto:lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk">lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk</a> <a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00444	MB0116 – Species_FOCI_MCZ (was M_00099)	Cefas – River Crouch Epifaunal Studies 1987 corrected to 250m tow length	Yes	Yes	Knowledge and Information, Cefas, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR33 0HT, <a href="mailto:lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk">lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk</a> <a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00445	MB0116 – Species_FOCI_MCZ (was M_00099)	Cefas – River Crouch Epifaunal Studies 2005 corrected to 250m tow length	Yes	Yes	Knowledge and Information, Cefas, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR33 0HT, <a href="mailto:lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk">lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk</a> <a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00446	MB0116 – Species_FOCI_MCZ (was M_00099)	Cefas – River Crouch Epifaunal Studies 1988	Yes	Yes	Knowledge and Information, Cefas, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR33 0HT, <a href="mailto:lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk">lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk</a> <a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx</a>	Open Government Licence

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
	M_00099)	corrected to 250m tow length			NR33 0HT, lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk <a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx</a>	
D_00447	MB0116 – Species_FOCI_MCZ (was M_00099)	Cefas – River Crouch Epifaunal Studies 1989 corrected to 250m tow length	Yes	Yes	Knowledge and Information, Cefas, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR33 0HT, lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk <a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00448	MB0116 – Species_FOCI_MCZ (was M_00099)	Cefas – River Crouch Epifaunal Studies 1992 corrected to 250m tow length	Yes	Yes	Knowledge and Information, Cefas, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR33 0HT, lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk <a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00449	MB0116 – Species_FOCI_MCZ (was M_00099)	Cefas – TY070 AE1033 2004	Yes	Yes	Knowledge and Information, Cefas, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR33 0HT, lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk <a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx</a>	Open Government Licence
D_00450	MB0116 – EID14_EUROBIS_MCZ (was M_00122)	Fautin, D. G. (2010). Hexacorallians of the World. <a href="http://geoportal.kgs.ku.edu/hexacoral/anemone2/index.cfm">http://geoportal.kgs.ku.edu/hexacoral/anemone2/index.cfm</a>	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.eurobis.org/eurobissearch.php">http://www.eurobis.org/eurobissearch.php</a>	MarBEF log-on required
D_00451	MB0116 –	Fish trawl survey: Beam	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.eurobis.org/eurobissearch">http://www.eurobis.org/eurobissearch</a>	MarBEF log-on required

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
	EID14_EUROBIS_MCZ (was M_00122)	Trawl survey. ICES Database of trawl surveys (DATRAS). The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, Copenhagen. 2010. Online source: <a href="http://ecosystemdata.ices.dk">http://ecosystemdata.ices.dk</a>			.php	
D_00452	MB0116 – EID14_EUROBIS_MCZ (was M_00122)	Fish trawl survey: North Sea International Bottom Trawl Survey. ICES Database of trawl surveys (DATRAS). The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, Copenhagen. 2010. Online source: <a href="http://ecosystemdata.ices.dk">http://ecosystemdata.ices.dk</a> .	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.eurobis.org/eurobissearch.php">http://www.eurobis.org/eurobissearch.php</a>	MarBEF log-on required
D_00453	MB0116 – HIWWT_FOCI_Records_1 20502_MCZ (was M_00126)	HIWWT 2011 rMCZ Intertidal Survey Isle of Wight	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdrige, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774419	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdrige, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774419
D_00454	MB0116 – HIWWT_FOCI_Records_1 20502_MCZ (was	HIWWT Seasearch 2010	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdrige, Hampshire, SO32	Contact – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House,



Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
	M_00126)				2DP. 01489 774420	Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP. 01489 774420
D_00455	MB0116 – Various_MBA_MCZ (was M_00215)	Garrick-Maidment, N., Newman, J. and Durant, D. (2010) Movement of a pair of Spiny seahorses ( <i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i> ) seen during the summer 2010 at Studland Bay in Dorset. The Seahorse Trust, Devon	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.theseahorsetrust.org/userfiles/Movement_of_a_pair_of_Seahorse_during_the_summer_of_2010.pdf">http://www.theseahorsetrust.org/userfiles/Movement_of_a_pair_of_Seahorse_during_the_summer_of_2010.pdf</a> - 9KhRYpfRqQMwYqeA&bvm=bv.74649129,d.d2s	Open Access
D_00456	MB0116 – Various_MBA_MCZ (was M_00215)	Paul, M., Lefebvre, A., Manca, E. and Almos, C.L. (2011) An acoustic method for the remote measurement of seagrass metrics. Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science. 93, 68–79	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://eprints.soton.ac.uk/189445/">http://eprints.soton.ac.uk/189445/</a>	Available on request
D_00475	Dorset Wildlife Trust seahorse data submission	Steve Trehwella & Julie Hatcher sightings records 2004–2010	Yes	No	Natural England National GI	Copyright held by data owner – Steve Trehwella
M_00004	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS	Kent Marine Group Intertidal Surveys 1986–2003	Yes	No	Bryony Chapman, Marine Officer, Kent Wildlife Trust	Contact Bryony Chapman, Marine Officer, Kent Wildlife Trust, Tyland Barn, Sandling, Maidstone, Kent, ME14 3BD Tel: 01622 662012

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
						Bryony.Chapman@kentwildlife.org.uk
M_00007	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS	English Heritage	Yes	No	English Heritage/Natural England National GI Chris Pater, Marine Planner, English Heritage chris.pater@english-heritage.org.uk	Contact English Heritage/Natural England National GI Chris Pater, Marine Planner, English Heritage chris.pater@english-heritage.org.uk
M_00009	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS	Seahorse Trust	Yes	Yes	Natural England National GI/The Seahorse Trust (registered charity no. 1086027), 36 Greatwood Terrace, Topsham, Devon EX3 0EB info@theseahorsetrust.org	Contact The Seahorse Trust (registered charity no. 1086027), 36 Greatwood Terrace, Topsham, Devon EX3 0EB info@theseahorsetrust.org
M_00015	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS	R.J.H. Herbert (2010) PadinaArea. Distribution of the marine alga Padina pavonica on the Isle of Wight. Medina Valley	Yes	No	Natural England National GI	Unpublished Material
M_00018	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS	Emu Limited. 2007. Survey of the Subtidal Sediments of the Solent Maritime SAC. Unpublished report to Natural England, Lyndhurst	Yes	Yes	Natural England National GI / Natural England Offices	Unpublished Material
M_00019	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data –	Seastar 2010 South Wight survey still image biotope	Yes	Yes	Natural England National GI / Natural England Offices	Unpublished Material

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
	dataset: BS	points. Report to Natural England				
M_00024	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS	Species data for <i>Gammarus insensibilis</i> – Balanced Seas Regional MCZ project	Yes	Yes	Natural England: <a href="http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/2080291">http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/2080291</a>	Open Access
M_00026	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: BS	1900 – 2007 Environment Agency, <i>Alkmaria romijni</i>	Yes	Yes	Ian Humphreys Senior Environmental Monitoring Officer, Environment Agency, Kent & South London Area, Orchard House, London Road, Addington, West Malling, Kent, ME13 5SH Tel: 01732 223286 <a href="mailto:Ian.Humphreys@Environment-Agency.gov.uk">Ian.Humphreys@Environment-Agency.gov.uk</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
M_00045	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: FS	Cornwall_FOCI_Species2 – various	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: <a href="http://www.erccis.org.uk">http://www.erccis.org.uk</a>
M_00048	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: IS	Lumb, C. (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. This paper assessed all available published and	Yes	Yes	Natural England National GI / Natural England Offices	Unpublished material

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
		unpublished data relating to mud features within the Eastern Irish Sea				
M_00052	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: IS	DONG Energy Irish Sea survey (2011) DONG Energy, Irish Sea, Offshore Windfarm benthic survey reports)	Yes	No	DONG Energy / Vattenfall / CMACS	Contact DONG Energy – info@dongenergy.co.uk
M_00059	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: MB0102	Broad-scale remote survey and mapping of the sublittoral habitats and biota of the Wash, and the Lincolnshire and the north Norfolk coasts – lifeforms and species presence	Yes	Yes	Via <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/publication-scheme</a>	Open Government Licence
M_00072	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: NG	Natural England (Seasearch) PHA1_projected	Yes	Yes	Natural England National GI	Open Government Licence
M_00084	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: NG	NESFC_IECS	Yes	Yes	Natural England National GI	Open Government Licence
M_00089	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: REC	South Coast REC	Yes	Yes	Marine Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund	Open Access: <a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/downloads/MALSF_Data_Statement.pdf">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/downloads/MALSF_Data_Statement.pdf</a>
M_00090	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: REC	Humber REC	Yes	Yes	Marine Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund	Open Access: <a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/downloads/MALSF_Data_Statement.pdf">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/downloads/MALSF_Data_Statement.pdf</a>

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
						_Statement.pdf
M_00091	ABPmer 2012 data collection – original data – dataset: REC	Humber REC	Yes	Yes	Marine Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund	Open Access: <a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/downloads/MALSF_Data_Statement.pdf">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/downloads/MALSF_Data_Statement.pdf</a>
M_00095	MB0166 – JER4290_AA_Benthic_DraftEpifaunaBiotopes_RPS_110721_A_MCZ	RWE Npower Renewables Limited	Yes	No	Channel Energy Limited, RWE npower renewables. Auckland House, Lydiard Fields, Great Western Way, Swindon, Wiltshire, SN5 8ZT – atlanticarray@npower-renewables.com	Copyright – RPS – Confidential report – the report has been prepared for the exclusive use of Channel Energy Ltd and shall not be distributed or made available to any other company or person without the knowledge and written consent of Channel Energy Ltd or RPS
M_00101	ABPmer 2012 data collection – new data – dataset: Cefas	Cefas Habitat Data	Yes	Yes	Knowledge and Information, Cefas, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR33 0HT, lowlibrary@cefas.co.uk <a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications-and-data/access-to-information.aspx</a>	Open Government Licence
M_00121	MB0116 – Essex_Estuaries_SAC_Subfeatures_region_MCZ	Essex Estuaries	Yes	Yes	Natural England National GI	Open Government Licence
M_00124	MB0116 – Habmap_points_181109_MCZ	HABMAP 2009, K. Mortimer & H. Wilson	Yes	Yes	National Museum Wales	Contact: Andy Mackie, National Museum Wales: Andy.Mackie@museumwales.ac.uk

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
M_00125	MB0116 – Habmap_biotopes_l3_4_MCZ	HABMAP 2009, K. Mortimer & H. Wilson	Yes	Yes	National Museum Wales	Contact: Andy Mackie, national Museum Wales: Andy.Mackie@museumwales.ac.uk
M_00128	MB0116 – IBTS_CPUE_Data_MCZ		Yes	Yes	Department of Biosciences, Wallace Building, Swansea University, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP	On request from Swansea University
M_00136	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	CCO Ramsgate to Dungeness	Yes	Yes	Channel Coastal Observatory, National Oceanography Centre, European Way, Southampton, SO14 3ZH. cco@channelcoast.org.uk <a href="http://www.channelcoast.org/data_management/online_data_catalogue/">http://www.channelcoast.org/data_management/online_data_catalogue/</a>	Open Government Licence
M_00161	MB0116 – Sussex IFCA	MALSF_2007_Survey_EUNIS_JNCC_MCZ	Yes	Yes	Marine Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund	Open Access: <a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/downloads/MALSF_Data_Statement.pdf">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/downloads/MALSF_Data_Statement.pdf</a>
M_00198	ABPmer 2012 data collection – new data – dataset: National_WFD_Benthic_EA_Data	National_WFD_Benthic_EA_Data	Yes	Yes	Environment Agency <a href="http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency">http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency</a>	EA standard notice – <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/</a>
M_00225	MB0116 – EID_15_16_MCZ	The status, distribution and ecology of <i>Paludinella littorina</i> (Delle Chiaje, 1828) ( <i>Gastropoda: Assimineidae</i> ) in the British Isles	Yes	No	<a href="http://www.marbef.org/data/eurobissearch.php">http://www.marbef.org/data/eurobissearch.php</a>	MarBEF log-on required

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
M_00228	ABPmer 2012 data collection – new data 4_5	ERCCIS FOCI_April_09	Yes	No	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: <a href="http://www.erccis.org.uk">http://www.erccis.org.uk</a>
M_00229	ABPmer 2012 data collection – new data 4_5	IECS Habitat polygon data of Honeycomb worm <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reefs (as described in MB0116)	Yes	Yes	IECS University of Hull, Cottingham Road, Hull, HU6 7RX <a href="mailto:iecs@hull.ac.uk">iecs@hull.ac.uk</a>	Contact IECS University of Hull, Cottingham Road, Hull, HU6 7RX <a href="mailto:iecs@hull.ac.uk">iecs@hull.ac.uk</a>
M_00265	MB0116 – StudlandSeagrassPoint_M CZ – Marine Biological Association	Jackson, E.L., Griffiths, C., Durkin, O. and Collins, K. (2012) An assessment of anthropogenic impact on angiosperm habitat. Reference 23599. Report by The Marine Biological Association of the UK: Evidence for Conservation Management and Policy Team.	Yes	No	Natural England National GI	N/A
M_00266	MB0116 – StudlandSeagrassPoly_M CZ – Marine Biological Association	Jackson, E.L., Griffiths, C., Durkin, O. and Collins, K. (2012) An assessment of anthropogenic impact on angiosperm habitat. Reference 23599. Report by The Marine Biological Association of the UK: Evidence for Conservation	Yes	No	Natural England National GI	N/A

Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
		Management and Policy Team.				
M_00267	MB0116 – Walney_Ormonde_2009_EIA_MCZ	Walney and Ormonde Offshore Windfarm: Benthic Survey Report, November 2009, CMACS Project No: J3114. Doc Ref: J3114/11-09v3	Yes	No	DONG Energy / Vattenfall / CMACS	Contact DONG Energy – info@dongenergy.co.uk
M_00273	BOA Oyster survey Blackwater 2011/13		Yes	No	Essex Wildlife Trust, Abbotts Hall Farm, Great Wigborough, Colchester, Essex, CO5 7RZ	Restricted / confidential – ownership of this information remains with the Essex Wildlife Trust and the Blackwater Oysterman's Association in accordance with the Confidentiality Agreement dated 19 June 2013
M_00317	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	2013 Natural England Verification Survey of Intertidal Sediments within the Stour & Orwell Estuaries rMCZ	Yes	Yes	Natural England National GI	Open Government Licence
M_00318	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203	2013 Natural England Verification Survey of Intertidal Sediments within the Beachy Head West rMCZ	Yes	Yes	Natural England National GI	Open Government Licence
M_00319	MESH Combined EUNIS 20140203 and Marine	2012 Defra Hythe Bay rMCZ Site Verification	Yes	Yes	Natural England National GI	Open Government Licence



Dataset UID	MCZ source dataset	MCZ original survey	Held digitally on GIS database?	Publicly available?	Location	Licence condition
	Recorder snapshot 2013_06_24	Survey				
M_00346	Kaiser, M J. et al (2006) Distribution and behaviour of Common Scoter <i>Melanitta nigra</i> relative to prey resources and environmental parameters Ibis, 148, 110–128	Kaiser, M. J. et al (2006) Grab surveys of North-west (2003–2004)	Yes	Yes	Ibis 148, 11-128 <a href="http://www.bou.org.uk/ibis">http://www.bou.org.uk/ibis</a>	Subscription required
M_00357	KEIFCA Oyster dredge survey 2012		Yes	No	Joss Wiggins, Kent and Essex Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority, 33–35 High Street, Brightlingsea, Essex, CO7 0AG	On request – Contact – Kent and Essex IFCA, Paragon house, Albert Street, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 9HD 01834 585310 <a href="mailto:info@kentandessex-ifca.gov.uk">info@kentandessex-ifca.gov.uk</a>
M_00361	NE Regional Staff MCZ Verification Photos		Yes	Yes	Natural England	Open Government Licence
M_00363	Titley, I., Spurrier, C.J.H., Ferrero, T.J. and 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)		Yes	Yes	Natural England offices: <a href="http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk">http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk</a>	N/A
M_00502	Eastern English Channel REC		Yes	Yes	Marine Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund	Open Access: <a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.u">http://www.marinealsf.org.u</a>

<b>Dataset UID</b>	<b>MCZ source dataset</b>	<b>MCZ original survey</b>	<b>Held digitally on GIS database?</b>	<b>Publicly available?</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Licence condition</b>
						k/downloads/MALSF_Data_Statement.pdf

#### 4.4 Evidence not used

Table 3 lists evidence of relevance to Tranche 2 rMCZs which was not available in time to use in the 2014 assessments of confidence, as data were in the process of being collated or analysed.

**Table 3 Evidence not used**

Survey ID	Survey (identifying name or code)	T2 rMCZs (rMCZ to which the survey relates)	Data collection methods	Type of data (eg distribution and abundance of habitats / species, PSA etc)	Reason for non-inclusion
D_00002	CCO Isle of Wight surveys	BS 19, BS 20, BS 22, BS 23	Multibeam	Distribution of habitats	Uninterpreted remote sensing data & not received before data cut-off
D_00005	Cefas MCZ Verification Survey – Bideford to Foreland Point	FS 43	Multibeam	Distribution of habitats	Not available before data cut-off
D_00007	Cefas MCZ Verification Survey – Cromer Shoal	NG 02	Multibeam	Distribution of habitats	Not available before data cut-off
D_00011	Cefas MCZ Verification Survey – Norris to Ryde	BS 19	Multibeam	Distribution of habitats	Not available before data cut-off
D_00015	Cefas MCZ Verification Survey – Yarmouth to Cowes	BS 23	Multibeam	Distribution of habitats	Not available before data cut-off
D_00020	EA MCZ Verification Survey – Coquet to St. Mary's	NG 13	Multibeam and backscatter grab samples, camera drops	Benthic species abundance, particle size, redox depth, salinity, camera images	Not available before data cut-off
D_00025	EA MCZ Verification Survey – Holderness Inshore	NG 08	Grab samples, camera drops	Benthic species abundance, particle size, redox depth, salinity, camera images	Not available before data cut-off
D_00026	EA MCZ Verification Survey – Land's End	FS 34	Drop-down camera	Camera images	Not available before data cut-off
D_00033	EA MCZ Verification Survey – Runswick Bay	NG 11	Grab samples, camera drops	Benthic species abundance, particle size, redox depth, salinity, camera images	Not available before data cut-off
D_00034	EA MCZ Verification Survey – The Swale Estuary	BS 10	Grab samples, camera drops	Benthic species abundance, particle size, redox depth, salinity, camera images	Not available before data cut-off
D_00049	Natural England MCZ Verification Survey – Land's End	FS 34	Lot 1 & Lot 2 (rock & sediment), Phase 1 biotope mapping, Phase 2	Habitat map, species abundance, PSA, heavy metals, organic contaminants	Not available before data cut-off

Survey ID	Survey (identifying name or code)	T2 rMCZs (rMCZ to which the survey relates)	Data collection methods	Type of data (eg distribution and abundance of habitats / species, PSA etc)	Reason for non-inclusion
			transects and sediment cores		
D_00050	Natural England MCZ Verification Survey – Mounts Bay	FS 33	Lot 1 & Lot 2 (rock & sediment), Phase 1 biotope mapping, Phase 2 transects and sediment cores	Habitat map, species abundance, PSA, heavy metals, organic contaminants)	Not available before data cut-off
D_00069	NWIFCA Dubmill Point Sabellaria survey 2013	ISCZ 10		Extent and condition of <i>Sabellaria</i> reef	Not available before data cut-off
D_00070	EA Studland Seagrass survey 2013	FS 15	Echo-sounder, drop-down camera	Density and extent of seagrass	Not available before data cut-off
D_00075	CCO Aerial Photography 2001–2013	FS 20, FS 21, FS 23, FS 25, FS 26, FS 33, FS 34, FS 37, FS 39, FS 40, FS 42, FS 43	Aerial photographs		Uninterpreted remote sensing data
D_00076	CCO LIDAR survey 2011–2014	NG 13, FS 20, FS 21, FS 23, FS 25, FS 26, FS 33, FS 34, FS 37, FS 39, FS 40, FS 42, FS 43	LIDAR		Uninterpreted remote sensing data
D_00077	North Devon Bioblitz – Woolacombe 2013	FS 43			Not available before data cut-off
D_00078	Biotope Map for Braunton Burrows SSSI ISA 2013	FS 43	Phase 1 biotope mapping	Habitat map of Saunton Sands	Not available before data cut-off
D_00080	Intertidal Discovery Project ERCCIS 2013–2014	FS 37, FS 39, FS 40	Phase 1 biotope mapping	Intertidal biotope maps – field based only, no labwork	Not available before data cut-off
D_00081	Cumbria Wildlife Trust Sabellaria survey 2013	ISCZ 10			Not available before data cut-off
D_00082	Ormonde Windfarm 2013 Post-construction	ISCZ 02 (+pCLZ),	Day grab samples,	Benthic species abundance, particle	Not available before data cut-

Survey ID	Survey (identifying name or code)	T2 rMCZs (rMCZ to which the survey relates)	Data collection methods	Type of data (eg distribution and abundance of habitats / species, PSA etc)	Reason for non-inclusion
	monitoring surveys	ISCZ 02	drop camera, sidescan sonar, Multibeam	size, Multibeam backscatter and bathymetry	off
D_00083	Ormonde Offshore Windfarm Adult & Juvenile Fish and Epi-benthic Post-construction Survey 2012	ISCZ 02 (+pCLZ), ISCZ 02	Otter & Beam trawls	Benthic species abundance	Not available before data cut-off
D_00084	Ormonde Windfarm 2012 Post-construction monitoring surveys	ISCZ 02 (+pCLZ), ISCZ 02	Day grab samples, drop camera, side-scansonar, Multibeam	Benthic species abundance, particle size, Multibeam backscatter and bathymetry	Not available before data cut-off
D_00085	CMACS (2012). Walney Offshore Windfarm Year 1 post-construction benthic monitoring technical survey report (2012 survey). Report to Walney Offshore Windfarms (UK) Ltd/DONG Energy. July 2012. J3192	ISCZ 02 (+pCLZ), ISCZ 02	Day grab samples, drop camera, beam trawls	Benthic species abundance, particle size, total organic carbon	Not available before data cut-off
D_00086	1st Year Post-construction Monitoring Report Walney Offshore Windfarm (2013)	ISCZ 02 (+pCLZ), ISCZ 02	Day grab samples, drop camera, beam trawls	Benthic species abundance, particle size, total organic carbon	Not available before data cut-off
D_00087	West of Duddon Sands Offshore Windfarm Pre-construction Monitoring Report Version C (August 2013)	ISCZ 02 (+pCLZ)	Day grab samples, drop camera, side-scansonar, Multibeam	Seabed morphology and scour, benthos monitoring, Annex 1 habitat monitoring, fish monitoring, marine mammal mitigation, bird monitoring, noise and vibration	Not available before data cut-off
D_00088	Walney Extension Offshore Windfarm Volume 1 Environmental Statement	ISCZ 02 (+pCLZ), ISCZ 02	Day grab samples, drop camera, beam trawls	Benthic species abundance, particle size	Not available before data cut-off
D_00503	East Riding of Yorkshire Council	NG8, RA9	Grab samples, Multibeam	Distribution of habitats, PSA	Not available before data cut-off
D_00504	NESFC Prohibited Trawl Area Study	NG8, NG11	Roxann GDA and grab	EUNIS classification, species presence and abundance	Not available before data cut-off
D_00505	Mapped multibeam imagery of the outer	ISCZ 10, ISCZRA H	Multibeam bathymetry	Physical seabed maps outlining areas of scar	Not available before data cut-off

Survey ID	Survey (identifying name or code)	T2 rMCZs (rMCZ to which the survey relates)	Data collection methods	Type of data (eg distribution and abundance of habitats / species, PSA etc)	Reason for non-inclusion
	Solway Firth		and backscatter	ground surrounded by sand banks	off
D_00506	English Nature Solway Firth Subtidal Scar Ground survey	ISCZ 10, ISCZRA H	Drop-down camera survey of subtidal rocky habitats	Intended to provide spot descriptions of biotopes and map the extent of subtidal rocky biotopes	Not available before data cut-off
D_00507	Northumberland County Council/EA LIDAR CELL 1 management monitoring programme	NG 13	LIDAR	Extent (possibly)	Uninterpreted remote sensing data
D_00508	BIG SEA Survey (University of Newcastle upon Tyne)	NG13	Rocky shore surveys	Presence (by extrapolation)	Not available before data cut-off
D_00509	Eastern Approaches to the Nab Channel	BS 28, BSRA 13	Multibeam	Distribution of habitats, PSA	Uninterpreted remote sensing data
D_00510	NE South Wight Multibeam Survey	BS 22, BSRA 18, BS 20	Multibeam	Distribution of habitats, PSA	Used in D_00092
D_00511	Western Approaches to English Channel	FS 24, FS 34	Multibeam	Distribution of habitats, PSA	Uninterpreted remote sensing data
D_00512	Lizard Point to Land's End (CCO BSW4)	FS 33, FS 34	Multibeam	Distribution of habitats, PSA	Uninterpreted remote sensing data
D_00513	Hartland Point to Land's End	FS 36, FSRA 12, FS 37, FS 38, FS 40	Multibeam	Distribution of habitats, PSA	Uninterpreted remote sensing data
D_00514	Barnstaple Bay	FS 41, FS 43, FS 44	Multibeam	Distribution of habitats, PSA	Uninterpreted remote sensing data
D_00515	NWIFCA Cumbrian shore survey 2011	ISCZ 10, ISCZ 11, ISCZRA J, ISCZRA K, ISCZRA T	Walkover surveys	Distribution and abundance of habitats/species	Not available before data cut-off
D_00516	Thorness Bay (Yarmouth to Cowes rMCZ) – A biological survey of the intertidal sediments of Lee-on-the-Solent to Itchen Estuary, Medina Estuary, North Solent, Thanet Coast and Thorness Bay Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) for the purpose of SSSI condition assessment, University of Brighton, 2009	BS 23	Phase 1 and Phase 2 surveys	Distribution and abundance of habitats/species	Not available before data cut-off
D_00517	Yar Estuary (Yarmouth to Cowes rMCZ) and King's	BS 19, BS 22, BS 23	Phase 1 and Phase	Distribution and abundance of	Not available before data cut-

Survey ID	Survey (identifying name or code)	T2 rMCZs (rMCZ to which the survey relates)	Data collection methods	Type of data (eg distribution and abundance of habitats / species, PSA etc)	Reason for non-inclusion
	Quay / Brading Marshes to St Helen's Ledges (Norris to Ryde rMCZ and Bembridge rMCZ) – A biological survey of the intertidal sediments of Brading Marshes to St Helen's Ledges, King's Quay Shore and Yar Estuary Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Isle of Wight, for the purpose of SSSI condition assessment, University of Brighton, 2009		2 surveys	habitats/species	off
D_00518	SSSI IOW lagoon surveys 2010	BS 22, BS 23		Distribution and abundance of habitats/species	Not available before data cut-off
D_00519	SSSI IOW lagoon surveys 2013	BS 22, BS 23		Distribution and abundance of habitats/species	Not available before data cut-off
D_00520	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust Inventory of Eelgrass Beds in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight 2014 – polygonal data	BS 19, BS 20, BS 22, BS 23	Intertidal walkover survey and subtidal video survey	Distribution of habitats	Not available before data cut-off

Table 4 lists features originally proposed for inclusion in Tranche 1 where, due either to changes in conservation objective or being a new feature proposed for a Tranche 1 site in 2013, they have been included in Tranche 2 to allow for current conservation objectives and new features with associated confidences to be included in public consultation. The advice for these features provided in 'Natural England's advice to Defra on proposed Marine Conservation Zones for designation in 2013' (Natural England, 2013d) remains current and, as such, no new advice is provided. The 2013 advice for the Torbay MCZ has been updated to include the new feature 'Peat and clay exposures' but the remainder of the 2013 advice for this site is unchanged.

**Table 4** Tranche 1 features for which 2013 advice remains current

Site name	Feature name	Feature type	2013 advice presence	2013 advice extent	Feature status
South Dorset	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Moderate	Moderate	Tranche 1 not designated
Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Moderate	Moderate	Tranche 1 not designated
Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Moderate	Moderate	Tranche 1 not designated
Torbay	Peat and clay exposures <sup>7</sup>	HOCI	Moderate	Moderate	Tranche 1 new feature
Upper Fowey and Pont Pill	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Moderate	Moderate	Tranche 1 not designated
The Manacles	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	High	High	Tranche 1 not designated
The Manacles	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	High	Moderate	Tranche 1 not designated
The Manacles	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	SOCI	High	High	Tranche 1 not designated
Fylde	Subtidal mud	BSH	High	High	Tranche 1 new feature

<sup>7</sup> New feature has been added to site and was not included in 2013 advice so this has been updated accordingly and included in this table



#### **4.5 Results of general management approach and confidence in feature condition (Protocol F score)**

Table 5 gives the proposed GMA for each feature within each rMCZ and the results of the assessment of confidence in feature condition (Protocol F). The methods used to obtain the results in the table are described in Section 3.2.

Table 5 shows the following:

- the recommended conservation objectives given in Defra's 2012 consultation document
- confidence in feature condition (determined using Protocol F) in 2012
- the proposed GMA through this advice
- confidence in feature condition (determined using Protocol F) in 2013
- a brief explanation of the rationale for any changes between the 2012 conservation objective and the 2014 GMA

Where we currently have no confidence that the feature exists we have not provided updated assessments (for further information see Annex 6).

**Table 5** General management approach and confidence in feature condition (Protocol F score)

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
T1 new feature	BS 03	Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuary	A5.6	Subtidal biogenic reefs	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
Tranche 2 advice	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	A1.3	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	Recover	Low	Maintain	Low	Infaunal Quality Index (IQI) data <sup>8</sup> supports favourable condition of feature and therefore a maintain GMA. Feature is in a moderate energy environment so

<sup>8</sup> The Infaunal Quality Index (IQI) is a metric used to assess benthic infaunal communities for Good Ecological Status for the Water Framework Directive (WFD). The IQI combines three measures performed on a benthic invertebrate sample (number of taxa; AZTI Marine Biotic Index which measures pollution sensitivity; Simpson's Evenness). For MCZ T2 purposes, the IQI data could be used for five feature types, with the assumption that 'High' and 'Good' ecological status for the WFD are proxy for favourable condition in the MCZ, and 'Moderate', 'Poor', and 'Bad' are proxy for unfavourable condition in the MCZ. G.R. Phillips, A. Anwar, L. Brooks, L.J. Martina, A. C. Miles and A. Prior (2014). 'Infaunal quality index: Water Framework Directive classification scheme for marine benthic invertebrates.' Report: SC080016. Environment Agency.

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/314673/Water\\_Framework\\_Directive\\_classification\\_scheme\\_for\\_marine\\_benthic\\_invertebrates\\_-\\_report.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/314673/Water_Framework_Directive_classification_scheme_for_marine_benthic_invertebrates_-_report.pdf)

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
										has high recoverability.
Tranche 2 advice	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Recover	Low	Maintain	Low	Moderate confidence in IQI data supports favourable condition of feature which is in a moderate energy environment.
Tranche 2 advice	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	HOCI_1	Blue mussel beds	HOCI	Recover	Low	Recover	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	HOCI_15	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	HOCI_19	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCI	Recover	Low	Maintain	Low	No fishing activity in the location of this feature which is close to shore and half way up the estuary.

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
Tranche 2 advice	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	SOCI_22	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
T2 new feature	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	A2.4	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	HOCI_5	Estuarine rocky habitats	HOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	SOCI_32	Smelt ( <i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> )	SOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2	BS 11.1	Dover to	A2.3	Intertidal mud	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
advice		Deal								
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	HOCI_1	Blue mussel beds	HOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	HOCI_10	Intertidal underboulder communities	HOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	HOCI_11	Littoral chalk communities	HOCI	Recover	Low	Maintain	Low	Local adviser knowledge confirms low levels of activity over this feature.
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	HOCI_16	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	HOCI_20	Subtidal chalk	HOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
T2 new feature	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	A1.1	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
T2 new feature	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	A1.3	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	A4.1	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	SOCI_22	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	HOCI_1	Blue mussel beds	HOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	HOCI_10	Intertidal underboulder communities	HOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	HOCI_11	Littoral chalk communities	HOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	HOCI_15	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	HOCI_16	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	HOCI_20	Subtidal chalk	HOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	SOCI_16	Short-snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	SOCI_22	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	G2	Folkestone Warren	Geological	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
T2 new feature	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A1.1	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A1.3	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
T2 new feature	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A3.3	Low energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A4.1	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new features	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T1 new feature	BS 13.2	Beachy Head West	A4.1	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T1 new feature	BS 13.2	Beachy Head West	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
Tranche 2 advice	BS 19	Norris to Ryde	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	Recover	Low	Recover	Low	No change



Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
Tranche 2 advice	BS 19	Norris to Ryde	HOCI_17	Seagrass beds	HOCI	Recover	Moderate	Recover	Moderate	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 19	Norris to Ryde	SOCI_1	Tentacled lagoon worm ( <i>Alkmaria romijni</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
T2 new feature	BS 19	Norris to Ryde	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 19	Norris to Ryde	A5.5	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 19	Norris to Ryde	HOCI_19	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 19	Norris to Ryde	SOCI_22	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
Tranche 2 advice	BS 20	The Needles	HOCI_17	Seagrass beds	HOCI	Recover	Low	Recover	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 20	The Needles	SOCI_20	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 20	The Needles	SOCI_23	Peacock's tail ( <i>Padina pavonica</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Recover	Low	Current understanding of moderate exposure levels of fisheries dredging/trawling

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
										has led to a revised GMA.
T2 new feature	BS 20	The Needles	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 20	The Needles	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 20	The Needles	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 20	The Needles	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 20	The Needles	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 20	The Needles	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 20	The Needles	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
Tranche 2 advice	BS 20	The Needles	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Maintain	Low	Recover	Low	Current understanding of exposure levels of recreational sailing and powerboating and fisheries dredging/trawling has led to a revised GMA.
T2 new feature	BS 20	The Needles	A5.5	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 20	The Needles	HOCI_19	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 20	The Needles	HOCI_20	Subtidal chalk	HOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 20	The Needles	SOCI_22	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Maintain	Low	Recover	Low	Current understanding of exposure levels of military activities has led to a revised GMA.
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	Recover	Low	Recover	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	A5.4	Subtidal mixed	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
				sediments						
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	HOCI_12	Maerl beds	HOCI	Recover	Low	Recover	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	HOCI_16	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCI	Recover	Low	Recover	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	HOCI_17	Seagrass beds	HOCI	Recover	Low	Recover	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	HOCI_18	Sea pen and burrowing megafauna communities	HOCI	Recover	Low	Recover	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	SOCI_1	Tentacled lagoon worm ( <i>Alkmaria romijni</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	SOCI_14	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Haliclystus auricula</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Recover	Low	Current understanding of exposure levels of recreational sailing and powerboating and low levels of shore-based angling has led to a revised GMA.

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	SOCI_16	Short-snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Recover	Low	Current understanding of exposure levels of recreational sailing and powerboating has led to a revised GMA.
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	SOCI_22	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	Recover	Low	Recover	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	SOCI_23	Peacock's tail ( <i>Padina pavonica</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Recover	Low	Current understanding of exposure levels of recreational sailing and powerboating has led to a revised GMA.
T2 new feature	BS 22	Bembridge	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 22	Bembridge	A5.5	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 22	Bembridge	HOCI_19	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 22	Bembridge	SOCI_20	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis</i> )	SOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
				<i>campanulata</i> )						
T2 new feature	BS 22	Bembridge	SOCI_26	Common maerl ( <i>Phymatolitho n calcareum</i> )	SOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
Tranche 2 advice	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	A1.3	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Recover	Low	Recover	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Maintain	Low	Recover	Low	Current understanding of exposure levels of fisheries, maintenance of ports and harbours structures, maintenance of coastal infrastructure (outfalls) and recreational sailing and powerboating has

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
										led to a revised GMA.
Tranche 2 advice	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	HOCI_10	Intertidal underboulder communities	HOCI	Recover	Low	Recover	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	HOCI_15	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	Recover	Moderate	Recover	Moderate	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	HOCI_17	Seagrass beds	HOCI	Recover	Low	Recover	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	HOCI_5	Estuarine rocky habitats	HOCI	Maintain	Low	Recover	Low	Current understanding of exposure levels of recreational sailing and powerboating has led to a revised GMA.
Tranche 2 advice	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	SOCI_22	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Recover	Low	Current understanding of exposure levels of recreational sailing and

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
										powerboating moorings has led to a revised GMA.
Tranche 2 advice	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	SOCI_9	Lagoon sand shrimp ( <i>Gammarus insensibilis</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Recover	Low	Current understanding of exposure levels of recreational sailing and powerboating activities (such as intertidal anchoring / mooring and launching of craft) has led to a revised GMA.
Tranche 2 advice	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	G14	Bouldnor Cliff	Geological	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
T2 new feature	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	A4.1	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	A4.2	Moderate energy	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature



Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
				circalittoral rock						
T2 new features	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	HOCI_11	Littoral chalk communities	HOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	HOCI_19	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	HOCI_20	Subtidal chalk	HOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
Tranche 2 advice	BS 28	Utopia	HOCI_7	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	HOCI	Recover	Low	Recover	Low	No change
T2 new feature	BS 28	Utopia	A4.1	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 28	Utopia	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
T2 new feature	BS 28	Utopia	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 28	Utopia	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	BS 28	Utopia	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
Tranche 2 advice	FS 15	Studland Bay	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 15	Studland Bay	A2.3	Intertidal mud	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 15	Studland Bay	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Maintain	Low	Recover	Low	Current understanding of exposure levels of recreational sailing and powerboating and fisheries dredging/trawling has led to a revised GMA.
Tranche 2 advice	FS 15	Studland Bay	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Maintain	Low	Recover	Low	Current understanding of exposure levels of recreational sailing and powerboating and fisheries dredging/trawling has led to a

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
										revised GMA.
Tranche 2 advice	FS 15	Studland Bay	HOCI_17	Seagrass beds	HOCI	Recover	Moderate	Recover	Moderate	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 15	Studland Bay	SOCI_22	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Recover	Low	Current understanding of exposure levels of recreational sailing and powerboating and fisheries dredging/trawling has led to a revised GMA.
T2 new feature	FS 15	Studland Bay	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	FS 15	Studland Bay	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	FS 15	Studland Bay	A5.5	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
T2 new feature	FS 15	Studland Bay	SOCI_15	Long-snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i> )	SOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	FS 15	Studland Bay	SOCI_33	Undulate ray ( <i>Raja undulata</i> )	SOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	N/A <sup>9</sup>	New feature
T2 new feature	FS 15	Studland Bay	non_ENG_1	Black seabream ( <i>Spondyliosoma cantharus</i> )	non_ENG	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T1 new feature	FS 22	Torbay	HOCI_15	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T1 new feature	FS 29	Upper Fowey and Pont Pill	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change. Note a 2013 GMA was produced and subsequently reviewed in the 2014 vulnerability assessment process as new evidence on exposure provided by IFCA.
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	A1.1	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change

<sup>9</sup>For further details see Annex 6 Features with no confidence in presence and extent.

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	A2.4	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	N/A <sup>10</sup>	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	HOCI_17	Seagrass beds	HOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	SOCI_11	Giant goby ( <i>Gobius cobitis</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	SOCI_14	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Haliclystus</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change

<sup>10</sup> For further details see Annex 6 Features with no confidence in presence and extent.

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
				<i>auricula</i> )						
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	SOCI_19	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis cruxmelitensis</i> )	SOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	N/A <sup>11</sup>	New feature
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	SOCI_20	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	SOCI_3	Ocean quahog ( <i>Arctica islandica</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
T2 new feature	FS 33	Mounts Bay	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
Tranche 2 advice	FS 34	Runnel Stone (Land's End)	A1.1	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change

<sup>11</sup> For further details see Annex 6 Features with no confidence in presence and extent.

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
Tranche 2 advice	FS 34	Runnel Stone (Land's End)	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 34	Runnel Stone (Land's End)	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 34	Runnel Stone (Land's End)	A2.3	Intertidal mud	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 34	Runnel Stone (Land's End)	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 34	Runnel Stone (Land's End)	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 34	Runnel Stone (Land's	A4.1	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
		End)								
Tranche 2 advice	FS 34	Runnel Stone (Land's End)	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 34	Runnel Stone (Land's End)	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 34	Runnel Stone (Land's End)	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 34	Runnel Stone (Land's End)	SOCI_8	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A1.1	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change



Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A1.3	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A2.3	Intertidal mud	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A2.5	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	SOCI_11	Giant goby ( <i>Gobius cobitis</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	SOCI_22	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	SOCI_8	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
T2 new feature	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A2.4	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	HOCI_5	Estuarine rocky habitats	HOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A1.1	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A2.3	Intertidal mud	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A2.4	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Maintain	Low	Recover	Low	Updated exposure assessments indicate that there is exposure (low) to benthic trawling and exposure (low) to dredging within the site.
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Maintain	Low	Recover	Moderate	Updated exposure assessments indicate that there is exposure (moderate) to benthic trawling and exposure (low) to dredging within the site.
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	HOCI_7	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	HOCI	Maintain	Low	Recover	Moderate	Updated exposure assessments indicate that there is exposure (moderate) to benthic trawling and exposure (low) to dredging within the site.

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	HOCI_8	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	HOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	SOCI_8	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Recover	Low	Updated fisheries exposure assessments indicate that there is exposure (low) to benthic trawling and dredging over the feature.
T2 new feature	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A1.3	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A4.1	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A1.1	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland	A1.2	Moderate energy	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
		Point		intertidal rock						
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A1.3	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A2.4	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A4.1	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Maintain	Low	Recover	Moderate	Local site knowledge concludes

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
										exposure (low) from benthic trawling.
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	HOCI_8	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	HOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	SOCI_8	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
T2 new feature	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A3.3	Low energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	HOCI_10	Intertidal underboulder communities	HOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	HOCI_11	Littoral chalk communities	HOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	HOCI_5	Estuarine rocky habitats	HOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
T2 new feature	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	HOCI_7	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	HOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	SOCI_24	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	SOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Moderate	New feature
Tranche 2 advice	FS 45	North of Lundy	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Recover	Low	Fisheries exposure assessments indicate there are low levels of benthic trawling and dredging in the vicinity of this feature. New ecological data identify the presence of communities which are highly sensitive to some pressures associated with these activities.

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
Tranche 2 advice	FS 45	North of Lundy	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Maintain	Low	Recover	Low	Fisheries exposure assessments indicate there are moderate levels of benthic trawling and low levels of dredging over this feature. New ecological data identify the presence of communities which are highly sensitive to some pressures associated with these activities.
Tranche 2 advice	FS 45	North of Lundy	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
T2 new feature	ISCZ 02	West of Walney	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Recover	Low	Recover	Low	New feature due to site variation, but no change from assessment for previous site variation.
T2 new feature	ISCZ 02	West of Walney	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	Recover	Low	Recover	Low	New feature due to site variation, but no change from assessment for previous site



Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
										variation.
T2 new feature	ISCZ 02	West of Walney	HOCI_13	Mud habitats in deep water	HOCI	Recover	Low	Recover	Low	New feature due to site variation, but no change from assessment for previous site variation.
T2 new feature	ISCZ 02	West of Walney	HOCI_18	Sea pen and burrowing megafauna communities	HOCI	Recover	Low	Recover	Low	New feature due to site variation, but no change from assessment for previous site variation.
T2 new feature	ISCZ 02a	Walney and West Duddon Sands CLZ	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	Recover	Low	Recover	Low	New feature due to site variation, but no change from assessment for previous site variation.
T2 new feature	ISCZ 02a	Walney and West Duddon Sands CLZ	HOCI_13	Mud habitats in deep water	HOCI	Recover	Low	Recover	Low	New feature due to site variation, but no change from assessment for previous site variation.
T2 new feature	ISCZ 02a	Walney and West Duddon Sands CLZ	HOCI_18	Sea pen and burrowing megafauna communities	HOCI	Recover	Low	Recover	Low	New feature due to site variation, but no change from assessment

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
										for previous site variation.
T2 new feature	ISCZ 02b	Ormonde Co-Location Zone	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	Recover	Low	Recover	Low	New feature due to site variation, but no change from assessment for previous site variation.
T2 new feature	ISCZ 02b	Ormonde Co-Location Zone	HOCI_13	Mud habitats in deep water	HOCI	Recover	Low	Recover	Low	New feature due to site variation, but no change from assessment for previous site variation.
T2 new feature	ISCZ 02b	Ormonde Co-Location Zone	HOCI_18	Sea pen and burrowing megafauna communities	HOCI	Recover	Low	Recover	Low	New feature due to site variation, but no change from assessment for previous site variation.
T1 new feature	ISCZ 08	Fylde	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
Tranche 2 advice	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	A1.1	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	A2.7	Intertidal biogenic reefs	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
Tranche 2 advice	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	HOCI_1	Blue mussel beds	HOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	HOCI_15	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	HOCI_8	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	HOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
T2 new feature	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	A1.3	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
Tranche 2 advice	NG 02	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 02	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 02	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 02	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	HOCI_20	Subtidal chalk	HOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 02	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	G7	North Norfolk coast (Subtidal)	Geological	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
T2 new feature	NG 02	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	A4.1	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	NG 02	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	NG 02	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	NG 02	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
T2 new feature	NG 02	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	HOCI_15	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
Tranche 2 advice	NG 08	Holderness Inshore	A2.4	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 08	Holderness Inshore	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 08	Holderness Inshore	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 08	Holderness Inshore	HOCI_15	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 08	Holderness Inshore	HOCI_16	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 08	Holderness Inshore	G13	Spurn Head (Subtidal)	Geological	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
T2 new feature	NG 08	Holderness Inshore	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	NG 08	Holderness Inshore	A4.1	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	NG 08	Holderness Inshore	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
T2 new feature	NG 08	Holderness Inshore	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	NG 08	Holderness Inshore	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
Tranche 2 advice	NG 11	Runswick Bay	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 11	Runswick Bay	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 11	Runswick Bay	A4.1	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 11	Runswick Bay	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 11	Runswick Bay	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 11	Runswick Bay	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 11	Runswick Bay	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 11	Runswick Bay	SOCI_3	Ocean quahog ( <i>Arctica</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
				<i>islandica)</i>						
T2 new feature	NG 11	Runswick Bay	A1.1	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	NG 11	Runswick Bay	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	NG 11	Runswick Bay	A1.3	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	NG 11	Runswick Bay	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A1.3	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A2.3	Intertidal mud	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A2.4	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	HOCI_10	Intertidal underboulder communities	HOCI	Maintain	Low	Maintain	Low	No change
T2 new feature	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A1.1	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature
T2 new feature	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	HOCI_15	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Maintain	Low	New feature



Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	Protocol F 2012	GMA 2014	Protocol F 2014	Rationale for change between 2012 CO and 2014 GMA
T2 new feature	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	SOCI_3	Ocean quahog ( <i>Arctica islandica</i> )	SOCI	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Recover	Low	New feature

## **4.6 Summary of feature risk assessment results**

### **4.6.1 Aim of section**

This section provides the results of the feature risk assessments for future risk and current risk, plus a narrative for high current risk and high future risk (where applicable). For an outline of the feature risk assessment methodology see Section 3.3.2.

### **4.6.2 Summary of results**

High current risk = 84 features from 16 sites.

Low current risk = 205 features from 22 sites.

High future risk = 120 features from 26 sites.

Moderate future risk = 163 features.

Six geological features or mobile species were categorised as unknown future risk because the sensitivity of these features was assessed using expert judgement as these features were not included in the sensitivity matrix.

### **4.6.3 Feature risk assessment results table**

**Table 6** Feature risk assessments

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T1 new features	BS 03	Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuary	A5.6	Subtidal biogenic reefs	BSH	High	The potential management for the subtidal biogenic reef could greatly conflict with proposed management for the already designated native oyster and native oyster bed features.	High	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	A1.3	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Low		High	Unaware of any developments or change in activity on the horizon that would result in an increased vulnerability of this feature.
Tranche 2 advice	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Low		Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	HOCI_1	Blue mussel beds	HOCI	High	Current risk from benthic trawling. Dredging also occurs in the site which supports the recover GMA. There may be issues with management as the feature is partly located on private fishing grounds.	Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	HOCI_15	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	Low		High	Unaware of any developments or change in activity on the horizon that would result in an increased vulnerability of this feature.
Tranche 2 advice	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	HOCI_19	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCI	Low		High	Unaware of any developments or change in activity on the horizon that would result in an increased vulnerability of this feature.
Tranche 2 advice	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	SOCI_22	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	Low		High	Unaware of any developments or change in activity on the horizon that would result in an increased vulnerability of this feature.
T2 new features	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	A2.4	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	HOCI_5	Estuarine rocky habitats	HOCI	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	BS 10	The Swale Estuary	SOCI_32	Smelt ( <i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> )	SOCI	Low		Unknown	Future risk narrative not provided for mobile species features as sensitivity to pressures determined by expert judgement only and not currently included in sensitivity matrix.
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	A2.3	Intertidal mud	BSH	Low		High	Future Dover port expansion likely to result in exposure to pressures that this feature is sensitive to.

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	HOCI_1	Blue mussel beds	HOCI	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	HOCI_10	Intertidal underboulder communities	HOCI	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	HOCI_11	Littoral chalk communities	HOCI	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	HOCI_16	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCI	Low		High	Future Dover port expansion likely to result in exposure to pressures that this feature is sensitive to.
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	HOCI_20	Subtidal chalk	HOCI	Low		High	Future Dover port expansion likely to result in exposure to pressures that this feature is sensitive to.
T2 new features	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	A1.1	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	A1.3	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	A4.1	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Low		High	Future Dover port expansion likely to result in exposure to pressures that this feature is sensitive to.
T2 new features	BS 11.1	Dover to Deal	SOCI_22	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	Low		High	Future Dover port expansion likely to result in exposure to pressures that this feature is sensitive to.
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	HOCI_1	Blue mussel beds	HOCI	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	HOCI_10	Intertidal underboulder communities	HOCI	Low		Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	HOCI_11	Littoral chalk communities	HOCI	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	HOCI_15	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	Low		High	Future Dover port expansion likely to result in exposure to pressures that this feature is sensitive to.
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	HOCI_16	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCI	Low		High	Future Dover port expansion likely to result in exposure to pressures that this feature is sensitive to.
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	HOCI_20	Subtidal chalk	HOCI	Low		High	Future Dover port expansion likely to result in exposure to pressures that this feature is sensitive to.
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	SOCI_16	Short-snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	SOCI	Low		High	Future Dover port expansion likely to result in exposure to pressures that this feature is sensitive to.
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	SOCI_22	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	Low		High	Future Dover port expansion likely to result in exposure to pressures that this feature is sensitive to.



Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	G2	Folkestone Warren	Geological	Low		Unknown	Future risk narrative not provided for geological features as sensitivity to pressures determined by expert judgement only and not currently included in sensitivity matrix.
T2 new features	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A1.1	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A1.3	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A3.3	Low energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		High	Future Dover port expansion likely to result in exposure to pressures that this feature is sensitive to.
T2 new features	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A4.1	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Low		High	
T2 new features	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Low		High	Future Dover port expansion likely to result in exposure to pressures that this feature is sensitive to.
T2 new features	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	Low		Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	BS 11.2	Dover to Folkestone	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T1 new features	BS 13.2	Beachy Head West	A4.1	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	High	Current risk from benthic trawling. There is currently a seasonal (May–October) byelaw prohibiting benthic trawling within this site; however it does occur (to unknown levels) the rest of the year. (Note subtidal chalk was designated in this MCZ in 2013 with a maintain GMA; this may need reviewing in light of this feature's assessment.)	Moderate	
T1 new features	BS 13.2	Beachy Head West	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	High	Current risk from benthic trawling. There is currently a seasonal (May–October) byelaw prohibiting benthic trawling within this site; however it does occur (to unknown levels) the rest of the year. (Note subtidal chalk was designated in this MCZ in 2013 with a maintain GMA; this may need reviewing in light of this feature's assessment.)	High	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	BS 19	Norris to Ryde	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	High	Current risk from fishing activity (trawling and dredging).	Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 19	Norris to Ryde	HOCI_17	Seagrass beds	HOCI	High	Current risk from coastal infrastructure (outfalls), shipping, fishing-dredging/trawling (not all of the seagrass records in the geodatabase are covered by the SIFCA red byelaw area), ports & harbours and recreational sailing and powerboating.	High	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 19	Norris to Ryde	SOCI_1	Tentacled lagoon worm ( <i>Alkmaria romijni</i> )	SOCI	Low		High	Current understanding indicates that this feature, although highly sensitive, would not be exposed to activities in the future that would trigger a high risk.
T2 new features	BS 19	Norris to Ryde	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	High	Current risk from recreational sailing and powerboating and fisheries dredging/trawling causing abrasion and disturbance to the feature. Likely low intensity of dredge/trawl in this habitat.	Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	BS 19	Norris to Ryde	A5.5	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	BSH	High	Current risk from coastal infrastructure (outfalls), shipping, fishing-dredging/trawling (not all of the seagrass records in the geodatabase are covered by the SIFCA red byelaw area), ports & harbours and recreational sailing and powerboating.	High	
T2 new features	BS 19	Norris to Ryde	HOCI_19	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCI	High	Current risk from recreational sailing and powerboating and fisheries dredging/trawling causing abrasion and disturbance to the feature. Likely low intensity of dredge/trawl in this habitat.	High	
T2 new features	BS 19	Norris to Ryde	SOCI_22	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	High	Current risk from recreational sailing and powerboating and fisheries dredging/trawling causing abrasion and disturbance to the feature. Likely low intensity of dredge/trawl in this habitat.	High	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	BS 20	The Needles	HOCI_17	Seagrass beds	HOCI	High	Current risk from coastal infrastructure (outfalls), shipping, fishing-dredging/trawling (not all of the seagrass records in the geodatabase are covered by the SIFCA red byelaw area), ports & harbours and recreational sailing and powerboating.	High	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 20	The Needles	SOCI_20	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i> )	SOCI	Low		High	Current understanding indicates that this feature, although highly sensitive, would not be exposed to activities in the future that would trigger a high risk.
Tranche 2 advice	BS 20	The Needles	SOCI_23	Peacock's tail ( <i>Padina pavonica</i> )	SOCI	High	Current risk from recreational sailing and powerboating (mooring and launching, recovery and participation) and fisheries dredging/trawling causing abrasion and disturbance to the feature.	High	
T2 new features	BS 20	The Needles	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	BS 20	The Needles	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	BS 20	The Needles	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	BS 20	The Needles	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Low		High	Current understanding indicates that this feature, although highly sensitive, would not be exposed to activities in the future that would trigger a high risk.
T2 new features	BS 20	The Needles	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	High	Current risk from recreational sailing and powerboating and fisheries dredging/trawling. The Needles is a westerly facing site of high mobility and high energy. Exposure to dredging and trawling and anchoring events are likely low impact due to high energy nature of site.	Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	BS 20	The Needles	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	High	Current risk from recreational sailing and powerboating (mooring and launching, recovery and participation) and fisheries dredging/trawling causing abrasion and disturbance to the feature.	High	The Needles is a westerly facing site of high mobility and high energy. Ongoing exposure to dredging and trawling and anchoring events are likely low impact due to high energy nature of site. Future moorings would be regulated by appropriate authorities.
T2 new features	BS 20	The Needles	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	High	Recover GMA triggered due to mod/high VA for recreational sailing and powerboating (mooring and launching, recovery and participation) and fisheries dredging/trawling. The Needles is a westerly facing site of high mobility and high energy. Exposure to dredging and trawling and anchoring events are likely low impact due to high energy nature of site.	Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	BS 20	The Needles	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	High	Current risk from recreational sailing and powerboating and fisheries dredging/trawling. The Needles is a westerly facing site of high mobility and high energy. Exposure to dredging and trawling and anchoring events are likely low impact due to high energy nature of site.	Moderate	
T2 new features	BS 20	The Needles	A5.5	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	BSH	High	Risk from recreational sailing and powerboating (mooring and launching, recovery and participation).	High	
T2 new features	BS 20	The Needles	HOCI_19	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCI	High	Current risk from recreational sailing and powerboating (mooring and launching, recovery and participation) and fisheries dredging/trawling causing abrasion and disturbance to the feature.	High	



Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	BS 20	The Needles	HOCI_20	Subtidal chalk	HOCI	High	Current risk from recreational sailing and powerboating (mooring and launching, recovery and participation) and fisheries dredging/trawling causing abrasion and disturbance to the feature.	High	
T2 new features	BS 20	The Needles	SOCI_22	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	High	Recover GMA triggered due to mod/high VA for recreational sailing and powerboating (mooring and launching, recovery and participation) and fisheries trawling and dredging. Although it is suggested that other features in this site are less impacted by dredging or benthic trawling this is not the case for <i>Ostrea edulis</i> and advice remains as recover due to high sensitivity and commercial value. Potential for this feature to be exploited and detrimentally impacted if not given a recover objective.	High	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	High	Current risk from military activities impacting on the water column and seabed in the southern half of the site.  Whilst the exact nature of these military activities is unknown, impacts could increase with capacity for Naval fleet at Portsmouth.	High	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	High	Current risk from St Helens Road commercial shipping anchorage site and bottom towed fishing gears. This feature is not currently protected by the bottom towed gear byelaw; however it is predominantly otter trawling that occurs in this area.	Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Low		Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	HOCI_12	Maerl beds	HOCI	High	Current risk identified from recreational activities. There is a wreck located within the point records for this feature, which is a popular diving spot along with the adjacent reef ledges therefore risk from anchoring associated with recreational diving.	High	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	HOCI_16	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCI	High	Current risk identified from recreational activities, especially boating. However, no mooring areas overlap with the feature records and there is unlikely to be any anchoring at such a distance from the shore. There is the potential for low level of anchoring from recreational diving.	High	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	HOCI_17	Seagrass beds	HOCI	High	Current risk from coastal infrastructure. Undetermined pipelines or cables extend into the seagrass beds. Maintenance or removal of these could impact on the feature. Maintenance of buoyed channel and navigational markers could cause disturbance/penetration to the seabed and impact the feature. Recreational sailing and powerboating mooring areas and introduction of invasive non-native species all have potential to impact on the feature.	High	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	HOCI_18	Sea pen and burrowing megafauna communities	HOCI	High	Current risk from benthic trawling. Potential risk from anchoring at the St Helens Anchorage; however records for this feature are few and currently there is no direct overlap between the anchorage and existing data points.	High	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	SOCI_1	Tentacled lagoon worm ( <i>Alkmaria romijni</i> )	SOCI	Low		High	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	SOCI_14	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Haliclystus auricula</i> )	SOCI	High	Current risk from the use of recreational vessels in the area and risk of spread of invasive non-native species.	High	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	SOCI_16	Short-snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	SOCI	High	Current risk from moorings and anchorages and recreational vessels in the areas of supporting habitat. There is a risk of death by collision with recreational vessels and shipping activity relating to ports and harbours.	High	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	SOCI_22	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	High	Current risk from benthic trawling activity and recreational boating through abrasion/penetration and disturbance of the seabed.	High	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	BS 22	Bembridge	SOCI_23	Peacock's tail ( <i>Padina pavonica</i> )	SOCI	High	Current risk from recreational boating activity through anchoring and to a lesser extent from launching and recovery of vessels. Feature is vulnerable to the spread of non-native invasive species through recreational vessel use in the area.	High	
T2 new features	BS 22	Bembridge	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	High	Current risk from coastal infrastructure, shipping anchorages, military activities, and bottom towed fishing gears (although the majority of the feature records are located within the bottom towed gear closed area byelaw). Also some risk posed from high levels of shipping and spread of invasive non-native species although subtidal habitats at low risk from known invasives currently in the area.	Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	BS 22	Bembridge	A5.5	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	BSH	High	Current risk from coastal infrastructure. Undetermined pipelines or cables extend into the seagrass beds. Maintenance or removal of these could impact on the feature. Maintenance of buoyed channel and navigational markers could cause disturbance/penetration to the seabed and impact the feature. Recreational sailing and powerboating mooring areas and introduction of invasive non-native species all have potential to impact on the feature.	High	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	BS 22	Bembridge	HOCI_19	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCI	High	Current risk from military activities, and recreational sailing and powerboating causing abrasion/penetration to the seabed through overlap with the feature at one point record close to shore. Other point data are located in subtidal waters with no known mooring areas; however impacts from recreational anchoring may occur, especially as one other record is close to a popular wreck and diving location. Risk posed from high levels of shipping and spread of invasive non-native species.	High	



Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	BS 22	Bembridge	SOCI_20	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i> )	SOCI	High	Current risk from recreational vessels through moorings and anchoring. Recreational vessels pose a risk of the spread of invasive non-native species. The species is found next to an outfall pipe and maintenance of this structure poses a risk of causing abrasion/penetration or disturbance to the seabed or through habitat structure changes due to seabed extraction.	High	
T2 new features	BS 22	Bembridge	SOCI_26	Common maerl ( <i>Phymatolithon calcareum</i> )	SOCI	Low		High	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	A1.3	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low		Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	High	Current risk from recreational sailing and powerboating and fishing activities. Fisheries exposure is low in reality as vessels are unlikely to dredge/trawl in this habitat but recreational sailing and powerboating activities do pose a high current risk to this feature.	Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	High	Current risk from coastal infrastructure, ports & harbours, recreational sailing and powerboating and bottom towed fishing gears. There is also some risk posed from high levels of shipping and recreational vessels and spread of invasive non-native species.	Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	HOCI_10	Intertidal underboulder communities	HOCI	High	Current risk from recreational sailing and powerboating causing abrasion, penetration and disturbance of the intertidal habitat.	Moderate	

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Tranche 2 advice	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	HOCI_15	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	High	Recover GMA is triggered due to mod/high VA for fishing (dredging/benthic trawling). The peat and clay exposures are both subtidal and intertidal and not covered by the SIFCA byelaw.	High	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	HOCI_17	Seagrass beds	HOCI	High	Current risk from maintenance and operation of outfalls and slipways that extend into the seagrass beds through disturbance / penetration of the seabed. Maintenance of navigational channels and markers at Yarmouth and Newtown Harbour and the use of anchorages could cause disturbance/penetration to the seabed and impact the feature. Bottom towed fishing gears also pose a risk to this feature as not all of the seagrass records are covered by the existing SIFCA red byelaw area. Recreational sailing and powerboating have the potential to impact on the feature.	High	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	HOCI_5	Estuarine rocky habitats	HOCI	High	Current risk from moorings from powerboats and sailing boats plus the introduction and spread of non-native species from sailing, powerboating and fisheries.	Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	SOCI_22	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	High	Current risk from moorings from powerboats and sailing boats plus the introduction and spread of non-native species from sailing, powerboating and fisheries.	High	
Tranche 2 advice	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	SOCI_9	Lagoon sand shrimp ( <i>Gammarus insensibilis</i> )	SOCI	High	Current risk from intertidal moorings from powerboats and sailing and the introduction of non-native species from sailing, powerboating and fisheries.	High	Future risk from pressures from intertidal moorings. However, new moorings will be regulated via marine licensing so future risk is unlikely to be realised.
Tranche 2 advice	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	G14	Bouldnor Cliff	Geological	Low		Unknown	Future risk narrative not provided for geological features as sensitivity to pressures determined by expert judgement only and not currently included in sensitivity matrix.

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	High	Future risk of introduction or spread of non-indigenous species from recreational sailing and powerboating.	Moderate	
T2 new features	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	High	High current risk from recreational sailing and powerboating and fishing activities. Fisheries exposure is low in reality as vessels are unlikely to dredge/trawl in this habitat but recreational sailing and powerboating activities do pose a high current risk to this feature.	Moderate	
T2 new features	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	A4.1	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	High	High current risk from recreational sailing and powerboating and fishing activities. Fisheries exposure is low in reality as vessels are unlikely to dredge/trawl in this habitat but recreational sailing and powerboating activities do pose a high current risk to this feature.	Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	High	High current risk from recreational sailing and powerboating and fishing activities. Fisheries exposure is low in reality as vessels are unlikely to dredge/trawl in this habitat but recreational sailing and powerboating activities do pose a high current risk to this feature.	High	
T2 new features	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	High	Current risk from coastal infrastructure (maintenance of outfalls), ports & harbours (maintenance of structures), recreational sailing and powerboating (mooring and launching, recovery and participation) and bottom towed fishing gears.	Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	High	Current risk from coastal infrastructure (outfalls), fishing, shipping (anchorages), ports & harbours (maintenance dredging, anchorages and maintenance of structures) and recreational sailing and powerboating (mooring and launching, recovery and participation).	Moderate	
T2 new features	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	HOCI_11	Littoral chalk communities	HOCI	High	Current risk from recreational sailing and powerboating (mooring and launching, recovery and participation) and fishing activities and the introduction or spread of non-indigenous species.	Moderate	



Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	HOCI_19	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCI	High	Current risk from coastal infrastructure (outfalls) and ports and harbour structures, maintenance of navigable channels and markers and the use of anchorages, bottom towed fishing gears and recreational sailing and powerboating. There is also some risk posed from shipping and spread of invasive non-native species although subtidal habitats are at low risk from known invasives currently in the area.	High	
T2 new features	BS 23	Yarmouth to Cowes	HOCI_20	Subtidal chalk	HOCI	High	Current risk from moorings for powerboats and sailing and the introduction of non-native species from sailing, powerboating and fisheries. The use of recreational vessels and fisheries in the area pose a risk of the spread of invasive non-native species.	High	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	BS 28	Utopia	HOCI_7	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	HOCI	High	Current risk from pressures associated with fishing dredges. Benthic trawling and static gear (potting) activities were not included within the vulnerability assessment but local adviser knowledge suggests that these activities may be occurring within the site. Natural England advisers have relied on the automated vulnerability assessment in absence of further information to inform exposure levels.	High	
T2 new features	BS 28	Utopia	A4.1	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	High	Current risk from pressures from benthic trawling and fishing dredges. Natural England advisers have relied on the automated vulnerability assessment in absence of further information to inform exposure levels.	Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	BS 28	Utopia	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	High	Current risk from pressures associated with benthic trawling and fishing dredges. Natural England advisers have relied on the automated vulnerability assessment in absence of further information to inform exposure levels.	High	
T2 new features	BS 28	Utopia	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	High	Current risk from pressures associated with aggregate extraction, recreational boating and ports and harbour operation. Natural England advisers have relied on the automated vulnerability assessment in absence of further information to inform exposure levels.	Moderate	

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T2 new features	BS 28	Utopia	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	High	Current risk from pressures associated with benthic trawling, fishing dredges, aggregate extraction, ports and harbours and recreational boating. Natural England advisers have relied on the automated vulnerability assessment in absence of further information to inform exposure levels.	High	
T2 new features	BS 28	Utopia	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	High	Current risk from pressures associated with benthic trawling, fishing dredges, aggregate extraction, ports and harbours and recreational boating. Natural England advisers have relied on the automated vulnerability assessment in absence of further information to inform exposure levels.	Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 15	Studland Bay	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 15	Studland Bay	A2.3	Intertidal mud	BSH	Low		High	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	FS 15	Studland Bay	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	High	Current risk from recreational sailing and powerboating and fisheries dredging. However exposure to fishing pressures is likely to be low due to low intensity of dredge/rawl. Individual anchoring events are short lived although numerous.	High	Any future moorings would be regulated by appropriate authorities.
Tranche 2 advice	FS 15	Studland Bay	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	High	Current risk from recreational sailing and powerboating and fisheries dredging. However exposure to fishing pressures is likely to be low due to low intensity of dredge/rawl. Individual anchoring events are short lived although numerous.	Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	FS 15	Studland Bay	HOCI_17	Seagrass beds	HOCI	High	Current risk from recreational sailing and powerboating and fisheries dredging. However exposure to fishing pressures is likely to be low due to low intensity of dredge/trawl. Individual anchoring events are short lived although numerous.	High	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 15	Studland Bay	SOCI_22	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	High	Current risk from recreational sailing and powerboating and fisheries dredging/trawling. Fisheries exposure is likely to be low but due to the commercial value and high sensitivity of this species this is high risk.	High	
T2 new features	FS 15	Studland Bay	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	FS 15	Studland Bay	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low		Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	FS 15	Studland Bay	A5.5	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	BSH	High	Current risk from recreational sailing and powerboating and fisheries dredging. However exposure to fishing pressures is likely to be low due to low intensity of dredge/trawl. Individual anchoring events are short lived although numerous.	High	
T2 new features	FS 15	Studland Bay	SOCI_15	Long-snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i> )	SOCI	High	Current risk from recreational sailing and powerboating and fishing activities causing abrasion, damage or removal of the feature. Bottom gear fisheries exposure likely to be low as unlikely to dredge/trawl in the supporting habitat but the recreational pressures and other fisheries pressures are still valid.	High	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	FS 15	Studland Bay	non_ENG_1	Black seabream ( <i>Spondyliosoma cantharus</i> )	non_ENG	Low		Unknown	Future risk narrative not provided for non-ENG features as sensitivity to pressures determined by expert judgement only and not currently included in sensitivity matrix.
T1 new features	FS 22	Torbay	HOCI_15	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge relevant activities are unlikely to reach levels of exposure within the site that would put this feature at high risk of unfavourable condition. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.
T1 new features	FS 29	Upper Fowey and Pont Pill	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	A1.1	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low		Moderate	



Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	A2.4	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge relevant activities are unlikely to reach levels of exposure within the site that would put this feature at high risk of unfavourable condition. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	HOCI_17	Seagrass beds	HOCI	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge relevant activities are unlikely to reach levels of exposure within the site that would put this feature at high risk of unfavourable condition. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	SOCI_11	Giant goby ( <i>Gobius cobitis</i> )	SOCI	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	SOCI_14	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Haliclystus auricula</i> )	SOCI	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge relevant activities are unlikely to reach levels of exposure within the site that would put this feature at high risk of unfavourable condition. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	SOCI_20	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i> )	SOCI	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge relevant activities are unlikely to reach levels of exposure within the site that would put this feature at high risk of unfavourable condition. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.
Tranche 2 advice	FS 33	Mounts Bay	SOCI_3	Ocean quahog ( <i>Arctica islandica</i> )	SOCI	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge relevant activities are unlikely to reach levels of exposure within the site that would put this feature at high risk of unfavourable condition. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.
T2 new features	FS 33	Mounts Bay	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	

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Tranche 2 advice	FS 34	Runnel Stone (Land's End)	A1.1	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 34	Runnel Stone (Land's End)	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 34	Runnel Stone (Land's End)	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 34	Runnel Stone (Land's End)	A2.3	Intertidal mud	BSH	Low		High	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 34	Runnel Stone (Land's End)	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 34	Runnel Stone (Land's End)	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	FS 34	Runnel Stone (Land's End)	A4.1	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 34	Runnel Stone (Land's End)	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge relevant activities are unlikely to reach levels of exposure within the site that would put this feature at high risk of unfavourable condition. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.
Tranche 2 advice	FS 34	Runnel Stone (Land's End)	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low		Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	FS 34	Runnel Stone (Land's End)	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge relevant activities are unlikely to reach levels of exposure within the site that would put this feature at high risk of unfavourable condition. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.
Tranche 2 advice	FS 34	Runnel Stone (Land's End)	SOCI_8	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	SOCI	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge relevant activities are unlikely to reach levels of exposure within the site that would put this feature at high risk of unfavourable condition. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.
Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A1.1	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	

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Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A1.3	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A2.3	Intertidal mud	BSH	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge relevant activities are unlikely to reach levels of exposure within the site that would put this feature at high risk of unfavourable condition. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A2.5	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	BSH	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge relevant activities are unlikely to reach levels of exposure within the site that would put this feature at high risk of unfavourable condition. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.
Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge relevant activities are unlikely to reach levels of exposure within the site that would put this feature at high risk of unfavourable condition. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.



Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	SOCI_11	Giant goby ( <i>Gobius cobitis</i> )	SOCI	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	SOCI_22	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge relevant activities are unlikely to reach levels of exposure within the site that would put this feature at high risk of unfavourable condition. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.
Tranche 2 advice	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	SOCI_8	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	SOCI	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge relevant activities are unlikely to reach levels of exposure within the site that would put this feature at high risk of unfavourable condition. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A2.4	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	FS 37	Newquay and The Gannel	HOCI_5	Estuarine rocky habitats	HOCI	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A1.1	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Low		Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A2.3	Intertidal mud	BSH	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more fishing pressures; however local knowledge indicates that such activities do not happen over the feature. Such fishing activities do not occur in the intertidal zone where this feature exists, therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A2.4	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	High	Current risk from the sensitivity of this feature to pressures associated with dredging.	Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	High	Current risk from the sensitivity of this feature to pressures associated with benthic trawling and dredging.	High	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	HOCI_7	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	HOCI	High	Current risk from the sensitivity of this feature to pressures associated with dredging.	High	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	HOCI_8	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	HOCI	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more fishing pressures; however such activities do not happen over the feature. Such fishing activities do not occur in the intertidal zone where this feature exists. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.
Tranche 2 advice	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	SOCI_8	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	SOCI	High	Current risk from the sensitivity of this feature to pressures associated with dredging.	High	
T2 new features	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A1.3	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A4.1	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	High	Current risk from the sensitivity of this feature to pressures associated with benthic trawling and dredging.	Moderate	
T2 new features	FS 40	Hartland Point to Tintagel	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	High	Current risk from the sensitivity of this feature to pressures associated with benthic trawling and dredging.	High	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A1.1	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A1.3	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A2.4	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	Low		Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A4.1	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	High	Current risk from the sensitivity of this feature to pressures associated with benthic trawling.	High	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	HOCI_8	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	HOCI	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge exposure to activities creating these pressures would not occur or be minimal. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	SOCI_8	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	SOCI	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge exposure to activities creating these pressures would not occur or be minimal. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.
T2 new features	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A3.3	Low energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge exposure to activities creating these pressures would not occur or be minimal. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.
T2 new features	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Low		High	
T2 new features	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Low		Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	HOCI_10	Intertidal underboulder communities	HOCI	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	HOCI_11	Littoral chalk communities	HOCI	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	HOCI_5	Estuarine rocky habitats	HOCI	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	HOCI_7	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	HOCI	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge exposure to activities creating these pressures would not occur or be minimal. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.



Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	FS 43	Bideford to Foreland Point	SOCI_24	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	SOCI	High	<i>Palinurus elephas</i> is highly sensitive to potting and particularly the pressure 'removal of target species'. There is a high level of potting in the site, so this is a current risk to this species.	High	<i>Palinurus elephas</i> is highly sensitive to potting and particularly the pressure 'removal of target species'. However the Devon and Severn IFCA are in the process of putting in place a potting permit byelaw that will prohibit anyone taking or landing <i>Palinurus elephas</i> within their district. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.
Tranche 2 advice	FS 45	North of Lundy	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	High	Current risk from the sensitivity of this feature to pressures associated with benthic trawling and dredging.	High	
Tranche 2 advice	FS 45	North of Lundy	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	High	Current risk from the sensitivity of this feature to pressures associated with benthic trawling and dredging.	Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	FS 45	North of Lundy	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Low		High	The feature has moderate exposure to benthic trawling and low exposure to dredging. Site-specific information from Annex 6.4 'Sediment and Morphological Regime' of the Atlantic Array Environmental Statement (2013) <sup>12</sup> shows the subtidal sand is highly mobile, therefore the sensitivity of the feature to the pressures associated with these activities is considered to be low. It is unlikely the levels of these activities will change significantly therefore the feature is at a lower future risk.

<sup>12</sup> Channel Energy Ltd (2013). Atlantic Array Offshore Windfarm Environmental Statement: Volume 3: Offshore Annexes: Annex 6.4: Sediment and Morphological Regime [Online] <http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010015/2.%20Post-Submission/Application%20Documents/Environmental%20Statement/6.3.6.4%20Annex%206.4.pdf>

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	ISCZ 02	West of Walney	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	High	Current risk from the exposure to pressures related to fishing activities. These activities occur across the site so, despite low confidence levels, it can be reasonably assumed that these features are at risk.	High	
T2 new features	ISCZ 02	West of Walney	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	High	Current risk from exposure to pressures related to fishing activities.	Moderate	
T2 new features	ISCZ 02	West of Walney	HOCI_13	Mud habitats in deep water	HOCI	High	Current risk from exposure to pressures related to fishing activities.	High	
T2 new features	ISCZ 02	West of Walney	HOCI_18	Sea pen and burrowing megafauna communities	HOCI	High	Current risk from exposure to pressures related to fishing activities. These activities occur across the site so, despite low confidence levels, it can be reasonably assumed that these features are at risk.	High	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	ISCZ 02a	Walney and West Duddon Sands CLZ	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	High	Current risk from exposure to pressures related to fishing activities.	Moderate	
T2 new features	ISCZ 02a	Walney and West Duddon Sands CLZ	HOCI_13	Mud habitats in deep water	HOCI	High	Current risk from exposure to pressures related to fishing activities.	High	
T2 new features	ISCZ 02a	Walney and West Duddon Sands CLZ	HOCI_18	Sea pen and burrowing megafauna communities	HOCI	High	Current risk from exposure to pressures related to fishing activities. These activities occur across the site so, despite low confidence levels, it can be reasonably assumed that these features are at risk.	High	
T2 new features	ISCZ 02b	Ormonde Co-Location Zone	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	High	Current risk from exposure to pressures related to fishing activities.	Moderate	
T2 new features	ISCZ 02b	Ormonde Co-Location Zone	HOCI_13	Mud habitats in deep water	HOCI	High	Current risk from exposure to pressures related to fishing activities.	High	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	ISCZ 02b	Ormonde Co-Location Zone	HOCI_18	Sea pen and burrowing megafauna communities	HOCI	High	Current risk from exposure to pressures related to fishing activities. These activities occur across the site so, despite low confidence levels, it can be reasonably assumed that these features are at risk.	High	
T1 new features	ISCZ 08	Fylde	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	A1.1	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	A2.7	Intertidal biogenic reefs	BSH	Low		High	Intertidal features unlikely to be exposed to future increases in fishing activity that may create pressures at the benchmark to which the feature is sensitive. Remote location of site means that recreation occurs at a fairly consistent low level. <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reefs are partially protected from bottom towed gear by NW IFCA Byelaw 6. Any intertidal fishery, eg for mussels, that were to become viable would be managed by the NW IFCA. NW IFCA management for mussel fisheries in the district prioritises <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reef conservation.
Tranche 2 advice	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low		Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Low		High	Unlikely to be exposed to future increases in fishing activity that may create pressures at the benchmark to which the feature is sensitive. Consistently low level of fishing in the site. A dredge fishery for eg seed mussel that could potentially occur in the site and overlap the feature would be regulated by the NW IFCA.
Tranche 2 advice	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	HOCI_1	Blue mussel beds	HOCI	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	HOCI_15	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	Low		High	Intertidal features unlikely to be exposed to future increases in fishing activity that may create pressures at the benchmark to which the feature is sensitive. Remote location of site means that recreation occurs at a fairly consistent low level.

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	HOCI_8	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	HOCI	Low		High	Intertidal features unlikely to be exposed to future increases in fishing activity that may create pressures at the benchmark to which the feature is sensitive. Remote location of site means that recreation occurs at a fairly consistent low level. <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reefs are partially protected from bottom towed gear by NW IFCA Byelaw 6. Any intertidal fishery, eg for mussels, that were to become viable would be managed by the NW IFCA. NW IFCA management for mussel fisheries in the district prioritises <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reef conservation.
T2 new features	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	A1.3	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low		Moderate	



Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	ISCZ 10	Allonby Bay	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	NG 02	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	NG 02	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	NG 02	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Low		High	
Tranche 2 advice	NG 02	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	HOCI_20	Subtidal chalk	HOCI	Low		High	
Tranche 2 advice	NG 02	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	G7	North Norfolk coast (Subtidal)	Geological	Low		Unknown	Future risk narrative not provided for geological features as sensitivity to pressures determined by expert judgement only and not currently included in sensitivity matrix.
T2 new features	NG 02	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	A4.1	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	NG 02	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	NG 02	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Low		High	
T2 new features	NG 02	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	NG 02	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	HOCI_15	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	Low		High	
Tranche 2 advice	NG 08	Holderness Inshore	A2.4	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	NG 08	Holderness Inshore	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	NG 08	Holderness Inshore	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Low		High	Although the feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures associated with benthic trawling and dredging, it is unlikely these activities would take place because the site is already subject to a byelaw that prohibits all dredging and trawling; as such the feature is at a lower future risk.

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	NG 08	Holderness Inshore	HOCI_15	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	Low		High	Although the feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures associated with benthic trawling and dredging, it is unlikely these activities would take place because the site is already subject to a byelaw that prohibits all dredging and trawling; as such the feature is at a lower future risk.
Tranche 2 advice	NG 08	Holderness Inshore	HOCI_16	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCI	Low		High	While the feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures associated with fishing activities (including trawling, traps, anchored nets and lines), it is unlikely based on current knowledge of relevant activities that significant levels of exposure will be reached; as such the feature is at lower future risk.

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	NG 08	Holderness Inshore	G13	Spurn Head (Subtidal)	Geological	Low		Unknown	Future risk narrative not provided for geological features as sensitivity to pressures determined by expert judgement only and not currently included in sensitivity matrix.
T2 new features	NG 08	Holderness Inshore	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	NG 08	Holderness Inshore	A4.1	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	NG 08	Holderness Inshore	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Low		High	While the feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures associated with fishing activities (including trawling, traps, anchored nets and lines) and military activities, it is unlikely based on current knowledge of relevant activities that significant levels of exposure will be reached; as such the feature is at lower future risk.
T2 new features	NG 08	Holderness Inshore	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	NG 08	Holderness Inshore	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Low		Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	NG 11	Runswick Bay	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	NG 11	Runswick Bay	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	NG 11	Runswick Bay	A4.1	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	NG 11	Runswick Bay	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge relevant activities are unlikely to reach levels of exposure within the site that would put this feature at high risk of unfavourable condition. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.
Tranche 2 advice	NG 11	Runswick Bay	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low		Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	NG 11	Runswick Bay	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge relevant activities are unlikely to reach levels of exposure within the site that would put this feature at high risk of unfavourable condition. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.
Tranche 2 advice	NG 11	Runswick Bay	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	NG 11	Runswick Bay	SOCI_3	Ocean quahog ( <i>Arctica islandica</i> )	SOCI	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge relevant activities are unlikely to reach levels of exposure within the site that would put this feature at high risk of unfavourable condition. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.
T2 new features	NG 11	Runswick Bay	A1.1	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	NG 11	Runswick Bay	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	NG 11	Runswick Bay	A1.3	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	NG 11	Runswick Bay	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A1.2	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A1.3	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A2.3	Intertidal mud	BSH	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge relevant activities are unlikely to reach levels of exposure within the site that would put this feature at high risk of unfavourable condition. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A2.4	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A3.2	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge relevant activities are unlikely to reach levels of exposure within the site that would put this feature at high risk of unfavourable condition. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Low		Moderate	



Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A5.2	Subtidal sand	BSH	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge relevant activities are unlikely to reach levels of exposure within the site that would put this feature at high risk of unfavourable condition. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Low		Moderate	
Tranche 2 advice	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	HOCI_10	Intertidal underboulder communities	HOCI	Low		Moderate	
T2 new features	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	A1.1	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Low		Moderate	

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	Current risk assessment	Current risk narrative (current activities)	Future risk assessment	Future risk narrative (only where exposure to high risk pressures is unlikely and/or additional information)
T2 new features	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	HOCI_15	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	Low		High	The feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures; however on the basis of current knowledge relevant activities are unlikely to reach levels of exposure within the site that would put this feature at high risk of unfavourable condition. Therefore a high future risk of unfavourable condition is not thought to be justified.
T2 new features	NG 13	Coquet to St Mary's	SOCI_3	Ocean quahog ( <i>Arctica islandica</i> )	SOCI	High	Although trawling pressure is low in the site, the feature is highly sensitive to the removal of non-target features and sub-surface penetration. There are four records of this species, currently concentrated in the south-east of the site. Verification surveys may find further records in similar habitats across the wider site.	High	

#### 4.6.4 New Tranche 1 features

The features listed in Table 7 (below) were not designated in 2013 as part of Tranche 1, though the sites they are located in were designated in 2013 for other features. These new features have been brought forward during Tranche 2 for consideration by Defra, and our 2013 advice for these features is resubmitted below. For details of the evidence underlying the features please see Table 2.

Please note that the following three 'new Tranche 1 features' are listed in Table 5 – 'General management approach and confidence in feature condition (Protocol F score)' as a vulnerability assessment has been carried out in 2014 for them. It was felt for these features that new activity data and/or information on sensitivity or exposure warranted a review of the GMA. No new evidence has been provided on presence and extent of these features since 2013, so the existing confidence assessments have been carried forward.

- Fylde MCZ (ISCZ 08) Subtidal mud (A5.3)
- Torbay MCZ (FS 22) Peat and clay exposures (HOCl\_15)
- Upper Fowey and Pont Pill (FS 29) Intertidal sand and muddy sand (A2.2)

**Table 7** New Tranche 1 features and their recommended conservation objectives from 2013

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	2013 recommended conservation objective	2013 confidence in condition	Rationale for conservation objective changes in 2013
T1 feature	FS 16	South Dorset	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Recover	Recover	Moderate	No change
T1 feature	FS 19	Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Recover	Recover	Low	No change
T1 feature	FS 19	Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Recover	Recover	Low	No change
T1 feature	FS 32	The Manacles	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Maintain	Recover	Low	This feature was identified in the 2012 EA verification surveys as stable sediment with pink sea-fan growing in it. As a result it is likely to be vulnerable to benthic trawling which is shown to overlay this feature in both the fisheries sensitivity mapping and through the consultation information

December 2014

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	2013 recommended conservation objective	2013 confidence in condition	Rationale for conservation objective changes in 2013
T1 feature	FS 32	The Manacles	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Maintain	Recover	Low	Subtidal coarse sediment was identified in the 2012 EA verification surveys as stable sediment with pink sea-fan growing in it. Subtidal mixed sediments, directly adjacent to the subtidal coarse sediment, is therefore also assumed to be stable and as a result it is likely to be vulnerable to benthic trawling which is shown to overlay this feature in both the fisheries sensitivity mapping and through the consultation information

December 2014

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type	CO 2012	2013 recommended conservation objective	2013 confidence in condition	Rationale for conservation objective changes in 2013
T1 feature	FS 32	The Manacles	SOCI_8	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	SOCI	Maintain	Recover	Moderate	Pink sea-fans were recorded on subtidal coarse sediment in the 2012 EA verification surveys. The feature is likely to be vulnerable to benthic trawling which is shown to overlay this feature in both the fisheries sensitivity mapping and through the consultation information

## 4.7 Advice on the scientific basis to support feature/site designation

### 4.7.1 Summary of results

#### *Feature-level data sufficiency considerations:*

A total of 369 features were examined during the data sufficiency analysis excluding those in separate zones in the West of Walney (including proposed co-location zone) rMCZ and geological features. The features in the separate zones in the West of Walney (including proposed co-location zone) rMCZ are replicates of those already analysed in the overall site as a whole and therefore did not require a separate sufficiency assessment. As discussed in Section 4.2.1, geological features were not reassessed for this advice and therefore did not require a sufficiency assessment as our 2012 advice was deemed suitable. The non\_ENG mobile features are included in Table 8 for completeness only and contribute to the following figures:

- For 228 features the data were considered sufficient to support the designation of the feature.
- For one feature the conservation benefits were considered to support priority feature designation.
- For 26 features the scientific evidence did not justify designation at this stage.
- 22 features should be further considered.
- 92 features were not assessed due to a vulnerability assessment not being conducted.

#### *Site-level data sufficiency considerations:*

- Across all sites no instances were identified where confidence in a 'supporting feature' would be too low for it to be designated based on usual considerations.
- The proportion of total site area where features meet the data sufficiency requirements for designation was able to be calculated for 13 sites; the average area across these sites meeting the feature sufficiency criteria was 94%.
- Out of the 21 sites being considered for the first time through Tranche 2: 12 are identified as still filling 'big gaps', with a further four sites that 'may fill a big gap'.

### 4.7.2 Introduction to Tables 8 and 9

Tables 8 and 9 provide our analysis as to whether a feature or site has enough scientific evidence to support its designation as described in the guidance note: 'MCZ Levels of Evidence – Advice on when data supports a feature/site for designation from a scientific, evidence-based perspective' (JNCC and Natural England, 2014).

Table 8 provides the results of the feature-level 'sufficiency assessment' process. This draws on the feature confidence assessments displayed in Table 1, together with information on which features are at 'high risk' (on the basis of either current or future risk) from Table 6. Information on which features may 'contribute to filling a big gap' in the network based on JNCC's Big Gap Analysis (JNCC, 2014) was used and supplemented by further advice from JNCC. Please note: Q2 is only considered for features which are not already considered sufficient on the basis of Q1 (ie on the basis of their confidence in presence and extent alone), thus returning an N/A (Not Applicable) result; 'Not Assessed' refers to instances where Q2 was not completed due to vulnerability assessments for these features not being undertaken.

Table 9 provides the results of the site-level 'sufficiency assessment' process. Please note that Q2 will NOT be calculated where a recommended MCZ overlaps with a SAC or where the site is defined by estuarine landward boundaries (JNCC and Natural England, 2014). The analysis provided therefore used a cut-off of 10% for SAC overlaps. Where the site overlaps an SAC by >10% Q2 has not been answered. Additionally, where presence / extent data has been derived primarily from point data or where a feature is an addition to a Tranche 1 designated site, Q2 has not been answered. In these instances the Q2

calculation would be misleading and has therefore not been presented. Where sites are identified as filling a 'big gap' this information can be found in Table 8.



**Table 8** Feature data sufficiency assessment

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuary	T1 new features	Subtidal biogenic reefs	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
The Swale Estuary	Tranche 2 advice	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
The Swale Estuary	Tranche 2 advice	Low energy infralittoral rock	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
The Swale Estuary	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal sand	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
The Swale Estuary	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal mud	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
The Swale Estuary	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
The Swale Estuary	Tranche 2 advice	Blue mussel beds	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
The Swale	Tranche	Peat and	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Estuary	2 advice	clay exposures											
The Swale Estuary	Tranche 2 advice	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
The Swale Estuary	Tranche 2 advice	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Yes	Further Consideration		
The Swale Estuary	Tranche 2 advice	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	Yes	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Priority feature designation		
The Swale Estuary	T2 new features	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
The Swale Estuary	T2 new features	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
The Swale Estuary	T2 new features	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
The Swale	T2 new	Intertidal	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Estuary	features	mixed sediments											
The Swale Estuary	T2 new features	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
The Swale Estuary	T2 new features	Subtidal biogenic reefs	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
The Swale Estuary	T2 new features	Estuarine rocky habitats	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
The Swale Estuary	T2 new features	Smelt ( <i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> )	SOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Deal	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Deal	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	No	No designation		
Dover to Deal	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal mud	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Yes	Further Consideration		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Dover to Deal	Tranche 2 advice	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Dover to Deal	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Deal	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	No	No designation		
Dover to Deal	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Deal	Tranche 2 advice	Blue mussel beds	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Deal	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal underboulder communities	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Deal	Tranche 2 advice	Littoral chalk communities	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Deal	Tranche 2 advice	Ross worm reefs	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
		<i>(Sabellaria spinulosa)</i>											
Dover to Deal	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal chalk	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Deal	T2 new features	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Deal	T2 new features	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Deal	T2 new features	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Dover to Deal	T2 new features	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Deal	T2 new features	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Deal	T2 new features	Subtidal sand	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Dover to	T2 new	Native oyster	SOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Deal	features	( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )											
Dover to Folkestone	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Folkestone	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Folkestone	Tranche 2 advice	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Folkestone	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Folkestone	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Folkestone	Tranche 2 advice	Blue mussel beds	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	No	No designation		
Dover to Folkestone	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal underboulder	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
		communities											
Dover to Folkestone	Tranche 2 advice	Littoral chalk communities	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Folkestone	Tranche 2 advice	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Folkestone	Tranche 2 advice	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Folkestone	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal chalk	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Folkestone	Tranche 2 advice	Short-snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	SOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Folkestone	Tranche 2 advice	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Folkestone	T2 new features	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Dover to Folkestone	T2 new features	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Folkestone	T2 new features	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Folkestone	T2 new features	Intertidal mud	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Dover to Folkestone	T2 new features	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Dover to Folkestone	T2 new features	Low energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Dover to Folkestone	T2 new features	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Folkestone	T2 new features	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Folkestone	T2 new features	Subtidal sand	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		



Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Dover to Folkestone	T2 new features	Subtidal mud	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Folkestone	T2 new features	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dover to Folkestone	T2 new features	Black seabream ( <i>Spondyllosoma cantharus</i> )	non_ENG	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Beachy Head West	T1 new features	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Beachy Head West	T1 new features	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Norris to Ryde	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal mud	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Norris to Ryde	Tranche 2 advice	Seagrass beds	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Norris to Ryde	Tranche 2 advice	Tentacled lagoon worm	SOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Yes	Further Consideration		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
		<i>(Alkmaria romijni)</i>											
Norris to Ryde	T2 new features	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Norris to Ryde	T2 new features	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Yes	M_00018 EMU limited 2007 subtidal sediments Solent SAC survey – point data require input – (MEDIN contract) – to be available post-consultation.
Norris to Ryde	T2 new features	Subtidal sand	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Yes	M_00018 EMU

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
													limited 2007 subtidal sediments Solent SAC survey – point data require input – (MEDIN contract) – to be available post-consultation.
Norris to Ryde	T2 new features	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Norris to Ryde	T2 new features	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Norris to	T2 new	Peat and	HOCl	No	No	No	Move to	No	No	Not	Not Assessed		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Ryde	features	clay exposures					Q2			Assessed			
Norris to Ryde	T2 new features	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Norris to Ryde	T2 new features	Estuarine rocky habitats	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Norris to Ryde	T2 new features	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
The Needles	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
The Needles	Tranche 2 advice	Seagrass beds	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
The Needles	Tranche 2 advice	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i> )	SOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
The Needles	Tranche 2 advice	Peacock's tail ( <i>Padina</i>	SOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
		<i>pavonica</i> )											
The Needles	T2 new features	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
The Needles	T2 new features	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
The Needles	T2 new features	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
The Needles	T2 new features	Intertidal mud	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
The Needles	T2 new features	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
The Needles	T2 new features	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
The Needles	T2 new features	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
The Needles	T2 new features	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
The Needles	T2 new features	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
The Needles	T2 new features	Subtidal sand	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
The Needles	T2 new features	Subtidal mud	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
The Needles	T2 new features	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
The Needles	T2 new features	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
The Needles	T2 new features	Subtidal chalk	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
The Needles	T2 new features	Tide-swept channels	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
The Needles	T2 new features	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
The Needles	T2 new features	Black seabream ( <i>Spondyliosoma cantharus</i> )	non_ENG	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Bembridge	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal sand	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bembridge	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal mud	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes IF – Depth 10 – 75m – mod energy – Probably, TBC	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bembridge	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bembridge	Tranche 2 advice	Maerl beds	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bembridge	Tranche	Mud habitats	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to	No	No	Not	Not Assessed		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
	2 advice	in deep water					Q2			Assessed			
Bembridge	Tranche 2 advice	Native oyster beds ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Bembridge	Tranche 2 advice	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	Yes	Further Consideration		
Bembridge	Tranche 2 advice	Seagrass beds	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bembridge	Tranche 2 advice	Sea pens and burrowing megafauna	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	Yes	Further Consideration		
Bembridge	Tranche 2 advice	Tentacled lagoon worm ( <i>Alkmaria romijni</i> )	SOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Yes	Further Consideration		
Bembridge	Tranche 2 advice	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Haliclystus auricula</i> )	SOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		



Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Bembridge	Tranche 2 advice	Long-snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i> )	SOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Bembridge	Tranche 2 advice	Short-snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	SOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bembridge	Tranche 2 advice	Starlet sea anemone ( <i>Nematostella vectensis</i> )	SOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Bembridge	Tranche 2 advice	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bembridge	Tranche 2 advice	Peacock's tail ( <i>Padina pavonica</i> )	SOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bembridge	Tranche 2 advice	Lagoon sand shrimp	SOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
		<i>(Gammarus insensibilis)</i>											
Bembridge	T2 new features	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bembridge	T2 new features	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bembridge	T2 new features	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bembridge	T2 new features	Stalked jellyfish <i>(Lucernariopsis campanulata)</i>	SOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bembridge	T2 new features	Common maerl <i>(Phymatolithon calcareum)</i>	SOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Yarmouth to Cowes	Tranche 2 advice	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Yarmouth to Cowes	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	No	No designation		
Yarmouth to Cowes	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Yarmouth to Cowes	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Yarmouth to Cowes	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal underboulder communities	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Yarmouth to Cowes	Tranche 2 advice	Native oyster beds ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Yarmouth to Cowes	Tranche 2 advice	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Yarmouth to Cowes	Tranche 2 advice	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria</i> )	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
		<i>spinulosa</i> )											
Yarmouth to Cowes	Tranche 2 advice	Seagrass beds	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Yarmouth to Cowes	Tranche 2 advice	Estuarine rocky habitats	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	Yes	Further Consideration		
Yarmouth to Cowes	Tranche 2 advice	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Yarmouth to Cowes	Tranche 2 advice	Lagoon sand shrimp ( <i>Gammarus insensibilis</i> )	SOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Yes	Further Consideration		
Yarmouth to Cowes	T2 new features	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Yarmouth to Cowes	T2 new features	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Yarmouth to Cowes	T2 new features	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Yarmouth to Cowes	T2 new features	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Yarmouth to Cowes	T2 new features	Subtidal mud	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Yarmouth to Cowes	T2 new features	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Yarmouth to Cowes	T2 new features	Subtidal biogenic reefs	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Yarmouth to Cowes	T2 new features	Littoral chalk communities	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Yarmouth to Cowes	T2 new features	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Yarmouth to Cowes	T2 new features	Subtidal chalk	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Yarmouth to Cowes	T2 new features	Fragile sponge & anthozoan	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
		communities on subtidal rocky habitats											
Yarmouth to Cowes	T2 new features	Black seabream ( <i>Spondyliosoma cantharus</i> )	non_ENG	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Utopia	Tranche 2 advice	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Utopia	T2 new features	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Yes	Draft Cefas verification report provided 24/07/2014 and will be used post consultatio

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
													n Will provide polygonal data of high mesh to support subtidal BSH.
Utopia	T2 new features	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Draft Cefas verification report provided 24/07/2014 and will be used post consultation n Will provide polygonal data of high mesh to support subtidal

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Utopia	T2 new features	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	BSH. Draft Cefas verification report provided 24/07/2014 and will be used post consultation Will provide polygonal data of high mesh to support subtidal BSH.
Utopia	T2 new features	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Draft Cefas verification report provided 24/07/2014 and will be



Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
													used post consultation Will provide polygonal data of high mesh to support subtidal BSH.
Utopia	T2 new features	Subtidal sand	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Draft Cefas verification report provided 24/07/2014 and will be used post consultation Will provide polygonal data of high mesh to

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
													support subtidal BSH.
Utopia	T2 new features	Subtidal mud	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Yes	Draft Cefas verification report provided 24/07/2014 and will be used post consultation Will provide polygonal data of high mesh to support subtidal BSH.
Utopia	T2 new features	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Draft Cefas verification report provided

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
													24/07/2014 and will be used post consultation Will provide polygonal data of high mesh to support subtidal BSH.
Studland Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Studland Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal mud	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Yes	Further Consideration		
Studland Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal sand	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Studland Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Yes	Further Consideration		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Studland Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Seagrass beds	HOCl	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Studland Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Short-snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	SOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	Yes – this is based on the risk identified for <i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i> at this site	Further Consideration	Yes	It is possible that more records may become available that we have not assessed.
Studland Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Studland Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Undulate ray ( <i>Raja undulata</i> )	SOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Yes	2 photos of 1 individual received along with anecdotal evidence to be included post-con-

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													sultation. Cefas study into undulate ray in development and progressing
Studland Bay	T2 new features	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Studland Bay	T2 new features	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Studland Bay	T2 new features	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Studland Bay	T2 new features	Low energy infralittoral rock	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Studland Bay	T2 new features	Subtidal coarse	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
		sediment											
Studland Bay	T2 new features	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Studland Bay	T2 new features	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Studland Bay	T2 new features	Subtidal chalk	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Studland Bay	T2 new features	Long-snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i> )	SOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Studland Bay	T2 new features	Black seabream ( <i>Spondylisoma cantharus</i> )	non_ENG	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Torbay	T1 new features	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Mounts Bay	Tranche 2 advice	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	NE contracted intertidal verification survey outputs which will be used post-consultation providing point and polygonal data in support of intertidal features.
Mounts Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	NE contracted intertidal verification survey outputs

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
													which will be used post-consultation providing point and polygonal data in support of intertidal features.
Mounts Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	No	No designation	Yes	NE contracted intertidal verification survey outputs which will be used post-consultation providing point and



Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
													polygonal data in support of intertidal features.
Mounts Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	No	No designation	Yes	NE contracted intertidal verification survey outputs which will be used post-consultation providing point and polygonal data in support of intertidal features.
Mounts Bay	Tranche	Intertidal	BSH	No	No	No	Move to	No	No	No	No designation	Yes	NE

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	2 advice	mixed sediments					Q2						contracted intertidal verification survey outputs which will be used post-consultation providing point and polygonal data in support of intertidal features.
Mounts Bay	Tranche 2 advice	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	NE contracted intertidal verification survey outputs which will

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													be used post-consultation providing point and polygonal data in support of intertidal features.
Mounts Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal sand	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Further recent multibeam survey data are available from a CCO survey; however, with no further ground

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													truth survey work, habitat maps to further resolve features will not be able to be produced.
Mounts Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Yes	Further recent multibeam survey data are available from a CCO survey; however, with no further ground

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
													truth survey work, habitat maps to further resolve features will not be able to be produced.
Mounts Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Seagrass beds	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	NE contracted Intertidal verification survey outputs in final preparation – should be available by end of July 2014 providing

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
													point and polygonal data in support of intertidal features – to be included post consultation.
Mounts Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Giant goby ( <i>Gobius cobitis</i> )	SOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Mounts Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Haliclystus auricula</i> )	SOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Yes	Further Consideration		
Mounts Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis cruxmelitensis</i> )	SOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Yes	Shore-search surveys (inc. participation from NE

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Mounts Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i> )	SOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	Yes	Further Consideration		advisers) yet to be input into Marine Recorder. Further photographic evidence pending from later site visit by NE advisers and with species specialist.
Mounts Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Ocean quahog	SOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Yes	Further Consideration		

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		<i>(Arctica islandica)</i>											
Mounts Bay	T2 new features	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Mounts Bay	T2 new features	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Mounts Bay	T2 new features	Common maerl <i>(Phymatolithon calcareum)</i>	SOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Tranche 2 advice	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	NE contracted intertidal verification survey outputs in final preparation – should be available by



Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
													end of July 2014 providing point and polygonal data in support of intertidal features – to be included post consultation.
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	No	No designation	Yes	NE contracted intertidal verification survey outputs in final preparation – should be available by

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
													end of July 2014 providing point and polygonal data in support of intertidal features – to be included post consultation.
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	No	No designation	Yes	NE contracted intertidal verification survey outputs in final preparation – should be available by

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
													end of July 2014 providing point and polygonal data in support of intertidal features – to be included post consultation. Parent level photographic evidence will also support feature post consultation.

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal mud	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Yes	Further Consideration	Yes	NE contracted intertidal verification survey outputs in final preparation – should be available by end of July 2014 providing point and polygonal data in support of intertidal features – to be included post consultation.

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Tranche 2 advice	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	EA point data for subtidal habitats to be reported by Cefas by 31/07/2014 – point data only.
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	No	No designation	Yes	EA point data for subtidal habitats to be reported by Cefas by 31/07/2014 – point data only.
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Tranche 2 advice	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	EA point data for subtidal habitats to be reported

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
													by Cefas by 31/07/2014 – point data only.
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Yes	Further Consideration	Yes	EA point data for subtidal habitats to be reported by Cefas by 31/07/2014 – point data only.
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	No	No designation	Yes	EA point data for subtidal habitats to be reported by Cefas by 31/07/2014 – point data only.
Runnel	Tranche	Subtidal	BSH	No	No	No	Move to	No	No	Yes	Further	Yes	EA point

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Stone (Land's End)	2 advice	sand					Q2				Consideration		data for subtidal habitats to be reported by Cefas by 31/07/2014 – point data only.
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Tranche 2 advice	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	SOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Tranche 2 advice	Basking shark ( <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> )	non_ENG	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Tranche 2 advice	Bottlenose dolphin ( <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> )	non_ENG	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Runnel	Tranche 2 advice	Balearic shearwater	non_ENG	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Stone (Land's End)		( <i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i> )											
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Tranche 2 advice	Harbour porpoise ( <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> )	non_ENG	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Newquay and The Gannel and The Gannel	Tranche 2 advice	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Newquay and The Gannel	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Newquay and The Gannel	Tranche 2 advice	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Newquay and The Gannel	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	No	No designation		
Newquay and The	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal sand and	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		



Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Gannel		muddy sand											
Newquay and The Gannel	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal mud	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Newquay and The Gannel	Tranche 2 advice	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Newquay and The Gannel	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Newquay and The Gannel	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal sand	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Newquay and The Gannel	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal mud	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Newquay and The Gannel	Tranche 2 advice	Giant goby ( <i>Gobius cobitis</i> )	SOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	No	No designation	Yes	New internal photographic evidence of

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
													SOCI presence verified by specialists. Will be added post consultation.
Newquay and The Gannel	Tranche 2 advice	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	Yes	Further Consideration		
Newquay and The Gannel	Tranche 2 advice	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	SOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Yes	Further Consideration		
Newquay and The Gannel	T2 new features	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Newquay and The Gannel	T2 new features	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Newquay and The	T2 new features	Moderate energy	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Gannel		infralittoral rock											
Newquay and The Gannel	T2 new features	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Newquay and The Gannel	T2 new features	Tide-swept channels	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Newquay and The Gannel	T2 new features	Estuarine rocky habitats	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Tranche 2 advice	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Hartland Point to	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal sand and	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Tintagel		muddy sand											
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal mud	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Yes	Further Consideration		
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	No	No designation		
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Tranche 2 advice	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Tranche 2 advice	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal sand	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Hartland Point to	Tranche 2 advice	Fragile sponge &	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Tintagel		anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats											
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Tranche 2 advice	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Tranche 2 advice	Peacock's tail ( <i>Padina pavonica</i> )	SOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Tranche 2 advice	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	SOCI	Yes	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Yes	Further Consideration		
Hartland Point to Tintagel	T2 new features	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Hartland Point to Tintagel	T2 new features	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Hartland Point to Tintagel	T2 new features	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Hartland Point to Tintagel	T2 new features	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Hartland Point to Tintagel	T2 new features	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Hartland Point to Tintagel	T2 new features	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Hartland Point to Tintagel	T2 new features	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Bideford to Foreland Point	Tranche 2 advice	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bideford to Foreland	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate energy	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Point		intertidal rock											
Bideford to Foreland Point	Tranche 2 advice	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bideford to Foreland Point	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bideford to Foreland Point	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bideford to Foreland Point	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal mud	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Bideford to Foreland Point	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bideford to Foreland Point	Tranche 2 advice	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bideford to Foreland Point	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate energy infralittoral	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
		rock											
Bideford to Foreland Point	Tranche 2 advice	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bideford to Foreland Point	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bideford to Foreland Point	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal sand	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bideford to Foreland Point	Tranche 2 advice	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bideford to Foreland Point	Tranche 2 advice	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	SOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bideford to Foreland Point	Tranche 2 advice	Razorbill ( <i>Alca torda</i> )	non_ENG	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Bideford to Foreland	Tranche 2 advice	Grey seal ( <i>Halichoerus</i> )	non_ENG	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		



Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Point		<i>grypus</i> )											
Bideford to Foreland Point	Tranche 2 advice	Harbour porpoise ( <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> )	non_ENG	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Bideford to Foreland Point	Tranche 2 advice	Guillemot ( <i>Uria aalge</i> )	non_ENG	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Bideford to Foreland Point	T2 new features	Low energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bideford to Foreland Point	T2 new features	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bideford to Foreland Point	T2 new features	Subtidal mud	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Bideford to Foreland Point	T2 new features	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bideford to	T2 new	Subtidal	BSH	No	No	No	Move to	No	No	Not	Not Assessed		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Foreland Point	features	macrophyte-dominated sediment					Q2			Assessed			
Bideford to Foreland Point	T2 new features	Blue mussel beds	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Bideford to Foreland Point	T2 new features	Intertidal underboulder communities	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bideford to Foreland Point	T2 new features	Littoral chalk communities	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bideford to Foreland Point	T2 new features	Estuarine rocky habitats	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bideford to Foreland Point	T2 new features	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Bideford to Foreland Point	T2 new features	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	SOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Bideford to Foreland Point	T2 new features	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	SOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
North of Lundy	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
North of Lundy	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
North of Lundy	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal sand	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
North of Lundy	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
North of Lundy	T2 new features	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCl	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
North of Lundy	T2 new features	Black seabream ( <i>Spondyllosoma cantharus</i> )	non_ENG	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
West of Walney including proposed Co-Location Zone	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal sand	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Yes	Further Consideration	Yes	Post construction monitoring survey reports and point data from benthic sampling (grab & video) survey to be available for analysis post consultation.
West of Walney	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal mud	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Post construction

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
including proposed Co-Location Zone													monitoring survey reports and point data from benthic sampling (grab & video) survey to be available for analysis post consultation.
West of Walney including proposed Co-Location Zone	Tranche 2 advice	Mud habitats in deep water	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Post construction monitoring survey reports and point data from benthic

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
													sampling (grab & video) survey to be available for analysis post consultation.
West of Walney including proposed Co-Location Zone	Tranche 2 advice	Sea pens and burrowing megafauna	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Yes	Further Consideration	Yes	Post construction monitoring survey reports and point data from benthic sampling (grab & video) survey to be available

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
													for analysis post consultation. Data from Cefas/AFBI Eastern Irish Sea <i>Nephrops</i> surveys also to be made available by JNCC, not available prior to data cut-off.
Fylde <sup>13</sup>	T1 new features	Subtidal mud	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Allonby Bay	Tranche 2 advice	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		

<sup>13</sup> Based on 2013 confidence assessment results

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Allonby Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal biogenic reefs	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Allonby Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	No	No designation	Yes	Survey completed and reporting expected January 2015.
Allonby Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal sand	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Yes	Further Consideration	Yes	Survey completed and reporting expected January 2015.
Allonby Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Blue mussel beds	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Allonby Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		



Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Allonby Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Allonby Bay	T2 new features	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Allonby Bay	T2 new features	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Allonby Bay	T2 new features	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Allonby Bay	T2 new features	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Allonby Bay	T2 new features	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Allonby Bay	T2 new features	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Allonby Bay	T2 new	Moderate	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
	features	energy infralittoral rock											
Allonby Bay	T2 new features	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Allonby Bay	T2 new features	Subtidal biogenic reefs	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Tranche 2 advice	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Cromer Shoal Chalk	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal chalk	HOCl	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Beds													
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	T2 new features	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	T2 new features	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	T2 new features	Subtidal sand	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	T2 new features	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	T2 new features	Subtidal biogenic reefs	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	T2 new features	Blue mussel beds	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	T2 new features	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	T2 new features	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	T2 new features	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	T2 new features	Horse mussel ( <i>Modiolus modiolus</i> )	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	T2 new features	Smelt ( <i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> )	SOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	T2 new features	Undulate ray ( <i>Raja undulata</i> )	SOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Holderness	Tranche	Intertidal	BSH	No	No	No	Move to	No	No	No	No designation		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Inshore	2 advice	mixed sediments					Q2						
Holderness Inshore	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Holderness Inshore	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal sand	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Holderness Inshore	Tranche 2 advice	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Yes	Further Consideration		
Holderness Inshore	Tranche 2 advice	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Yes	Further Consideration		
Holderness Inshore	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal chalk	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Holderness Inshore	T2 new features	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Holderness Inshore	T2 new features	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Holderness Inshore	T2 new features	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Holderness Inshore	T2 new features	Subtidal mud	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Holderness Inshore	T2 new features	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Runswick Bay	Tranche 2 advice	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	No	No designation	Yes	EA / Cefas verification reporting due 14/11/2014 providing high MESH polygonal and point data in support of subtidal features.
Runswick	Tranche	Moderate	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	EA / Cefas

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Bay	2 advice	energy infralittoral rock											verification reporting due 14/11/2014 providing high MESH polygonal and point data in support of subtidal features.
Runswick Bay	Tranche 2 advice	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	No	No designation	Yes	EA / Cefas verification reporting due 14/11/2014 providing high MESH polygonal and point data in support of

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
													subtidal features.
Runswick Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	EA / Cefas verification reporting due 14/11/2014 providing high MESH polygonal and point data in support of subtidal features.
Runswick Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	No	No designation	Yes	EA / Cefas verification reporting due 14/11/2014 providing high MESH polygonal



Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
													and point data in support of subtidal features.
Runswick Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal sand	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	EA / Cefas verification reporting due 14/11/2014 providing high MESH polygonal and point data in support of subtidal features.
Runswick Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	No	No designation	Yes	EA / Cefas verification reporting due 14/11/2014

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
													providing high MESH polygonal and point data in support of subtidal features.
Runswick Bay	Tranche 2 advice	Ocean quahog ( <i>Arctica islandica</i> )	SOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Runswick Bay	T2 new features	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Runswick Bay	T2 new features	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Runswick Bay	T2 new features	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Runswick Bay	T2 new features	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Runswick Bay	T2 new features	Intertidal mud	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Runswick Bay	T2 new features	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Runswick Bay	T2 new features	Low energy infralittoral rock	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Yes	EA / Cefas verification reporting due 14/11/2014 providing high MESH polygonal and point data in support of subtidal features.
Runswick Bay	T2 new features	Subtidal mud	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Yes	EA / Cefas verification reporting due 14/11/2014

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
													providing high MESH polygonal and point data in support of subtidal features.
Runswick Bay	T2 new features	Littoral chalk communities	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Coquet to St Mary's	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Coquet to St Mary's	Tranche 2 advice	Low energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Coquet to St Mary's	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal coarse sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Coquet to St Mary's	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Coquet to St	Tranche	Intertidal	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Mary's	2 advice	mud											
Coquet to St Mary's	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal mixed sediments	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Coquet to St Mary's	Tranche 2 advice	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Coquet to St Mary's	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Coquet to St Mary's	Tranche 2 advice	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Coquet to St Mary's	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Coquet to St Mary's	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal sand	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Coquet to St Mary's	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal mud	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	No	No designation		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Coquet to St Mary's	Tranche 2 advice	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Coquet to St Mary's	Tranche 2 advice	Intertidal underboulder communities	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Coquet to St Mary's	T2 new features	High energy intertidal rock	BSH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Coquet to St Mary's	T2 new features	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH	Yes	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	Yes	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Coquet to St Mary's	T2 new features	Low energy circalittoral rock	BSH	No	No	No	Move to Q2	Yes	No	Not Assessed	No designation		
Coquet to St Mary's	T2 new features	Littoral chalk communities	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	no	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Coquet to St Mary's	T2 new features	Mud habitats in deep water	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Coquet to St Mary's	T2 new features	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Site name	Feature status	Feature name	Feature type	Q1a. Confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q1b. Is 1a based only on parent habitat being present?	Q1c. Confidence score of at least moderate for extent / distribution?	Outcome from question 1 assessment: Are there enough data to support feature designation?	Does feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in MPA network based on JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (version 5)	Q2a: Does the feature contribute to filling a 'big gap' in the network AND have confidence score of at least moderate for feature presence?	Q2b: Is the feature at high risk of damage?	Outcome from question 2 assessment: Are there additional conservation / ecological considerations that support designation?	Are new data coming that are likely to improve feature confidence?	Comments regarding 'new data coming'
Coquet to St Mary's	T2 new features	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Coquet to St Mary's	T2 new features	Sheltered muddy gravels	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Coquet to St Mary's	T2 new features	Tide-swept channels	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Coquet to St Mary's	T2 new features	Estuarine rocky habitats	HOCI	No	No	No	Move to Q2	No	No	Not Assessed	Not Assessed		
Coquet to St Mary's	T2 new features	Ocean quahog ( <i>Arctica islandica</i> )	SOCI	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		

[1] Based on 2013 confidence assessment results

**Table 9** Site data sufficiency assessment

Site name	Q1: Are there grounds for considering designating more features at this site in order to fully protect one or more features which do have sufficient confidence?	Q2: What proportion of total site area do the features meet requirements for Q1 in the 'Feature Assessment' cover within the site? [Note proportions are dependent on polygon data availability, and may be based on modelled maps]	Comment on Q2 assessment	Q3: Does this site fill a 'big gap' in the network based on revised confidence assessments in feature presence and extent?
Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuaries	No		Tranche 1 designated MCZ and estuarine site – Q2 has not been calculated	Yes – Available data supports at least one JNCC Big Gaps identified feature for designation
The Swale Estuary	No		Estuarine site – Q2 has not been calculated	Yes – Available data supports at least one JNCC Big Gaps identified feature for designation
Dover to Deal	No	95%		Maybe – Available data supports at least one JNCC Big Gaps identified feature for designation
Dover to Folkestone	No	99%		Maybe
Beachy Head West	No		Tranche 1 designated MCZ – Q2 has not been calculated	Yes
Norris to Ryde	No		>10% Overlap with designated SAC & partially estuarine site – Q2 has not been calculated	Yes – Available data supports at least one JNCC Big Gaps identified feature for designation
The Needles	No		>10% overlap with designated SAC – Q2 has not been calculated	Yes
Bembridge	No		>10% overlap with designated SAC – Q2 has not been calculated	Yes – Available data supports at least one JNCC Big Gaps identified feature for designation
Yarmouth to Cowes	No		>10% overlap with	No



Site name	Q1: Are there grounds for considering designating more features at this site in order to fully protect one or more features which do have sufficient confidence?	Q2: What proportion of total site area do the features meet requirements for Q1 in the 'Feature Assessment' cover within the site? [Note proportions are dependent on polygon data availability, and may be based on modelled maps]	Comment on Q2 assessment	Q3: Does this site fill a 'big gap' in the network based on revised confidence assessments in feature presence and extent?
			designated SAC & partially estuarine site – Q2 has not been calculated	
Utopia	No	96%		No, didn't fill gap originally
Studland Bay	No	86%		Yes – Available data supports at least one JNCC Big Gaps identified feature for designation and new data coming
Torbay	No		Tranche 1 designated MCZ – Q2 has not been calculated	Yes
Mounts Bay	No	76%		Maybe – Available data supports at least one JNCC Big Gaps identified feature for designation
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	No		Assessment based predominantly on point data – Q2 has not been calculated	No, didn't fill gap originally
Newquay and The Gannel	No		Estuarine site – Q2 has not been calculated	No BUT new data coming
Hartland Point to Tintagel	No	98%		Yes – Available data supports at least one JNCC Big Gaps identified feature for designation
Bideford to Foreland Point	No	91%		No, didn't fill gap originally
North of Lundy	No	100%		Maybe – Available data supports at least one JNCC Big Gaps identified

Site name	Q1: Are there grounds for considering designating more features at this site in order to fully protect one or more features which do have sufficient confidence?	Q2: What proportion of total site area do the features meet requirements for Q1 in the 'Feature Assessment' cover within the site? [Note proportions are dependent on polygon data availability, and may be based on modelled maps]	Comment on Q2 assessment	Q3: Does this site fill a 'big gap' in the network based on revised confidence assessments in feature presence and extent?
				feature for designation
West of Walney including proposed Co-location Zone	No	100%		Yes
Fylde <sup>14</sup>	No		Tranche 1 designated MCZ – Q2 has not been calculated	
Allonby Bay	No		Assessment based predominantly on point data – Q2 has not been calculated	No, didn't fill gap originally
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	No	99%		Yes – Available data supports at least one JNCC Big Gaps identified feature for designation
Holderness Inshore	No	91%		No, didn't fill gap originally
Runswick Bay	No	94%		No BUT new data coming
Coquet to St Mary's	No	97%		Yes – Available data supports at least one JNCC Big Gaps identified feature for designation

#### 4.7.3 Site-level commentary

Table 10 presents a site-based commentary based on a site's ability to fill big gaps in the network, using information taken from the JNCC Big Gaps Analysis (JNCC, 2014), but updated to take account of any reduction in confidence in features potentially filling gaps as set out in Table 8. Additionally the table provides information on the number of features identified with at least moderate confidence in presence and extent for each site being considered for the first time in Tranche 2, as well as the size of sites (according to the boundaries recommended by the regional projects). Based on a consideration of 'gap filling' ability, number of features with at least moderate confidence and site area, Natural England has identified those

<sup>14</sup> Based on 2013 confidence assessment results

sites that may be regarded as having the potential to make a particularly important contribution to the network. Where a site is identified as filling a 'big gap' in the network, these features are listed in Table 8.

**Table 10** Site-level commentary

Site name	Does this site still fill a 'big gap' in the network based on revised confidence assessments in feature presence and extent?	Number of features with at least moderate confidence in both presence and extent (Tranche 2 new sites only)	Site area (ha)	Additional comments from Natural England highlighting sites with the potential to make a particularly significant contribution to the MPA network (Tranche 2 new sites only)
Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuaries	Yes – Available data supports at least one JNCC Big Gaps identified feature for designation		28,439.7	
The Swale Estuary	Yes – Available data supports at least one JNCC Big Gaps identified feature for designation	13	5,129.9	
Dover to Deal	Maybe - Available data supports at least one JNCC Big Gaps identified feature for designation	13	1,039.3	
Dover to Folkestone	Maybe	20	2,019.5	This site supports the second largest number of features of those sites being considered for Tranche 2.
Beachy Head West	Yes		2,436.2	
Norris to Ryde	Yes – Available data supports at least one JNCC Big Gaps identified feature for designation	6	1,975	
The Needles	Yes	13	1,102.1	

Site name	Does this site still fill a 'big gap' in the network based on revised confidence assessments in feature presence and extent?	Number of features with at least moderate confidence in both presence and extent (Tranche 2 new sites only)	Site area (ha)	Additional comments from Natural England highlighting sites with the potential to make a particularly significant contribution to the MPA network (Tranche 2 new sites only)
Bembridge	Yes – Available data supports at least one JNCC Big Gaps identified feature for designation	14	8,482.4	The combination of big gap filling ability, number of features with reasonable confidence, and size, make this site one of the strong candidates of the inshore sites to contribute to the network.
Yarmouth to Cowes	No	16	1,689.1	
Utopia	No, didn't fill big gap originally	6	271.4	
Studland Bay	Yes – Available data supports at least one JNCC Big Gaps identified feature for designation and new data coming	9	397.4	
Torbay	Yes		1,985.7	
Mounts Bay	Maybe - Available data supports at least one JNCC Big Gaps identified feature for designation	7	1,124.1	
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	No, didn't fill big gap originally	4	2,004.5	
Newquay and The Gannel	No BUT new data coming	12	2,141.4	

Site name	Does this site still fill a 'big gap' in the network based on revised confidence assessments in feature presence and extent?	Number of features with at least moderate confidence in both presence and extent (Tranche 2 new sites only)	Site area (ha)	Additional comments from Natural England highlighting sites with the potential to make a particularly significant contribution to the MPA network (Tranche 2 new sites only)
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Yes – Available data supports at least one JNCC Big Gaps identified feature for designation	13	30,397.2	The combination of its size, big gap filling ability, and number of features with reasonable confidence, make this site one of the strong candidates of the inshore sites to contribute to the network.
Bideford to Foreland Point	No, didn't fill big gap originally	21	10,143.4	This site supports the largest number of features of sites being considered for Tranche 2.
North of Lundy	Maybe – Available data supports at least one JNCC Big Gaps identified feature for designation	3	35,783.4	This site is the largest of the predominantly inshore sites being considered for Tranche 2. It has the potential to contribute significantly to the proportion of subtidal sand protected within the region.
West of Walney including proposed co-location Zone	Yes	2	38,803.7	The combination of big gap filling ability and size make this site one of the strong candidates of the inshore sites to contribute to the network.
Fylde	Yes		26,075	

<b>Site name</b>	<b>Does this site still fill a 'big gap' in the network based on revised confidence assessments in feature presence and extent?</b>	<b>Number of features with at least moderate confidence in both presence and extent (Tranche 2 new sites only)</b>	<b>Site area (ha)</b>	<b>Additional comments from Natural England highlighting sites with the potential to make a particularly significant contribution to the MPA network (Tranche 2 new sites only)</b>
Allonby Bay	No, didn't fill big gap originally	11	3,908.3	
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Yes – Available data supports at least one JNCC Big Gaps identified feature for designation	9	32,032.3	The combination of its size, big gap filling ability, and number of features with reasonable confidence make this site one of the strong candidates of the inshore sites to contribute to the network.
Holderness Inshore	No, didn't fill big gap originally	7	30,896.5	
Runswick Bay	No BUT new data coming	8	6,767.1	
Coquet to St Mary's	Yes – Available data supports at least one JNCC Big Gaps identified feature for designation	16	19,798.2	The combination of big gap filling ability, high number of features with reasonable confidence, and size make this site one of the strong candidates of the inshore sites to contribute to the network.

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## 6 Glossary

**Activity:** Human social or economic actions or endeavours that may have an effect on the marine environment, for example fishing or energy production.

**Anthropogenic:** Caused by humans or human activities; usually used in reference to environmental degradation (JNCC, 2009b).

**Appropriate authority:** The appropriate authority is Welsh Ministers (for an area in Wales), Scottish Ministers (for an area in the Scottish offshore region) and in any other case the Secretary of State.

**Benthic:** A description for animals, plants and habitats associated with the seabed. All plants and animals that live in, on or near the seabed are benthos (for example sponges, crabs and seagrass beds) (Defra, 2007).

**Best available evidence:** This is one of the Defra MPA network design principles and is described as follows: 'Network design should be based on the best information currently available. Lack of full scientific certainty should not be a reason for postponing proportionate decisions on site selection' (Defra, 2010).

**Biogenic reef:** Any structure that has been formed from living material. It is normally used to describe living structures such as those created by the cold-water coral *Lophelia pertusa*, colonial worms such as *Sabellaria* spp and molluscs, including the horse mussel *Modiolus modiolus* (Anon, 2001).

**Biotope:** The physical habitat with its associated, distinctive biological communities. A biotope is the smallest unit of a habitat that can be delineated conveniently and is characterised by the community of plants and animals living there (for example, deep sea, *Lophelia pertusa* reef) (Anon, 2001). Usually, several biotopes will constitute an ecosystem.

**Broad-scale habitat (BSH):** These are taken from the EUNIS Level 3 classification (Davies et al, 2004) and are listed in the Ecological Network Guidance (Natural England and JNCC, 2010).

**Catadromous:** Fish which spend most of their lives in fresh water and then migrate to the sea to breed.

**Circalittoral:** The subtidal zone characterised by animal-dominated communities. The depth at which the circalittoral zone begins is directly dependent on how much light reaches the seabed.

**Confidence (of a habitat map):** A statement about how reliable a map user thinks the map is given its purpose. This is not a mathematical definition like accuracy or uncertainty, but is a judgement made by the map user and may therefore vary for any map. However, this judgement can be supported by evidence from:

- accuracy measures
- supporting maps showing underlying evidence used to interpret map
- evaluation of all contributing data
- independent validation
- expert opinion
- user support: Generally found to be acceptable by stakeholders and the map has stood the test of time (MESH, 2007).

**Conservation objective:** A statement of the nature conservation aspirations for the feature(s) of interest within a site and an assessment of those human pressures likely to affect the feature(s).

**Defra:** The UK government department responsible for the environment, for food and farming, and for rural matters.

**Defra marine area:** This is defined as English inshore waters and the offshore waters of England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

**Environment:** The physical surroundings and climatic conditions that influence the behaviour, growth, abundance and overall health of a population or species (Anon, 2001).

**EUNIS:** A European habitat classification system developed by the European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, covering all types of habitats from natural to artificial, terrestrial to freshwater and marine.

**European marine site:** The marine areas of both Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

**Exposure:** The level to which an interest feature or the habitat that supports it is open to a distressing influence resulting from the possible/likely effects of operations arising from human activities currently occurring on the site. The assessment of exposure can include the spatial extent, frequency, duration and intensity of the pressure(s) associated with the activities, where this information is available.

**Extent:** The area covered by a habitat or community.

**Favourable condition:** The state of MCZ features (habitats, species, geological and geomorphological) within a site when all requirements to meet site-specific conservation objectives have been achieved.

For MCZ habitat FOCI and BSHs, favourable condition occurs when, **within the site:**

- i. its extent/area is stable or increasing; and
- ii. the specific structure and functions, such as ecological and physico-chemical structure and functions, which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist; and
- iii. biological diversity of its characteristic communities is maintained such that the quality and occurrence of habitats and the composition and abundance of species are in line with prevailing physiographic, geographic and climatic conditions<sup>15</sup>.

For MCZ species features favourable condition occurs when, **within the site:**

- i. population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its habitat; and
- ii. there is sufficient habitat to maintain its population on a long-term basis.

For geological and geomorphological features favourable condition occurs when, **within the site:**

- i. the extent, component elements and integrity of geological and geomorphological features are maintained or able to evolve within the parameters of natural change; and
- ii. the structure, integrity and/or inherent functioning of these features are unimpaired and remain unobscured other than through natural processes<sup>16</sup>.

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<sup>15</sup> This definition is aligned with the Marine Strategy Framework Directive's biodiversity descriptor.

<sup>16</sup> In the marine environment, recovery generally refers to natural recovery through the removal of unsustainable physical, chemical and biological pressures, rather than direct intervention (as is possible with terrestrial features).

- In applying the term 'favourable condition' to MCZ features, Natural England and JNCC are developing draft attributes specific to MCZ features which represent the generic elements above. It is Natural England and JNCC's goal to eventually develop targets for each feature's attributes, against which favourable condition will be assessed. These targets will be closely linked to the targets for Good Environmental Status being developed for Marine Strategy Framework Directive implementation.
- The adoption of the term 'favourable condition', which is being used for other sites in the MPA network, will encourage consistency in the use of terminology for conservation objectives and facilitate the implementation of a common approach across the MPA network. Achieving and sustaining favourable condition of MPA features will ensure their appropriate contribution to the progress towards the achievement of Good Environmental Status by 2020 (under the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive), and of Favourable Conservation Status (under the EU Habitats Directive).

**Feature:** A species, habitat, geological or geomorphological entity for which an MPA is identified and managed.

**Feature of conservation importance (FOCI):** A habitat or species that is rare, threatened or declining in our waters.

**General management approach (GMA):** Generally, each MCZ has one conservation objective. The objective applies to all of the features being protected. The objective is that each of the features being protected be in favourable condition. To achieve this objective, the general management approach (GMA) required for a feature in an MCZ will either be for it to be maintained in a favourable condition (if it is currently in this state), or for it to be recovered to a favourable condition (if it is currently in a damaged state) and then to be maintained in a favourable condition. Note previously GMA was referred to as the conservation objective. Change to GMA introduced in 2014.

**Geographic Information System (GIS):** A system of hardware, software, and procedures designed to support the capture, management, manipulation, analysis, modelling, and display of spatially referenced data for solving complex planning and management problems (NOAA, 2013).

**Geological or geomorphological features of interest:** Geological and geomorphological features of interest may include areas of international geological importance, areas containing exceptional geological features, or areas that represent a geological or geomorphological feature or process. The Marine and Coastal Access Act allows for the designation of such features.

**Geo-referencing:** Aligning geographic data to a known coordinate system so it can be viewed, queried, and analysed with other geographic data.

**Ground truthing:** Direct observations and samples of the seabed provide information that can be used to interpret remotely sensed images; the observations are the 'truth' with regard to the habitats actually present on the seabed. Observations used in this way provide ground truth data. The process of using ground truth data for interpretation is often termed 'ground truthing'. During this process the relationship between properties of the remote images at the observation/sample sites (in the form of points, irregular digitised areas or buffer areas around points) is determined. These relationships are then applied to the whole image to predict the distribution of habitat types (MESH, 2007).

**Habitat:** The place where an organism lives, as characterised by the physical features. For example rocky reefs, sandbanks and mud holes all provide particular habitats that are occupied by animals or algae adapted to live in or on one of them but that probably cannot thrive, or even survive, in others

(Anon, 2001).

**Habitat of conservation importance (HOCl):** A habitat that is rare, threatened or declining in our waters.

**Impact:** The consequence of pressures (for example habitat degradation) where a change occurs that is different to that expected under natural conditions (Robinson et al, 2008).

**Impact Assessment:** An Impact Assessment reports on the anticipated environmental, economic and social costs, benefits and impacts of a proposed policy or range of policies. These impacts are assessed against a baseline scenario in which the proposed policy interventions do not take place. It is a process for analysing and selecting policy options and a tool for communicating how preferred options have been chosen.

**Infralittoral zone:** The shallowest subtidal zone (closest to the shore) characterised by plant-dominated communities.

**Intertidal:** The foreshore or area of seabed between high water mark and low water mark which is exposed each day as the tide rises and falls. Also called the 'littoral zone' (Anon, 2001).

**Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC):** The statutory adviser to government on UK and international nature conservation. Its specific remit in the marine environment ranges from 12–200 nautical miles. JNCC delivers the UK and international responsibilities of the four country nature conservation agencies of the devolved regions, which include Natural England.

**Littoral:** The edge of the sea, but particularly the intertidal zone (Anon, 2001).

**Maerl:** Twig-like, calcified red algae that act as keystone species and form a particular habitat (Anon, 2001).

**Management measures:** Management measures are ways to manage activities in a Marine Protected Area in order to maintain or improve the condition of its features. Specific measures may include legislative measures, financial, administrative (for example permits), practical and planning measures, physical modifications (such as buoys and signs), voluntary codes of practice, and education.

**Mapping European Seabed Habitats project (MESH):** The MESH project ran between 2004 and 2008 and was made up of a consortium of 12 partners from five European countries led by the JNCC, with financial support from the EC's INTERREG IIIB NWE Programme. The MESH partnership drew together scientific and technical habitat mapping skills, expertise in data collation and management, and proven practical experience in the use of seabed-habitat maps for environmental management within national regulatory frameworks.

**Marine Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund (MALSF):** From 2002 to 2011, the government imposed a levy on all primary aggregate production (including marine aggregates) to reflect the environmental costs of winning these materials. A proportion of the revenue generated was used to provide a source of funding for research aimed at minimising the effects of aggregate production. This fund, delivered through Defra, was known as the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF). The Marine ALSF supported a wide range of projects exploring ecology, geology and heritage of the seabed around the UK.

**Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ):** A type of MPA to be designated under the Marine and Coastal Access Act. MCZs will protect nationally important marine wildlife, habitats, geology and geomorphology

and can be designated anywhere in English and Welsh inshore and UK offshore waters.

**Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) Project:** A project established by Defra, Natural England and the JNCC to identify and recommend MCZs to government. The MCZ Project was delivered through four regional MCZ projects covering the South-West, Irish Sea, North Sea and Eastern Channel and worked with sea-users and interest groups to identify MCZs.

**Marine Protected Area (MPA):** A generic term to cover all marine areas that are 'a clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values' (Dudley, 2008). MPAs may vary in their objectives, design, management approach or name (for example marine reserve, sanctuary, marine park) (IUCN-WCPA, 2008). See also 'Marine Protected Area network'.

**Marine Protected Area (MPA) network:** A system of individual MPAs operating cooperatively and synergistically, at various spatial scales, and with a range of protection levels, in order to fulfil ecological aims more effectively and comprehensively than individual sites could acting alone. The system will also display social and economic benefits, though the latter may only become fully developed over long time frames as ecosystems recover (IUCN-WCPA, 2008).

**Metadata:** Information about the identification, the extent, the quality, the spatial and temporal schema, spatial reference, and distribution of digital geographic data.

**Natural England:** The statutory adviser to government established to conserve and enhance the natural environment, for its intrinsic value, the wellbeing and enjoyment of people and the economic prosperity that it brings. Natural England has a statutory remit for England out to 12 nautical miles offshore.

**Network:** Collection of individual MPAs or reserves operating cooperatively and synergistically, at various spatial scales and with a range of protection levels that are designed to meet objectives that a single reserve cannot achieve (IUCN-WCPA, 2008).

**Non-ENG feature:** Habitats or species which are not listed in the Ecological Network Guidance as features for which MCZs should be selected. However, the Marine and Coastal Access Act allows for all habitats and species to be designated within MCZs.

**OSPAR:** The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (<http://www.ospar.org>).

**Parent feature:** The EUNIS Level 2 habitat to which the BSH belongs (eg the BSH 'High energy circalittoral rock' belongs to the EUNIS Level 2 habitat 'Circalittoral rock' (JNCC and Natural England, 2012c).

**Presence (of feature):** Refers to a species, habitat, geological or geomorphological entity being located within a site.

**Pressure:** The mechanism through which an activity has an effect on any part of the ecosystem (eg physical abrasion caused by trawling). Pressures can be physical, chemical or biological and the same pressure can be caused by a number of different activities (Robinson et al, 2008). The nature of the pressure is determined by activity type, intensity and distribution.

**Recovery:** The absence of pressures to which the feature is sensitive, combined with evidence of ongoing improvement of the condition of the feature until a favourable stable state has been reached.

**Regional MCZ project:** Any one of the four projects that have been set up to deliver the MCZ Project

(covering English inshore and English, Welsh and Northern Irish offshore waters), namely Finding Sanctuary (south-west), Irish Sea Conservation Zones (Irish Sea), Net Gain (North Sea) and Balanced Seas (south-east).

**Regional stakeholder group:** A group of sea-users, regulators and interest groups that will decide upon the MCZ recommendations of the regional MCZ projects. (Note: Finding Sanctuary calls its regional stakeholder group the 'Steering Group'; Net Gain calls its regional stakeholder group the 'Stakeholder Advisory Panel'.)

**Risk:** The concept of the current level of possible loss, damage or deterioration of an interest feature, habitat and a site caused by an anthropogenic activity.

**Risk Assessment:** A judgement and statement on the expected loss, damage or deterioration of an interest feature, habitat or site caused by anthropogenic activity.

**Science Advisory Panel (SAP):** The SAP was employed to provide the scientific knowledge, advice and judgement necessary to assist the regional MCZ projects in identifying MCZs and the Secretary of State in designating these sites as a contribution to an ecologically coherent network. Members and the Chair of the SAP were appointed by Defra.

**Sensitivity:** A measure of tolerance (or intolerance) of a species or habitat to damage from an external factor and the time taken for its subsequent recovery. See <http://www.marlin.ac.uk/sensitivityrationale.php> for further information.

**Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI):** Sites designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended 1985, and superseded by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, and the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act (2004)).

**Special Area of Conservation (SAC):** A protected site designated under the European Habitats Directive for species and habitats of European importance, as listed in Annex I and II of the Directive.

**Species of conservation importance (SOCI):** Habitats and species that are rare, threatened or declining in our waters.

**Stakeholders:** Individuals (including members of the public), groups of individuals, organisations, or political entities interested in and/or affected by the outcome of management decisions. Stakeholders may also be individuals, groups, or other entities that are likely to have an effect on the outcome of management decisions.

**Statutory Nature Conservation Body (SNCB):** A collective term for the Countryside Council for Wales, the JNCC, Natural England, Northern Ireland's Council for Nature Conservation and the Countryside (which generally works through the Northern Ireland Environment Agency) and Scottish Natural Heritage.

**Substrate:** The surface or medium on which an organism grows or is attached (eg seabed sediment).

**Subtidal:** Depths greater than the intertidal zone (Anon, 2001).

**UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP):** The UK BAP was the government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) signed in 1992. The UK BAP included a number of specific plans for species and habitats afforded priority conservation action. More recently devolution has meant that country level strategies have been produced (eg the England Biodiversity Strategy (Defra, 2011b)).

**Uncertainty:** The degree to which the measured value of some quantity is estimated to vary from the



true value. Uncertainty can arise from a variety of sources, including limitations on the precision or accuracy of a measuring instrument or system; measurement error; the integration of data that uses different scales or that describe phenomena differently; conflicting representations of the same phenomenon; the variable, unquantifiable, or indefinite nature of the phenomenon being measured; or the limits of human knowledge. Uncertainty is the opposite of confidence (MESH, 2007).

**Viability:** The ability of an MPA to maintain the integrity of the features (ie population of the species or condition and extent of the habitat) for which it is designated, and to ensure individual sites are self-sustaining throughout natural cycles of variation.

**Vulnerability:** A measure of the degree of exposure of a receptor to a pressure to which it is sensitive.

## **Annex 1 Evidence Panel Terms of Reference**



Natural England Marine Conservation Zone  
Evidence Panel  
Terms of Reference

**Version 1.4**

**Build status**

Version	Date	Author (s)	Reason/Comments	Sections
1.4	10 Apr 14	Leonie Richardson	Updated following the pre-consultation evidence panel as per the Evidence Panel minutes / Actions	2.1 / 4.0
1.3	26 Feb 14	Leonie Richardson	Updated with Comments from JA	All
1.2	06 Feb 14	Leonie Richardson	Updated with comments from CP/IS	All
1.1	24 Jan 14	Leonie Richardson	Adaptations to original for generic applicability to further MCZ tranches	All
0.6	6 Sep 13	Leonie Richardson Charlotte Moffat	Minor updates for inclusion with Supporting Evidence	All
0.5	7 Jun 13	Paul Ivory	Updated with comments from Evidence Panel	All
0.4	16 May 13	Jen Ashworth, Sue Wells	Updated with comments from RW	All
0.3	13 May 13	Jen Ashworth	Updated with comments from SW/RE/IS	All
0.2	04 Feb 13	Jen Ashworth	Updated with comments from IS/RE/SW	All
0.1	21 Jan 13	Jen Ashworth	Initial draft	All

**Distribution**

Copy	Version	Issue Date	Issued To
Electronic	1.3	06 Mar 14	Jen Ashworth, John Bleach, Mike Young, Ollie Payne, Alice Ramsay, David Limpenny, Suzanne Ware, Joanna Murray, Chris Pirie, Ian Saunders, James Highfield
Electronic	1.3	26 Feb 14	Jen Ashworth, Chris Pirie, Ian Saunders, James Highfield
Electronic	1.2	09 Feb 14	Jen Ashworth, Richard Wright, Sam King, Lydia Barnes
Electronic	1.1	28 Jan 14	Chris Pirie, Ian Saunders
Electronic	0.6	Nov 13	Submitted to Defra as Supporting Evidence
Electronic	0.5	13 Jun 13	Rob Enever, John Bleach, Paul Ivory, Ian Saunders, Mike Young, Richard Wright, Sam King, Ollie Payne, Alice Ramsay, David Limpenny, Caroline Cotterell, Sue Wells
Electronic	0.4	16 May 13	Richard Right, Caroline Cotterell, Paul Ivory
Electronic	0.3	13 May 13	Jen Ashworth, Rob Enever, John Bleach, Paul Ivory, Ian Saunders, Mike Young, Richard Wright, Sam King

Electronic	0.2	04 Feb 13	Amy Ridgeway Hannah Carr, Alice Ramsay, Sue Wells, Rob Enever, Ian Saunders, Chris Pirie, Mike Young
Electronic	0.1	21 Jan 13	Rob Enever, Ian Saunders

## Terms of Reference

### 1.0 Rationale

The Natural England Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) Evidence Panel was first established in May 2013 to review new and other pertinent ecological and physical evidence of relevance to MCZs recommended through the regional MCZ projects and subsequently being considered for designation by The Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). For the purpose of these Terms of Reference, 'new' evidence relates to evidence that has not previously been used for production of SNCB Statutory Advice on recommended MCZs. This evidence could have a bearing on the confidence in the presence and extent of potential features and therefore decisions on designation, including features, objectives or boundaries. This document updates the original Evidence Panel Terms of Reference to enable generic applicability for further MCZ tranches and to take account of experience during Tranche 1.

### 2.0 Role and Aims

The role of the Evidence Panel is to assess all new physical or ecological evidence of relevance to Ecological Network Guidance (ENG) features and/or non-ENG features for a recommended MCZ, or MCZ features found in previously designated sites, that are proposed for inclusion in the current MCZ tranche, and thus its suitability for inclusion in Natural England's MCZ confidence assessment process. Furthermore, the panel will review the final outputs arising from the confidence assessment process to ensure the correct application of protocols used and agree any manual changes made following sense checks of the data. Suitability of evidence will be determined by a combination of data quality assessments based on the MESH confidence assessment (MESH Project, 2007) and expert judgement from members of the Evidence Panel against agreed criteria outlined in Section 2.1. The Evidence Panel process aims to:

- Maintain a list of all evidence considered and not considered by the panel
- Provide clear advice with a rationale for whether evidence will be included in the confidence assessment and further advice to Defra
- Ratify and quality assure any use of expert judgement when applying Protocol E (and the associated supplementary guidance)
- Maintain clear records of the meetings of the panel, with attendees listed. If additional expert advice is sought from outside the panel then this advice will also be recorded
- Provide reports to the Natural England MCZ designation project manager and Defra as required

### 2.1 Screening Criteria

The screening criteria agreed and applied by the Evidence Panel in May 2013 (with minor adaptations to ensure continued relevance), is as follows:

1. The evidence was submitted before a specified data cut-off date
2. The evidence had not previously been used for production of SNCB Statutory Advice on recommended MCZs
3. The evidence contains physical or ecological information pertinent to Ecological Network Guidance (ENG) features and/or non-ENG features for a recommended MCZ, or MCZ features found in previously designated sites, that are proposed for inclusion in the current tranche
4. The evidence contains information on a potential MCZ feature

5. The evidence could be converted into a Geographic Information System (GIS) format by a specified cut-off date
6. The evidence is suitable for use in informing the confidence assessments in feature presence and extent

### 3.0 Membership

Members of the Evidence Panel have been selected for their skills and experience with regard to analysing, interpreting and using evidence for site designations. In order to support consistency of approach between Natural England and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), particularly in relation to sites that span the 12nm boundary, JNCC are invited to sit on the panel.

The Evidence Panel consists of:

- Jen Ashworth (Chair; Principal Specialist Marine Evidence)
- John Bleach (Work Stream Lead for Monitoring, Data and Evidence)
- Mike Young (Senior Specialist Marine Monitoring)
- Ollie Payne (JNCC)
- Alice Ramsay (JNCC)
- David Limpenny (Cefas)
- Suzanne Ware (Cefas)
- IER representative (*TBC for Tranche 2 post-consultation evidence panel onwards*)

In addition to the panel members, Natural England MCZ Evidence and GI staff will also attend the Evidence Panel meetings in order to present the evidence, explain any decisions made and act as secretariat to the panel:

- Ian Saunders (Senior Adviser Marine Geographic Information and Data Management)
- Chris Pirie (Senior Specialist Marine Evidence)
- James Highfield (Specialist Marine Evidence)
- Leonie Richardson (Secretariat, Specialist Marine Evidence)

In order to ensure the provision of robust scientific advice, additional expert opinion will be sought, if required, from Natural England's senior specialists, Natural England regional advisers for local site issues, and JNCC for cross 12nm site issues. Members of the Evidence Panel may enter into dialogue with individual stakeholders who have provided data, as appropriate, and such dialogue will be recorded. There may be a need to co-opt deputies if members are unavailable – nominated deputies will be agreed with the Chair of the panel.

### 4.0 Reporting Structure

Taking into consideration lessons learnt from Tranche 1 of the MCZ process, and in line with Natural England's continued commitment to quality assurance, the Evidence Panel for further tranches will convene on at least three separate occasions in order to:

- 1) **Assess the suitability of all evidence for inclusion in the confidence assessment process for Natural England's advice to Defra prior to the formal government consultation:** This process will review evidence from all data sources including but not restricted to: national datasets such as MESH and Marine Recorder; volunteer survey data (eg Seasearch and Shoresearch); Natural England and Defra-funded survey programmes (eg MB0120) and datasets identified through the in-depth review of evidence supporting MCZ recommendations (MB0116). A spreadsheet of all evidence received alongside Natural England's MCZ Evidence and GI teams' outline recommendations will be circulated to panel members prior to convening.

- 2) **Assess the suitability of all evidence for inclusion in the confidence assessment process for Natural England's advice to Defra following the formal government consultation:** This process will review all consultation responses supplied by Defra that contain ecological and physical evidence as well as any additional evidence arising from sources outlined in Point 1 above that have not previously been included as data sources for the proposed site, or features within or close to proposed boundaries. Evidence for consideration must be auditable and transparent. Evidence packs, compiled by evidence specialists, will be provided in advance of the meeting listing and, where relevant, summarising evidence for consideration, in addition to Natural England's MCZ Evidence and GI teams' outline recommendations, in order to allow panel members the opportunity to raise any concerns or request further information on specific datasets.
- 3) **Review of final outputs from the confidence assessment process:** This process will review the final results of the post-consultation confidence assessment process to: ensure the correct application of protocols used, for example where there is a conflict in overlapping data; and assess any manual changes made as a result of sense checks carried out through our National and Area Team QA procedures. A spreadsheet of results and, where necessary, an explanation of any changes, will be provided in advance of a pre-arranged meeting to determine panel consensus prior to submission of Natural England's advice to Defra.

A clear and robust audit trail of decisions during the Evidence Panel procedure will be kept. This information will be ratified by the Chair following panel agreement. All correspondence and meeting minutes will be stored in TRIM. The Secretariat will provide a single point of contact for the formal disclosure of advice from the panel to its customer organisations. Individual panel members should not disclose partial or incomplete advice being developed by the panel without written permission from the Chair.

## 5.0 Natural England Standards

Natural England has a series of internal standards to ensure all advice provided and decisions made meet Natural England's Evidence Standards (Natural England, 2012) and the Government Chief Scientific Adviser's Guidelines on the Use of Scientific and Engineering Advice in Policy Making (Government Office for Science, 2010). These standards include:

- Evidence Strategic Standard (Natural England, 2013a): <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/7699291?category=3769710>
- Analysis of Evidence Standard (Natural England, 2013b): <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/7850003?category=3769710>
- Communicating and Publishing Evidence (Natural England, 2013c): <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/7698502?category=3769710>
- Quality Management Standard: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/7783711>

## 6.0 References

MESH Project (2007). *Confidence Assessment Scoring System*. (Online) URL: <http://www.searchmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1635>)

## Annex 2 Evidence Panel Minutes

### Natural England Marine Conservation Zone Evidence Panel Tranche 2 Pre-consultation Teleconference / Webinar 11:00 am to 2:30 pm Tuesday 11 March 2014

Evidence Panel members present:

Jen Ashworth	JA	Chair; Principal Specialist Marine Evidence
John Bleach	JB	Work Stream Lead for Monitoring, Data and Evidence
Mike Young	MY	Senior Specialist Marine Monitoring
Ollie Payne	OP	JNCC, Senior MPA Adviser
David Limpenny	DL	Cefas, MPA Programme Manager
Suzanne Ware	SW	Cefas, Benthic ecologist

In addition to panel members, the following people attended:

Ian Saunders	IS	Senior Adviser Marine GI & Data Management
Chris Pirie	CP	Senior Specialist Marine Evidence
James Highfield	JH	Specialist Marine Evidence
Ben Green	BG	Specialist Marine Evidence and Monitoring
Leonie Richardson	LR	Secretariat, Specialist Marine Evidence
Emily Kirkham EK		Secretariat, Lead Adviser, MPA Designations
Joanna Murray	JM	Cefas Observer
Claire Mason	CM	Cefas Sedimentologist (from item 4)

#### 1.0 Welcome

The Chair welcomed everyone to the Natural England (NE) Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) Tranche 2 Pre-consultation Evidence Panel teleconference / webinar and explained the purpose of the panel, the membership and roles.

#### 2.0 Review and Agree Terms of Reference

##### 2.1 Screening Criteria

In response to a query from SW about whether any changes have been made to the screening criteria following Tranche 1, JH outlined that screening criteria 1 and 5 had been largely combined due to the cut-off date being designed with the ability to convert data to GI in mind.

**Action 1:** LR to update Terms of Reference to clarify that the 'Review of final outputs from the confidence assessment process' stage of the Evidence Panel will be carried out post-consultation only.

The panel agreed that following the minor changes outlined in Action 1 above and Action 3 (Section 3.2 below) the Terms of Reference and screening criteria are fit for purpose.

##### 2.2 Conflicts of Interest

Cefas noted that prior to accepting panel membership, it raised a potential conflict of interest with regard to data that Cefas has been responsible for collecting (directly or indirectly). However, prior to the panel NE and Defra agreed that this should not pose a conflict of interest, supported by the following reasons: for the most part, the Evidence Panel will be reviewing suitability of evidence collected outside of the MCZ data collection programme and it was felt that Cefas expertise in reviewing this data would be of significant benefit; and the data collection programme was jointly designed to ensure it would meet applicable screening criteria and Cefas would be well placed to comment on how / whether evidence has been appropriately reflected in the confidence assessment outputs. It was also noted that an Expert Independent

Review (EIR) of NE advice for Tranche 2 will be carried out, in which Cefas would not be involved, thus providing a fully independent review of the results.

### **3.0 Presentation: Screening Criteria and Data Analysis (JH and IS)**

JH and IS outlined how the screening criteria are applied and the data analysed.

#### **3.1 Slide 2: Pre-consultation Evidence:**

Clarification that 'Evidence not used' during Tranche 1 includes: surveys not completed / analysed by the data cut-off, or where additional metadata was not available in time for the 2013 advice. Evidence which was screened out as not being relevant to Tranche 1 sites but which is now relevant to potential Tranche 2 sites is included in the Evidence Panel Audit Log spreadsheet.

#### **3.2 Slide 3: Data Screening:**

**Action 2:** LR to update Slide 3 with exact terminology used in Terms of Reference to avoid any ambiguity.

**Action 3:** LR to update Screening Criterion 3 in Terms of Reference.

### **4.0 PSA issue (CP)**

#### **Presentation of Paper: Marine Conservation Zone Particle Size Analysis Samples – Quantifying Errors due to varying methodologies and assigning confidence ratings under Protocol E (CP)**

**4.1** Following a request from Cefas and agreement by the Chair, Claire Mason (CM), Cefas Sedimentologist / PSA Analyst joined the teleconference to assist with technical understanding of the PSA paper and recommendations.

**4.2** Following a query raised by DL, Claire Mason agreed with the assumption made in the paper that if a particle greater than 1000 um is identified in the PSA data the sample must have been dry-sieved.

**4.3** CP highlighted to the panel that the methodology outlined in the paper was carried out with Natural England in conjunction with the Environment Agency. The process is specifically designed to identify risk categories.

**4.4** Concerns were raised by the panel with the proposed methodology for dealing with the PSA issues, particularly around assumptions made. CM / Cefas raised concerns over reliance on using derived statistics which assume the PSA data is unimodal / normally distributed. Any element of polymodal distribution would therefore lead to spurious results.

**4.5** DL / Cefas queried how NE proposed to deal with the cumulative effect of both scenarios (ie the sample was not sieved and was also sub-sampled incorrectly). Whilst NE have not specifically identified any samples where both issues occurred, Cefas' understanding is that there were some instances of samples being affected by both scenarios.

**4.6** BG highlighted the intertidal nature of most of the samples under consideration by NE. SW raised a potential concern over the use of comparative data from two different domains and the associated assumptions required to do this.

**4.7** SW raised a further concern with Appendix 2 and highlighted that the broad-scale habitats are derived from the relative proportions of gravel, sand and mud fractions rather than assessing each fraction independently. The methods outlined by NE have taken this into consideration.

**4.8** JB highlighted that it would be useful to have an indication of the overall effect of these decisions on the results of our confidence assessment process. JH noted that preliminary indications suggest that, in many cases, confidence will not be overly reduced due to other existing high-quality data; however, this



cannot be fully ascertained until a more in-depth analysis is carried out following completion of the initial confidence assessment outputs.

**4.9** SW raised another concern over the contribution of PSA data to polygonal classification: the polygons will have been interpreted based on underlying data which itself may have included PSA samples.

**4.10** CM asked whether revised high risk data was now better matched with the photographic evidence. CP responded that this has not been ascertained as the photo evidence was used as described in Section 2.4 of the paper and not in a way that would answer this specific question.

**4.11** In view of the issues raised, the Chair summarised five potential options for dealing with the PSA data:

- i. Disregard this specific issue and retain affected samples as high confidence according to Protocol E as they are based on PSA data
- ii. Accept the suggested quality assignment process / outcome outlined by NE in the paper
- iii. Propose some alternative / modified analysis and quality assignment
- iv. Exclude all potentially affected points
- v. Remove all potentially affected points and all potentially associated polygons where affected point data may have had some bearing on their allocation (*this option was added in light of concerns raised by SW in 4.9*).

**Action 4:** CP to email panel members with further details / context / fall-back options around the five potential options discussed in 4.11 above.

**Action 5:** Panel members to respond to the five potential options by 17 March 2014.

## **5.0 Review / Agree suitability of all new evidence**

**5.1** Discussion around the cut-off date specified in the Audit Log of 15 February 2014. Whilst this was agreed internally as the cut-off date for receipt of evidence for inclusion in the confidence assessment process, where prior knowledge of incoming datasets was received (specifically Cefas surveys), NE attempted to include as many datasets as possible until the absolute cut-off coinciding with the start of the geodatabase creation.

**Action 6:** NE MCZ Evidence team to clarify data cut-off date and explanation around any exceptions for auditing purposes.

**5.2** A query was raised by the panel over the presence in the Audit Log of blank spreadsheet cells in column K 'Data suitable for confidence assessment'. This is where data have already been screened out for other reasons, and have therefore not been specifically checked for suitability for inclusion in the confidence assessment.

**Action 7:** JH to clarify the associated spreadsheet cover note to explain where blanks occur in column K of the Evidence Panel Audit Log.

**5.3** Clarification from CP that for Bembridge, Bideford and Cromer verification surveys the data was not received by NE prior to the start of the geodatabase creation stage, in which case it could not have been included regardless of data cut-off date.

**5.4** The NE MCZ Evidence and GI teams confirmed that they cannot accept any further datasets pre-consultation due to the time required to process the data prior to the next run of the geodatabase. Outstanding datasets will be incorporated into the process post-consultation.

**5.5** MB0120 Cefas Verification Survey datasets: **Panel agreed with all screening criteria applied for these datasets.**

**Action 8:** JH to correct Hartland Point to Tintagel dataset with regard to output (minor filtering issue on spreadsheet).

**5.6** Environment Agency MCZ Verification Survey datasets (inshore surveys including deliverables not based on shape files): **Panel agreed with all screening criteria applied for these datasets.**

**5.7** Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges: Currently blank for column K (Suitable for confidence assessment) on Audit Log. This was a Tranche 1 site and appeared on the 'Evidence not used' list in our 2013 advice. Dataset has been included here as features are being proposed in Tranche 2.

**Action 9:** JH to clarify outstanding evidence sets from Tranche 1 in Audit Log. Data are suitable for confidence assessments, but will not be included in confidence assessment process for Tranche 2. Note already made in column O of the Audit Log.

**5.8** Natural England Verification Surveys: Panel agreed with all screening criteria applied for these datasets, assuming final decisions around the PSA issue are observed.

**5.9** Other surveys / datasets carried out by NE contractors (not specifically MCZs): NE Intertidal Benthic Infauna Survey 2011–12: Essex Estuaries and Swale. Screened out as not containing ecological information relevant to a recommended Tranche 2 feature. CP suggested this dataset be screened back in if it potentially informs on other ENG features that may be present in the site but have not been recommended, as long as they are not already covered by an existing SAC. Panel agreed.

**Action 10:** JH to update the Audit Log to reflect panel decision on NE Intertidal Benthic Infauna Survey 2011–12: Essex Estuaries and Swale.

**5.10** D\_00067/M\_00266 – MAIA Study – A guide to assessing and managing anthropogenic impact on marine angiosperm habitat (2012). Anthropogenic impact on seagrass within Studland Bay. Decisions made by NE and recorded on NE Decisions Log including background to the report. Concerns only affect one small part of the whole survey, specifically data from 1997; most of the data in the study is derived from 2008. Panel agreed that, regardless of potential issues with the 1997 data, as no issues have been raised with the 2008 data, the 2008 data should be included in the confidence assessment.

**5.11** JA asked for clarification on why NE internally generated datasets A50: English Nature Solway Firth Subtidal Scar Ground Survey and A52: NE South Wight Multibeam Survey have been screened out on account of not being submitted in time. JH explained that these only exist in paper report form at present and therefore data have not been extracted sufficiently for inclusion at this stage. The reports can be used to support features during regional QA, but not formally included at this stage.

**5.12** Dataset D\_00001 – Atlantic Array Benthic Ecology Characterisation Report (2011). Background to study outlined in Decisions Log. Combined data layer broken; draft data layers overlap and, due to the nature of the process, would conflict if both used in confidence assessment. NE MCZ Evidence & GI teams recommend using infaunal over epifaunal biotope layer in the confidence assessment. Concerns from the panel that, whilst this layer provides the best information available at the current time, it may mask other existing features (eg rock). Panel agreed that for the pre-consultation phase we should use the infaunal data layer as the best available evidence but, if possible, prior to production of our advice, NE MCZ Evidence and GI should go back to the contractors to try to obtain the combined data layer or supporting point data. If this is not possible, it should be flagged in our advice that we also have polygonal data supporting other features eg rocky habitat.

**Action 11:** NE MCZ Evidence and GI teams to track down original combined layer from contractors.

**5.13** D\_00094 – Hampshire & the Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust (HIWWT) Seagrass Survey Data 2006–2013. Background to study and recommendations from NE MCZ Evidence team outlined in Decisions Log. Where data points are uncertain (ie percentage cover listed as <10%) or where specified units are not available,

panel agreed that these should be removed and improved data sought from the Wildlife Trust during the consultation process.

**Action 12:** JH to remove uncertain / unspecified data points from HIWWT Seagrass Survey Data 2006–2013.

**Action 13:** NE to liaise with HIWWT to allow, where possible, submission of improved data through consultation process.

**6.0** The Chair summarised the Evidence Panel process and key decisions made and thanked the Panel for their contributions.

**Action 14:** NE MCZ Evidence team to update Evidence Panel Audit Log for all decisions / comments made by the panel and circulate to panel members to confirm agreement.

## 6.1 Close

### Action Log

Action ID	Action	Completed	Comments
1	LR to update Terms of Reference to clarify that the 'Review of final outputs from the confidence assessment process' stage of the Evidence Panel will be carried out post-consultation only.	02/04/14	
2	LR to update Slide 3 of 'Screening Criteria & Data Analysis' presentation with exact terminology used in Terms of Reference to avoid any ambiguity.	02/04/14	
3	LR to update Screening Criterion 3 in Terms of Reference.	10/04/14	
4	CP to email panel members with further details / context / fall-back options around the five potential options for addressing the PSA issue discussed in 4.11 above.	11/03/14	
5	Panel members to respond to the five potential PSA options by 17 March 2014.	17/03/14	Decision was made to not include in the confidence assessments any samples potentially affected by the PSA issues at EUNIS level 3 to minimise any risk of misidentification. However, the data will be retained at EUNIS level 2 to support identification of the parent features.
6	NE MCZ Evidence team to clarify data cut-off date and explanation around any exceptions for auditing purposes.	01/04/14	NE considered all data received or notified to us by 15 February 2014. In the interests of utilising the most up-to-date / comprehensive evidence base possible: where data were either notified by 15 February 2014 but scheduled to be incoming shortly afterwards (but prior to the first run of the geodatabase on 26 February 2014) or where follow-up on

			technical issues was required, and NE MCZ Evidence and GI staff were able to process the data against resource plans and prior to 26 February 2014, data was included in the pre-consultation confidence assessment process.
7	JH to clarify cover note to explain blanks in column K of the Evidence Panel Audit Log.	28/03/14	
8	JH to correct Hartland Point to Tintagel dataset with regard to output (minor filtering issue on spreadsheet).	28/03/14	
9	JH to clarify outstanding evidence sets from Tranche 1 in Audit Log. Data are suitable for confidence assessments, but will not be included in confidence assessment as not needed. Note already made in column O.	28/03/14	
10	JH to update the Audit Log to reflect panel decision on NE Intertidal Benthic Infauna Survey 2011–12: Essex Estuaries and Swale.	28/03/14	
11	NE MCZ Evidence and GI teams to track down original combined layer from contractors for Atlantic Array.	Yes	This will be included in the second run of the geodatabase.
12	JH to remove uncertain / unspecified data points from HIWWT Seagrass Survey Data 2006–2013.	02/04/14	
13	NE to liaise with HIWWT to allow, where possible, submission of improved data through consultation process.	Ongoing	
14	NE MCZ Evidence team to update Evidence Panel Audit Log for all decisions / comments made by the panel and circulate to panel members to confirm agreement.	10/04/14	

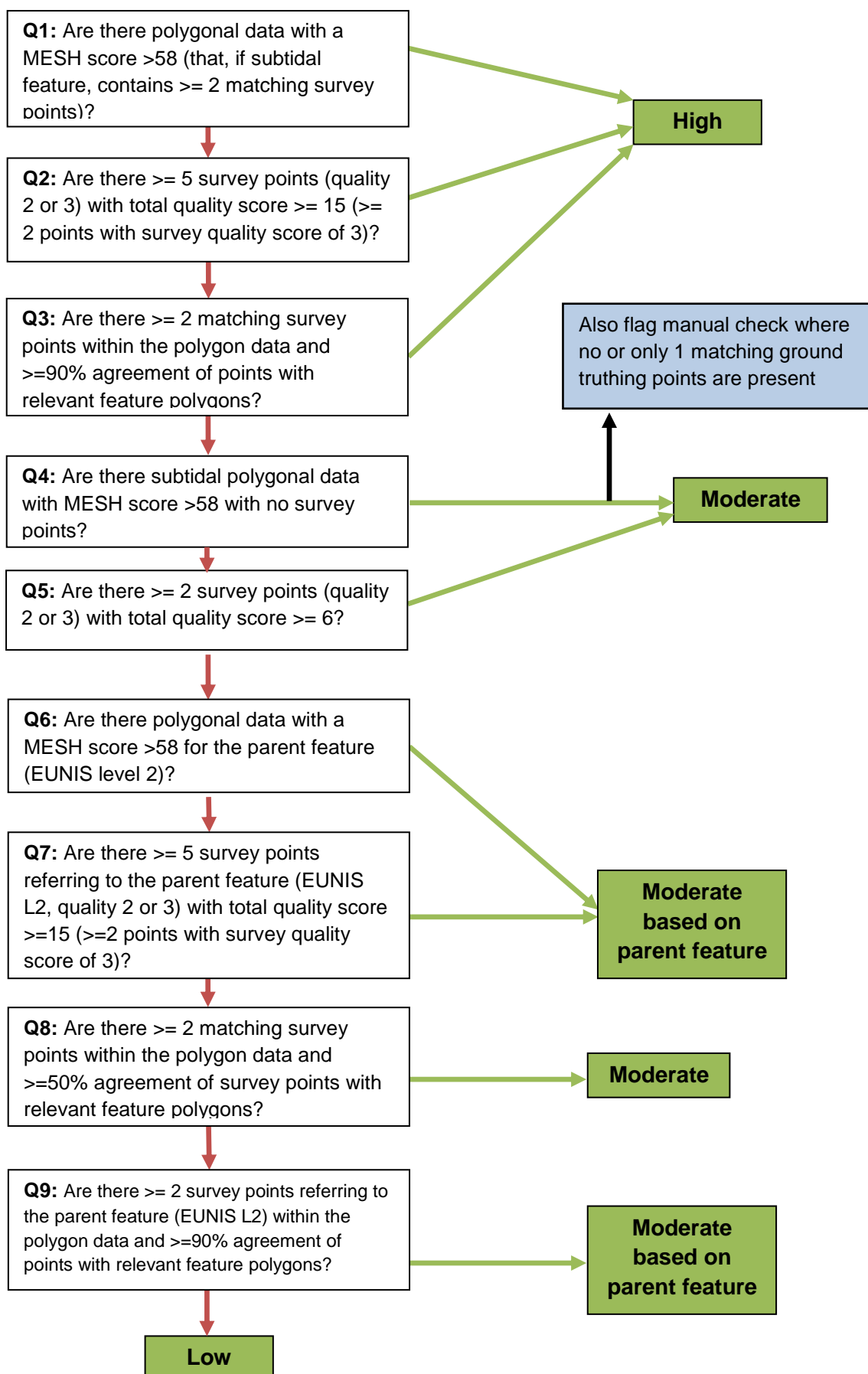
## **Annex 3 Details of the processes for assessing confidence in presence and extent**

### **A3.1 Details of the processes for assessing confidence in presence and extent**

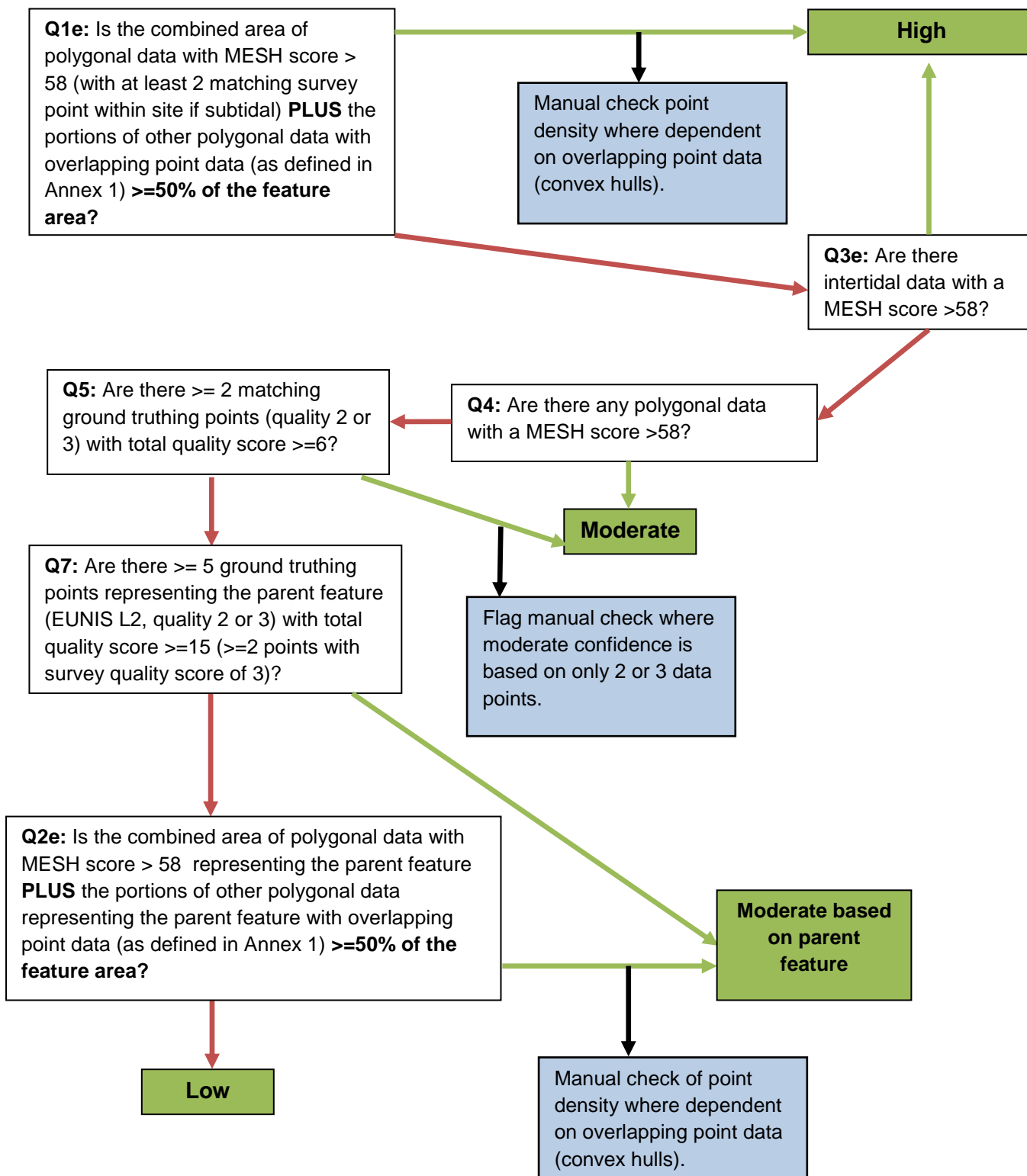
Natural England's assessment of marine evidence was performed through an automated analysis of the data. Natural England and Marine Mapping Ltd used Technical Protocol E and the supplementary paper (JNCC and Natural England, 2012c; JNCC and Natural England, 2013a), to generate confidence assessment flow charts (Figures A3.1–A3.6). These confidence flow charts have been amended from those used in our 2013 advice (Natural England, 2013d) as they reflect ongoing discussions between Natural England and JNCC to further improve the confidence assessment process and synchronise the methodologies used by both organisations to allow for greater consistency. The data were taken from source and where possible did not rely on any previous extractions or manipulations of data. The audit trail associated with the confidence assessment enables the user to follow how data were applied to the protocol questioning, and ultimately how they contributed to a given feature's confidence assessment. In addition to the judgements of high, moderate and low confidence for presence assessments, 'no confidence' judgements were determined where there was no evidence of the habitat or species present in the site.

### **A3.2 Decision trees used during confidence assessment**

Figures A3.1–3.6 are a visual representation of questions asked of the data during the automated confidence assessment process for each of the feature types under examination: BSHs, HOCI, and SOCI. They represent a clear and structured decision trail in using the best available evidence to determine confidence levels in the presence and extent of each feature.



**Figure A3.1** Decision tree for determining the confidence in the presence of broad-scale habitat features



**Figure A3.2** Decision tree for determining the confidence in the extent of broad-scale habitat features

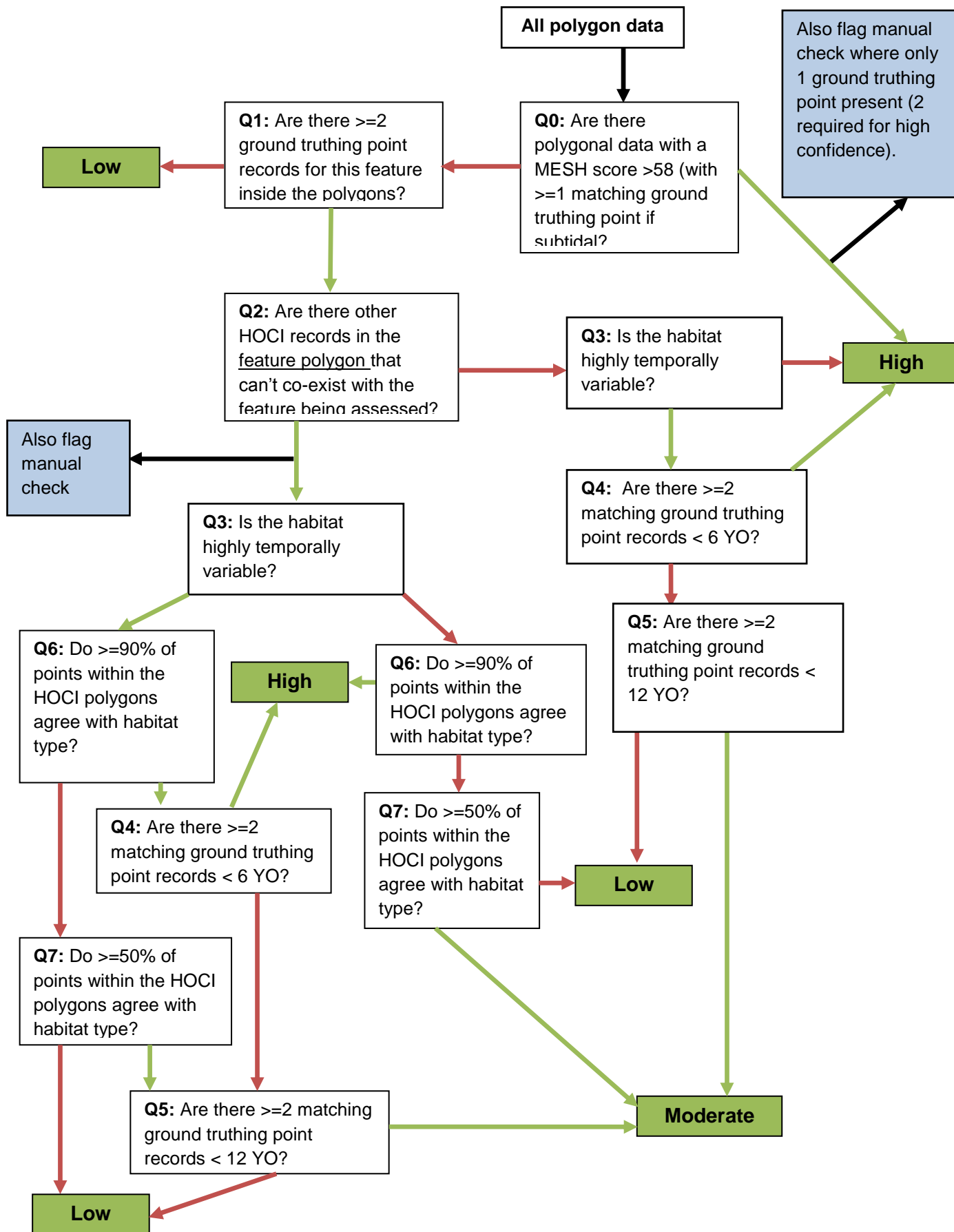


Figure A3.3a Decision tree for determining the confidence in the presence of HOCI using polygonal data



Point and polygon + point data to be assessed separately, then the highest confidence chosen per feature

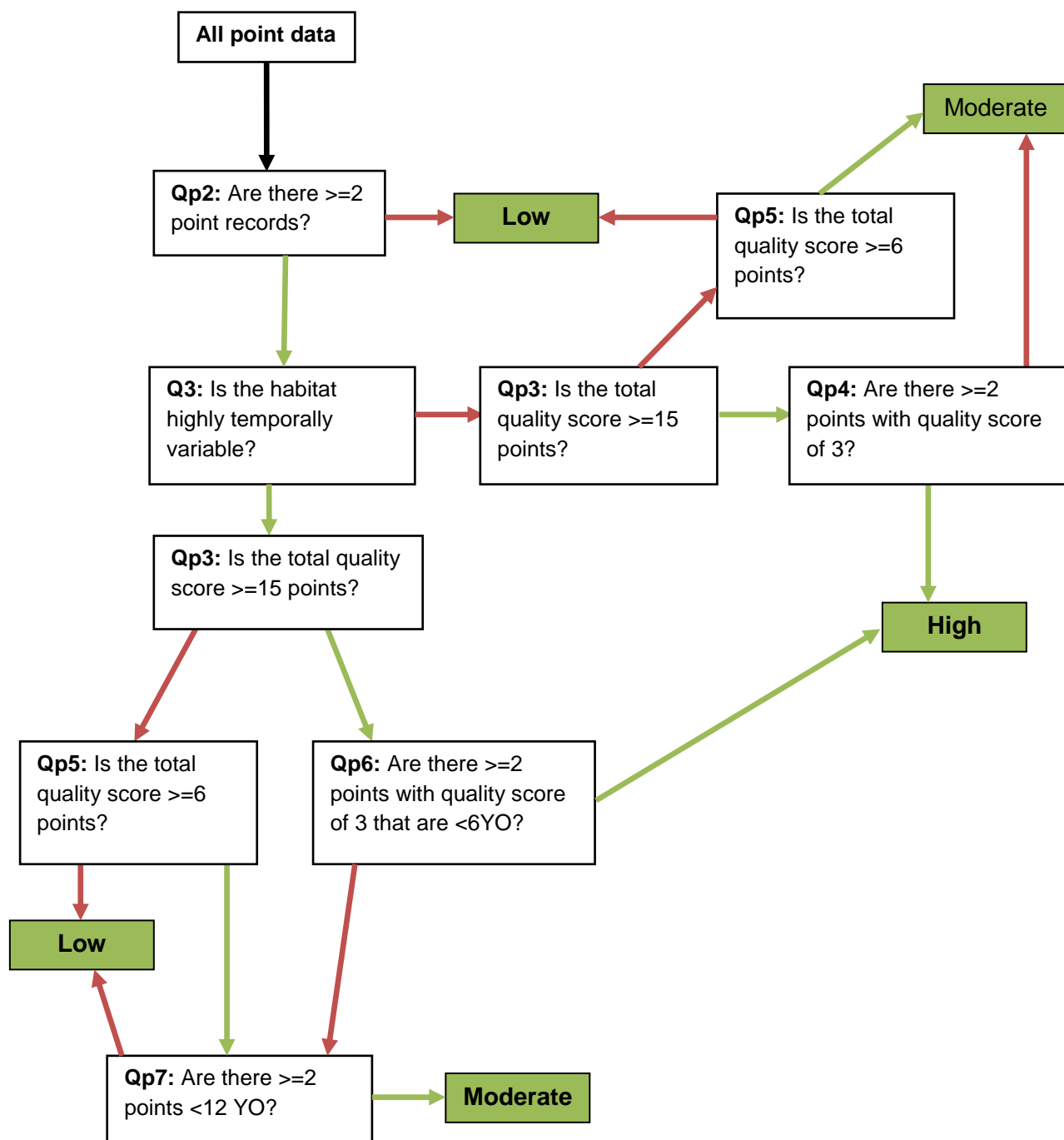
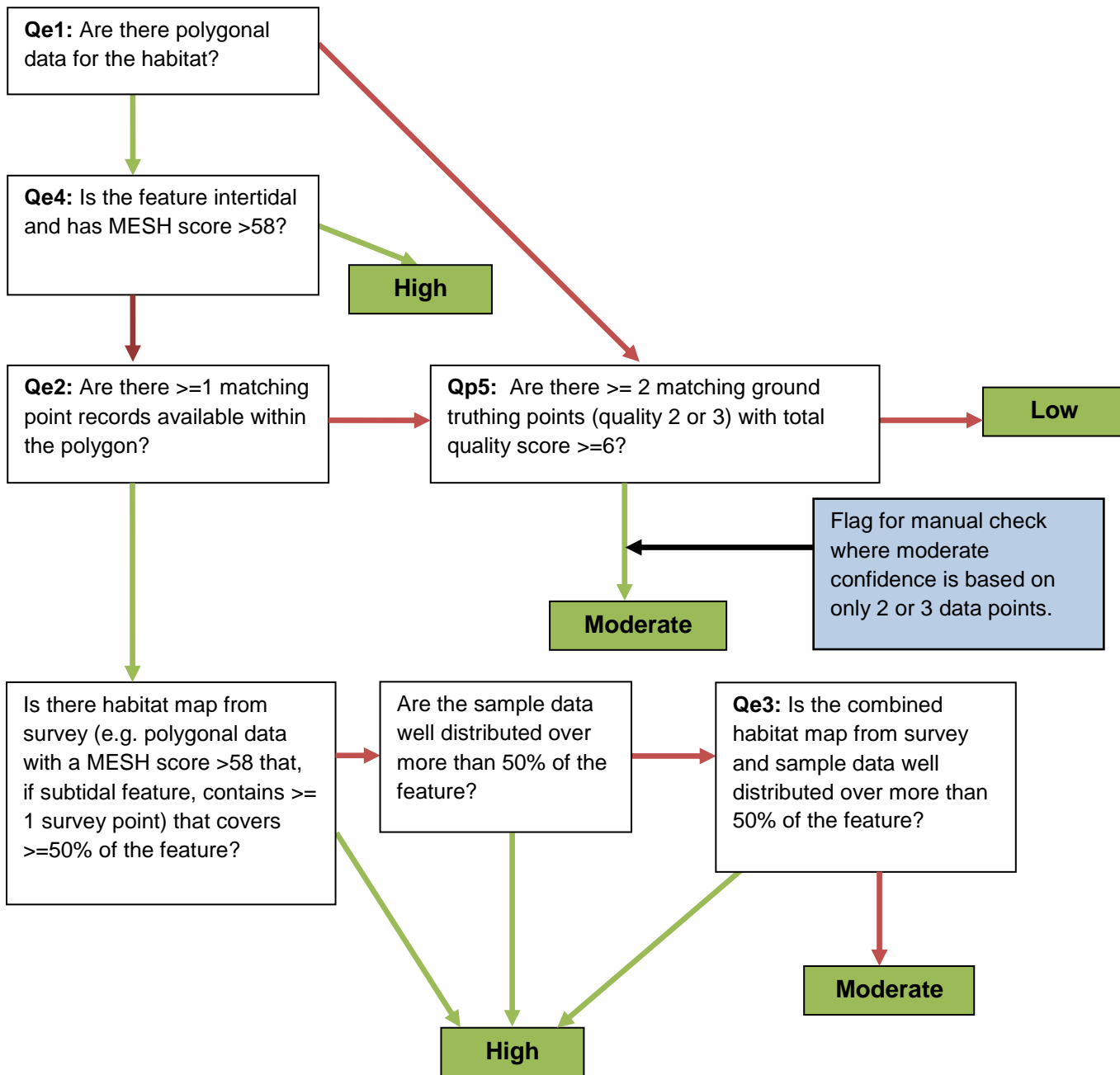
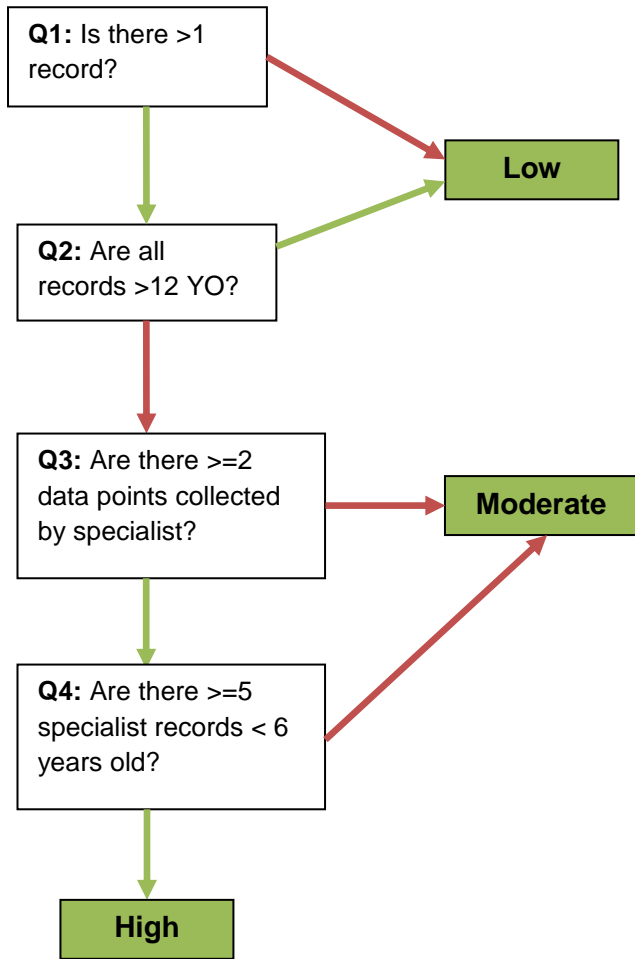


Figure A3.3b Decision tree for determining the confidence in the presence of HOCl using point data



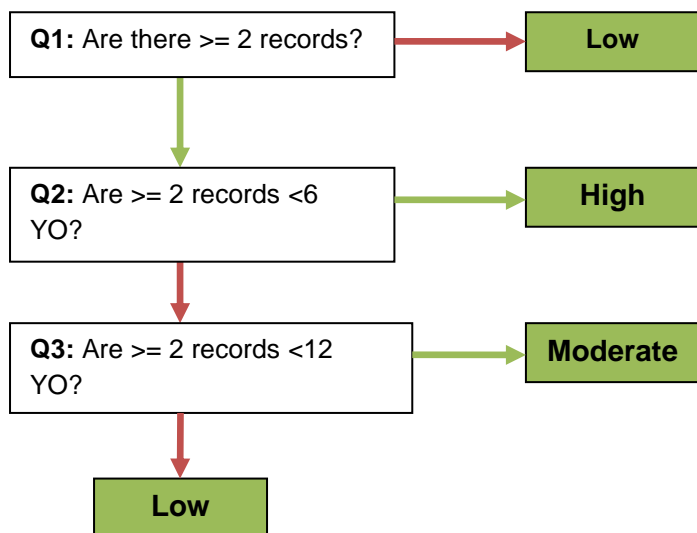
**Figure A3.4** Decision tree for determining the confidence in the extent/distribution of HOCl

**Note:** Protocol E does not mention highly temporally variable habitats in HOCl extent



**Figure A3.5** Decision tree for determining the confidence in the presence of SOCI

**Note:** Low quality data are screened out of these assessment processes as they are not considered to be of sufficient quality to materially add to our confidence



**Figure A3.6** Decision tree for determining the confidence in the distribution of SOCI

### A3.4 Descriptions of questions asked during confidence assessment process

**Table A3.1 1** Question numbers and their descriptions relate to those questions within the boxes of the decision trees

Feature type	Question number	Column heading	Description
Species FOCI audit	Q1	>1 record?	Is there greater than one record?
	Q2	All >12YO?	Are all records greater than 12 years old?
	Q3	>=1 quality 2 or 3 records?	Is there at least one quality 2 or 3 record?
	Q4	>=2 records <12YO?	Are there at least two records less than 12 years old?
	Q5	>=2 quality 2 or 3 records?	Are there at least two quality 2 or 3 records?
	Q6	>=5 quality 2 or 3 records < 6YO?	Are there at least five quality 2 or 3 records less than 6 years old?
	Q1	>=2 records?	Are there at least 2 records?
	Q2	>=2 records <6YO?	Are there at least two records less than 6 years old?
	Q3	>=2 records <12YO?	Are there at least two records less than 12 years old?
Habitat FOCI audit	Q0	Is there MESH data >58 with >=1 ground truth point if subtidal?	Is there a habitat map of the feature with a MESH confidence score greater than 58 with at least one supporting ground truth record if subtidal?
	Q1	Are there >=2 ground truthing points for this polygon?	Are there at least 2 ground truth records for the feature habitat map?
	Q2	Are there FOCI in the polygon that can't co-exist?	Are there feature records within the habitat map that can't co-exist?
	Q3	Is the habitat highly temporally variable?	Is the habitat highly temporally variable?
	Q4	Are there >=2 points in poly <6YO?	Are there at least 2 records less than 6 years old within the feature habitat map?
	Q5	Are there >=2 points in poly <12YO?	Are there at least 2 records less than 12 years old within the habitat map?
	Q6	Do >=90% of the ground truthing points match?	Do at least 90% of the ground truth points within the feature habitat map agree with each other?
	Q7	Do >=50% of the ground truthing points match?	Do at least 50% of the ground truth points within the feature habitat map agree with each other?
	Qp2	Are there >=2 point records?	Are there at least 2 ground truth records?
	Qp3	Is the total quality score >=15?	Is the combined quality score of the ground truth records at least 15?
	Qp4	Are there >=2 points with quality 3?	Are there at least 2 records supporting the feature with a quality score of 3?
	Qp5	Is the total quality score >=6?	Is the total quality score at least 6?
	Qp6	Are there >=2 points of quality 3 <6YO?	Are there at least 2 records of quality score 3 less than 6 years old?
	Qp7	Are there >=2 points <12YO?	Are there at least 2 feature records less than 12 years old?

Feature type	Question number	Column heading	Description
	Qe1	Are there polygonal data available?	Has the feature been mapped?
	Qe2	Are there >=1 ground truthing points?	Is there at least 1 ground truth point supporting the feature habitat map?
	Qe3	Does sample data cover >=50% of feature?	Do the feature ground truth records cover at least 50% of the habitat map?
	Qe4	Is the habitat intertidal and has MESH score >58?	Is the habitat map for an intertidal feature and does it have a MESH confidence score above 58?
Broad-Scale Habitat audit	Q1	Polygonal data with MESH >58 and >=2 survey points if subtidal?	Is there a habitat map of the feature with a MESH confidence score greater than 58 with, if a subtidal feature, at least two supporting ground truth records?
	Q2	Quality score >=15 and >=2 points with quality score 3?	Is the combined quality score of the ground truth records at least 15? And do at least 2 of those records have a quality score of 3?
	Q3	>=2 points in survey data and >=90% agreement?	Are there at least 2 ground truth records and do the records have at least 90% agreement?
	Q4	Are there polygonal data with MESH >58?	Is there a habitat map of the feature with a MESH confidence score greater than 58?
	Q5	Quality score >=6?	Is the combined quality score of the ground truth records at least 6?
	Q6	Parent feature polygon with MESH >58?	Is there a habitat map of the parent feature with a MESH confidence score greater than 58?
	Q7	Quality score >=15 and >=2 points with quality score 3 for parent feature?	Is the combined quality score of the ground truth records at least 15? And do at least 2 of those records, at parent feature-level, have a quality score of 3?
	Q8	>=2 points in survey data and >=50% agreement?	Are there at least 2 ground truth records with at least 50% feature agreement?
	Q9	>=2 points in survey data and >=90% agreement for parent feature?	Are there at least 2 ground truth records with at least 90% parent feature agreement?
	Q1e	Is combined area of MESH58 and points (EUNIS L3) >=50% of area	Is the combined area of the feature habitat map(s) with MESH confidence greater than 58 and feature ground truth point cover greater than 50% of the mapped feature?
	Q2e	Is combined area of MESH58 and points (EUNIS L2) >=50% of area	Is the combined area of the feature habitat map(s) with MESH confidence greater than 58 and parent feature ground truth point cover greater than 50% of the mapped feature?
	Q3e	Is the feature intertidal and has MESH score >58?	Is the habitat map for an intertidal feature and, if so, does it have a MESH confidence score greater than 58?

### A3.5 Co-existing features

Habitat features that are known to co-exist were precluded as data records that would otherwise have, through a computer-based analysis, incorrectly counted as records that conflicted with the feature type being analysed. To that end, Natural England used the co-existence matrix below to ensure that percentage agreement of point data used in habitat feature assessments are correct (see Section 3.1.5.1). Only feature combinations that had strong evidence for co-existence with each other have been assigned a 'Yes'. Evidence from site-specific examples or published literature was used to evidence the decisions. A full audit trail underpinning the decisions within the co-existence matrix below can be made available on request to Natural England.

**Table A3.2** Habitat features that co-exist (Yes) and do not co-exist (No) together in the marine environment

Feature name	Blue mussel beds	Cold-water coral reefs	Coral garden potential	Deep sea sponge aggregations potential	Estuarine rocky habitats	File shell beds	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	<i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reefs	<i>Modiolus modiolus</i> beds	Intertidal underboulder communities	Littoral chalk communities	Maerl beds	Mud habitats in deep water	<i>Ostrea edulis</i> beds	Peat and clay exposures	<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reefs	Seagrass beds	Sea pen and burrowing megafauna communities	Sheltered muddy gravels	Subtidal chalk	Subtidal sands and gravels	Tide-swept channels
Blue mussel beds	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Cold-water coral reefs	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Coral garden potential	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Deep sea sponge aggregations potential	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Estuarine rocky habitats	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
File shell beds	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes

Feature name	Blue mussel beds	Cold-water coral reefs	Coral garden potential	Deep sea sponge aggregations potential	Estuarine rocky habitats	File shell beds	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	<i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reefs	<i>Modiolus modiolus</i> beds	Intertidal underboulder communities	Littoral chalk communities	Maerl beds	Mud habitats in deep water	<i>Ostrea edulis</i> beds	Peat and clay exposures	<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reefs	Seagrass beds	Sea pen and burrowing megafauna communities	Sheltered muddy gravels	Subtidal chalk	Subtidal sands and gravels	Tide-swept channels
<i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reefs	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
<i>Modiolus modiolus</i> beds	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Intertidal underboulder communities	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Littoral chalk communities	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Maerl beds	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mud habitats in deep water	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> beds	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Peat and clay exposures	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reefs	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Seagrass beds	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Sea pen and burrowing megafauna communities	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Sheltered muddy gravels	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Subtidal chalk	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No



Feature name	Blue mussel beds	Cold-water coral reefs	Coral garden potential	Deep sea sponge aggregations potential	Estuarine rocky habitats	File shell beds	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	<i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reefs	<i>Modiolus modiolus</i> beds	Intertidal underboulder communities	Littoral chalk communities	Maerl beds	Mud habitats in deep water	<i>Ostrea edulis</i> beds	Peat and clay exposures	<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reefs	Seagrass beds	Sea pen and burrowing megafauna communities	Sheltered muddy gravels	Subtidal chalk	Subtidal sands and gravels	Tide-swept channels
Subtidal sands and gravels	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tide-swept channels	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

## Annex 4 Tranche 1 features in Tranche 2

**Table A4.1** Overview of features advised on

Feature	Description	Number of features advised on
Tranche 1 new feature	Features from Tranche 1 sites not proposed during Tranche 1 process	5
Tranche 1 not designated	Features from Tranche 1 sites not designated during Tranche 1 process	7
Tranche 2 new feature	Features not proposed by regional MCZ projects	110
Tranche 2 advice	Features proposed by regional MCZ projects and selected for Tranche 2	173

**Table A4.2** New features in Tranche 1 sites

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type
Tranche 1 new feature	BS 03	Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuary	A5.6	Subtidal biogenic reefs	BSH
Tranche 1 new feature	BS 13.2	Beachy Head West	A4.1	High energy circalittoral rock	BSH
Tranche 1 new feature	BS 13.2	Beachy Head West	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH
Tranche 1 new feature	FS 22	Torbay	HOCI_15	Peat and clay exposures	HOCI
Tranche 1 new feature	ISCZ 08	Fylde	A5.3	Subtidal mud	BSH

**Table A4.3** Features which were not designated in 2013 but for which advice was produced

Feature status	Site code	Site name	Feature code	Feature name	Feature type
Tranche 1 not designated	FS 16	South Dorset	A4.2	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BSH
Tranche 1 not designated	FS 19	Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges	A3.1	High energy infralittoral rock	BSH
Tranche 1 not designated	FS 19	Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH
Tranche 1 not designated	FS 32	The Manacles	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH
Tranche 1 not designated	FS 32	The Manacles	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH
Tranche 1 not designated	FS 29	Upper Fowey and Pont Pill <sup>17</sup>	A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BSH
Tranche 1 not designated	FS 32	The Manacles	SOCI_8	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	SOCI

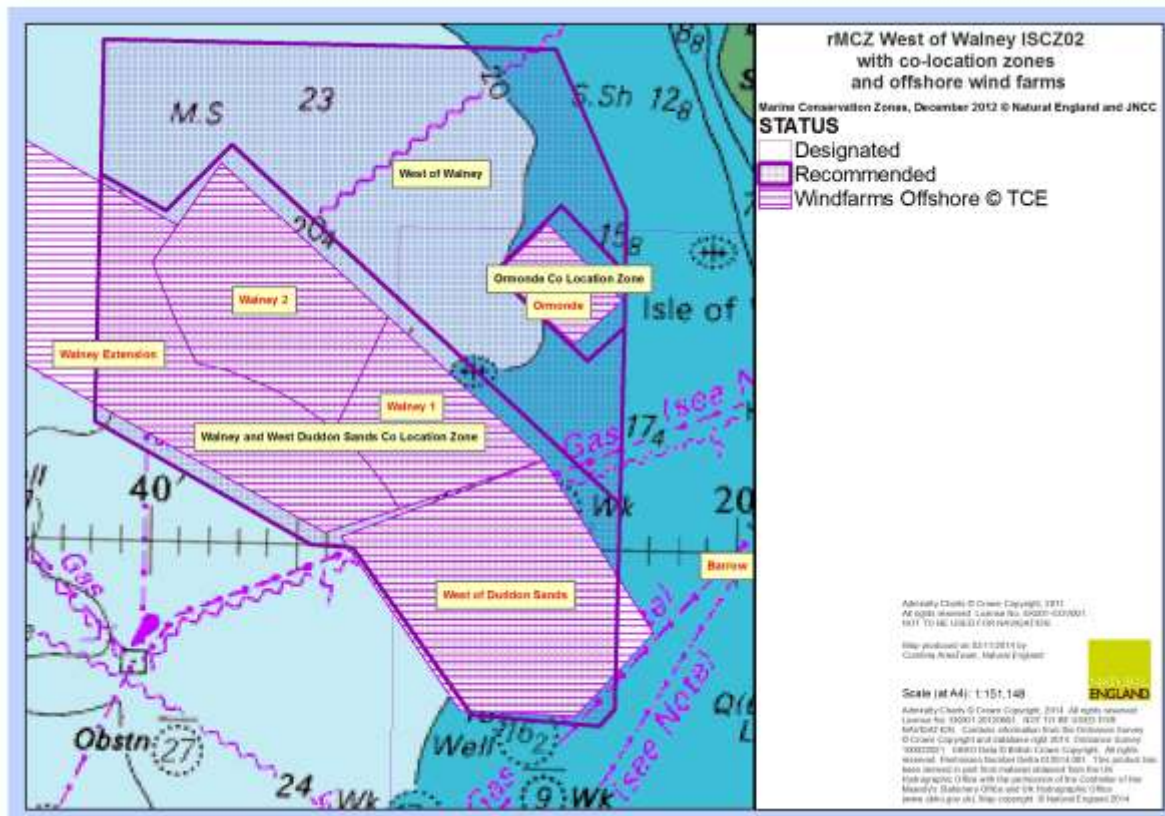
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<sup>17</sup> GMA revised in 2014.

## Annex 5 West of Walney

### West of Walney (ISCZ 02)

West of Walney with proposed co-location zone is a complex site due to potential site variations resulting from the proposal of two separate co-location zones. A proposed co-location zone is where an MCZ is recommended in the same area where licensed, planned or existing socio-economic activities occur. In the case of West of Walney, this relates to the construction and operation of offshore wind farms.



**Figure A5.1.** Map showing West of Walney recommended MCZ, wind farms and proposed co-location zones

Therefore, the following should be noted when considering Natural England's advice for this site:

1. In previous advice, Natural England has treated this site as three variations:
  - West of Walney (ISCZ 02 alone)
  - Proposed Co-location Zone (pCLZ) including the Ormonde and Walney and West of Duddon Sands Co-location Zones
  - West of Walney with proposed Co-location Zone (ISCZ 02+pCLZ, ie the whole site).
2. The current confidence assessment deals with the site split into:
  - West of Walney (ISCZ 02)
  - Walney and West of Duddon Sands Co-location Zone (ISCZ 02a)
  - Ormonde Co-location Zone (ISCZ 02b)
3. A confidence assessment has been determined for the site as a whole (ISCZ 02+pCLZ).

4. However a vulnerability assessment was only carried out for the following:
  - West of Walney (ISCZ 02)
  - Walney and West of Duddon Sands Co-location Zone (ISCZ 02a)
  - Ormonde Co-location Zone (ISCZ 02b)
5. West of Walney with proposed Co-location Zone (ISCZ 02+pCLZ) does not have its own vulnerability assessment as the three component sites have been assessed separately. To determine a whole site vulnerability assessment these three component sites should be looked at as a whole. Any proposed GMA from the vulnerability assessment for a component site within a larger site also applies to the site as a whole.
6. A number of features are showing as Tranche 2 new features in the vulnerability assessment tables. This is because the assessment of the site variation is new. The features *appear* to be new as there has been no previous assessment for eg Subtidal mud in ISCZ 02b, because there have been no previous assessments for *anything* in ISCZ 02b. The features assessed are still those recommended for the site by the regional MCZ project; no extra features have been identified for the site based on the current evidence.

## Annex 6 Features with no confidence in presence and extent

### Features with no confidence in presence and extent

See Section 3.2.5.5 for background

#### A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments – Mounts Bay rMCZ

Situation summary: Subtidal mixed sediments are a proposed feature of the rMCZ which originally came forward during the regional MCZ project process. Assessment of confidence in this feature's presence and extent using Protocol E resulted in a no confidence score for both presence and extent.

Confidence in presence and extent for this feature has been reduced to no confidence in 2014 (from low confidence in 2012) following the 2012 Environment Agency subtidal verification survey (MB0120). This survey found a sediment complex of subtidal coarse sediment (A5.1) and subtidal mixed sediments (A5.4), observed via drop-down video transects. No particle size analysis samples exist for either sediment category however and, therefore, due to the very similar nature of these substrates, subtidal coarse and mixed sediments were described as a sediment complex. It should be noted that subtidal coarse sediment (A5.1) is not a proposed feature of the site. We are unaware of any future evidence collection surveys that may confirm the presence of subtidal mixed sediments (A5.4) but this cannot be ruled out and we therefore advise the GMA below should Defra wish to progress this feature.

General management approach: As there is currently no confidence in the presence or extent of this feature, Natural England was unable to conduct a vulnerability assessment to assign a GMA for this feature.

Spatial distribution of the A5.1/A5.4 complex has however been mapped. Based on this distribution and known exposure to activities, Natural England can advise a GMA of maintain at this stage. This is further supported by the fact that adjacent proposed features subtidal sand (A5.2) and high energy infralittoral rock (A3.1), which have been assessed in the 2014 vulnerability assessment, also have a recommended GMA of maintain.

#### SOCI\_19 Stalked jellyfish (*Lucernariopsis cruxmelitensis*) – Mounts Bay rMCZ

Situation summary: The stalked jellyfish (*Lucernariopsis cruxmelitensis*) is a proposed feature of the rMCZ which originally came forward during the regional MCZ project process. Assessment of confidence in this feature's presence and extent using Protocol E resulted in a no confidence score for both presence and extent.

We are, however, now aware of new data indicating that the feature exists in the site. The feature has been observed within the site in 2014 by stakeholders and Natural England advisers and geo-referenced photo evidence exists. This evidence, however, missed the formal data cut-off for Natural England's pre-consultation advice to Defra and was not able to be considered. Confidence in feature presence and extent is therefore likely to improve once the new data are taken into account. We advise that this feature is considered further, being mindful of the significant data collection activity being undertaken by stakeholders (notably Cornwall Wildlife Trust) in the belief that there will be an opportunity for submission of this prior to / during formal consultation.

General management approach: As there is no currently available spatial distribution data for this feature, Natural England was unable to conduct a vulnerability assessment to assign a GMA for this feature.

Based on local knowledge of the feature's distribution within the site and known exposure to activities, however, Natural England is comfortable in recommending a GMA of maintain at this stage. This is further

supported by the fact that similar proposed features (including the stalked jellyfish *Lucernariopsis campanulata* and *Haliclystus auricula*), which have been assessed in the 2014 vulnerability assessment, also have a recommended GMA of maintain.

### **SOCI\_33 Undulate ray (*Raja undulata*) – Studland Bay rMCZ**

Situation summary: The undulate ray (*Raja undulata*) is a proposed feature of the rMCZ which originally came forward during the regional MCZ project process. Assessment of confidence in this feature's presence and extent using Protocol E resulted in a no confidence score for both presence and extent, based on data available at the time of assessment.

We do however now have anecdotal information suggesting that the feature exists in the site. The feature has been observed within the site by at least two stakeholders and they have provided a small number of unreferenced photos of the feature. The Wildlife Trust has noted that they have records of what they believe are undulate ray egg cases washed up in the area, although we have not confirmed that these are undulate ray and also cannot confirm that they have not come from outside the site. Defra are currently leading on a project to gather more data on the feature in order to establish whether there are grounds for greater confidence in the feature within Studland Bay and Poole Bay as a whole. This project however has not reported yet and therefore cannot be taken into account in the confidence assessment for our pre-consultation advice to Defra. Confidence in feature presence and extent may well improve once the new data are taken into account.

We suggest that it would still therefore be reasonable for this species to be taken forward to consultation, should Defra wish to progress the site, being mindful of the significant data collection activity being undertaken by Defra.

General management approach: As there is no current spatial distribution data for this feature, Natural England was unable to conduct a vulnerability assessment to assign a GMA for this feature.

Based on local knowledge of the feature's distribution within the site and known exposure to activities, Natural England is however comfortable in recommending a GMA of recover at this stage. We consider recover is appropriate due to the activities which occur within the area, primarily trawling, which it is likely the species would be sensitive to. The species is also thought to be breeding in the seagrass bed; the seagrass bed feature, due to pressures from mooring, anchoring and bottom towed fishing gear is likely to have a recover objective. This is further supported by the fact that proposed features within the site that inhabit the same habitat, along with the BSH itself (including seahorse *Hippocampus guttulatus* and the seagrass beds), which have been assessed in the 2014 vulnerability assessment, also have a recommended GMA of recover.

## Annex 7 Feature Risk Assessment

### Background

Risk in this context refers to *risk of loss of or irreparable damage to a feature in the short term* (ie in terms of the time it takes to get any management measures in place). It is provided by JNCC and Natural England to inform Defra's decision making with regard to those sites selected for public consultation and ultimately for designation as an MCZ.

### Rationale

This assessment provides information on site risk that captures risk to the individual features within sites. It captures both those features currently at risk of damage or deterioration (ie highly vulnerable features), and the risk with respect to highly sensitive features which are not currently considered to be vulnerable to ongoing activities but would be at high risk of loss or irrevocable damage should particular activities occur in the future.

### Approach

The approach makes use of the vulnerability assessments for each feature, sensitivity information provided in the MB0102 sensitivity matrix and the combined feature sensitivity, pressures and activities matrix developed by JNCC and Natural England in consultation with industry representatives and academics.

For each site, two risk scores (future and current) have been provided for each feature being advised on.

An assessment of **future risk** for each feature has been undertaken based on feature sensitivity to pressures, which is extracted from the MB0102 sensitivity matrix. Future risk is categorised as high (red), moderate (amber) or low (green) depending on how sensitive a feature is to pressures; if a feature is highly sensitive to one or more pressures it will be assigned a high future risk score (see below for all categories of future risk).

The assessment of future risk does not incorporate any consideration of exposure of features to pressures from ongoing activities or any judgement of the likelihood of activities occurring in the future.

An assessment of **current risk** for each feature within a site has been undertaken based on the outputs of the vulnerability assessment. In contrast to future risk, current risk incorporates a consideration of exposure to pressures from ongoing activities. A feature is considered vulnerable to a pressure where it is both sensitive to and exposed to that pressure. Vulnerability, and hence risk of damage or deterioration, increases with increasing sensitivity and exposure. Vulnerability to a pressure is categorised into low, moderate or high and this has been used to assess feature risk. Features which are assessed as highly vulnerable to one or more pressures are considered to be at higher risk of damage or deterioration and are classed as at high (red) risk.

While the assessment of current risk incorporates consideration of exposure to pressures from ongoing activities, it does not include any judgement of the likelihood of new / different activities occurring beyond the immediate future (as this is captured by future risk).



**Table A7.1** Categories for future risk and current risk

Future risk	Current risk
<b>High</b> Feature is <b>highly sensitive</b> (with moderate/high confidence) to one/more pressures.	<b>High</b> Feature is <b>highly vulnerable</b> to one/more pressures.
Moderate Feature is <b>moderately sensitive</b> (with moderate/high confidence) to one/more pressures; or Feature is <b>highly sensitive</b> (with low confidence) to one/more pressures.	Moderate Feature is <b>moderately vulnerable</b> to one/more pressures.
Low Feature is <b>moderately sensitive</b> (with only low confidence) to one/more pressures; or Feature is <b>not moderately/highly sensitive</b> to any pressures.	Low Feature is <b>not moderately or highly vulnerable</b> to any pressures.

## Outputs

The future and current risk scores for all the features being advised on are provided within Table 6.

### Additional information on the assessment of risk not covered in the information above

Future risk provides information requested by Defra to assist it in determining whether features are likely to be damaged if activities were to take place on the site in the future. It is not intended to be used to inform consideration of management measures, which is outside the scope of this advice.

Natural England has provided a narrative for future high risk features where it is considered on the basis of local knowledge *unlikely* that high future risks will in actuality be realised.

Defra will use the future risk assessment in combination with socio-economic and activity data provided by the Impact Assessment and regulators, to make a judgement on the likelihood that the activities will occur in the future. This enables Defra, for example, to take account of developments which are expected but not yet formally in the licensing system. Defra will use this information to inform its decision making on features to take forward to consultation.

### Current risk score can be lower than the future risk score

Due to the methods of determining current and future risk, it is possible for the future risk score to be higher than the current risk score. This is because the current risk score is determined taking into

consideration actual exposure to pressures from ongoing (current) activities on a feature. Future risk only takes into account general sensitivity to pressures, which may or may not be occurring over a feature in a site at a given time.

For example, for the BSH Subtidal sand in Allonby Bay (ISCZ 10), the current risk is low and the future risk is high. The feature is sensitive to pressures associated with a dredge fishery. The vulnerability assessment determined that the feature is not exposed to these pressures so current risk of *loss of or irreparable damage to a feature in the short term* is low. The feature is however generally sensitive to pressures associated with dredge fishing and therefore the future risk of *loss of or irreparable damage to a feature in the short term* is high. Note that in this specific example Natural England has provided Future Risk Narrative to advise that the future risk is unlikely to be realised and has provided an explanation for this reasoning.

## Annex 8 Independent External Review

### Independent Expert Review and internal technical review of Natural England's summary advice to Defra on Tranche 2 recommended Marine Conservation Zones (rMCZs)

#### Audit Log 13 August 2014

#### Introduction

This audit log summarises comments from the Independent Expert Review and internal technical review of Natural England's summary advice to Defra on Tranche 2 rMCZs, and Natural England's response to the comments. The advice reviewed will be provided to Defra on 18 August 2014. A further version of the advice, suitable for publication and containing more detail on the methodology used will be produced late autumn 2014.

The reviewers were:

- Professor Jason Hall-Spencer (JHS), Professor of Marine Biology, School of Marine Science and Engineering, Plymouth University
- Professor Mike Elliott (ME), Director, Institute of Estuarine and Coastal Studies and Professor of Estuarine & Coastal Sciences, University of Hull
- Dr Angela Moffat (AM), Principal Specialist, Marine Programme, Natural England
- Dr Peter Brotherton (PB), Deputy Chief Scientist, Science and Evidence, Natural England

#### Natural England action:

1. Agree and amend the 18 August advice.
2. Agree and amend the published version of the advice.
3. Disagree and note why. This may be for example where it falls outside the remit of our advice, or where we feel the reviewer has not understood a protocol.

No.	Advice document version	Section / Table	Comment	From who?	Reviewer proposed action	Natural England action (1,2 or 3 – see above)	Action owner	Date completed
1	1.0	General	There are several sections where outstanding actions are highlighted.	JHS	Complete the outstanding work that has been flagged as required to complete the report.	1 'Rationales for change' in GMA section completed.	Chris/ Hester/ Sam	13/08/14
2	1.0	General	Use of the term <i>general</i>	AM	Provide explanation for <i>general management</i>	1 Provided	Hester	13/08/14

No.	Advice document version	Section / Table	Comment	From who?	Reviewer proposed action	Natural England action (1,2 or 3 – see above)	Action owner	Date completed
			<i>management approach (GMA).</i>		<i>approach (GMA) and how it relates to previous advice and terminology such as conservation objectives. This definition must make clear that the GMA is about the feature rather than the management.</i>			
3	1.1	General	The advice should be much clearer that some of the features originally proposed for a site can now be dropped especially as they are mentioned in tables but then omitted from the maps in Annex 2.	ME		1 Improve introduction to feature maps. Clarify: 'no confidence' features are not mapped; 'new features identified for which confidence has been assessed' rather than 'being recommended' (recommendations by regional projects); oysters not mapped as commercially sensitive (see comment 86 below). Also relates to ME comments 84 and 100 below.	Andy / Leonie	07/08/14 Introductory text added to Annex 2
4	1.1	General (Clarity of advice)	Work is impressive; however it may be that the authors are now too close to the topic such that they are taking aspects	ME	The preambles to each section of the report have been kept to a minimum such that not all aspects are explained as a self-contained document. For example, there is a greater	1 / 2 Improvements carried out for initial advice and further explanation to be provided in published advice.	Leonie/ Hester	07/08/14

No.	Advice document version	Section / Table	Comment	From who?	Reviewer proposed action	Natural England action (1,2 or 3 – see above)	Action owner	Date completed
			for granted. They need to step back and read the document as an informed lay reader.		need to explain the column headings, acronyms, means of determining entries into cells in spreadsheets and the logic behind certain parts.			
5	1.0	General	Executive summary needed	JHS	Provide an executive summary	1 Executive summary produced and incorporated into our initial advice document.	Emily	08/08/2014
6	1.0	General	Reference list and acronym list needed	JHS	Provide these	2 A reference list and list of acronyms will be produced for our published advice in the autumn.	Emily	17/10/2014
7	1.1	General	Overall work complies with Natural England standards and MCZ protocols and evidence of audit process is visible. However, the non-consultation evidence audit log is not easy to cross-refer to individual sites.	ME	There are recent developments in the QA of marine decision making that could be considered in the future (eg Cormier et al (Eds) (2013). Marine and Coastal Ecosystem-based Risk Management Handbook. ICES Cooperative Research Report, No. 317, March 2013, International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, Copenhagen, 60pp, ISBN 978-87-7472-115-1.).	2 / 3 Column E in the Audit Log lists 'Site concerned' but does so using regional project codes. Agree this could be further clarified to read actual sites (although there is a look-up tab in the spreadsheet). EP Audit Log likely to be only supporting document so not essential and time dependent. Our 'Evidence used' tables will provide a lot more specific information in the published advice – the Audit Log	Leonie	13/08/2014

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						basically shows a trail of evidence approved (or not) by the Evidence Panel. All evidence approved should then appear in our 'Evidence used' section of the advice (locatable via UID which is consistent with both spreadsheets).		
8	1.0	General	No clear text on what sorts of activities are incompatible with nature conservation within rMCZs. The advice could be clearer on this using evidence-based case studies to illustrate examples of known damaging activities.	JHS	Add a section that spells out, using case studies, some examples of activities that are incompatible with nature conservation within rMCZs with reference to the scientific evidence on human impacts to UK coastal waters.	3 Falls outside remit of our advice. Detail can be found in FAP database (includes references).	Hester	
9	1.1	General	Issues around presentation of materials to be reviewed. Tables unwieldy to navigate.	ME	Evidence should be presented in a logical report with appendices rather than having to navigate in and out of spreadsheets and notes.  Present report, annexes and tables in interactive .pdf format or embedding HTML links.	2/3 Our published advice to be produced in the autumn will be presented as a logical report with all relevant appendices. We will not however be able to produce interactive tables/ipdfs due to time constraints.	Emily	17/10/2014

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10	1.1	General	Presentation of sites	ME	Presenting the sites in the MCZ initial advice draft report and annexes in a geographically logical order, eg clockwise around the coast, would have been preferable. At present, the order appears to convey a selection procedure or a desire to start the sequence with the SE of England.	3 Internal discussions have concluded that we will not change the order of sites as this is the ordering that has always been used in the past (since the regional projects), therefore order retained for consistency.	Emily	13/08/14
11	1.1	General (Tranche 2 sites)	Designation process fails to tackle way in which different features in a site are being combined and treated – for example, a site can be designated for particular HOCl, SOCl, BSH or geological features and each of these has a conservation objective (or now a GMA) and is treated separately but NE needs to indicate what will be the	ME		3 GMAs are provided per feature and not per site. Published advice will include methods.	Hester	13/08/14

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			GMA of the site.					
12	1.1	General (Tranche 2 sites)	Disagreement on naming of Utopia (flippant and inaccurate feel for designations process).	ME	Advises renaming site.	3 Utopia is the name proposed by the regional project and therefore we are not able to change this.	Emily	13/08/14
13	1.1	General (Rationale and evidence supporting conclusions)	Process underpinned by a detailed rationale. However, it is not possible to see whether any new features emerged at the sites chosen and the tables in the advice report suggest that this was not the case.	ME		3 Where advice has been provided on new features, this is specified in 'Feature status' within Table 1. No further action required.	Emily	13/08/14
14	1.0	All Tables	The sequence of listed features swaps around between tables.	JHS	Make table listings consistent.	1 Completed. All tables follow ordering in Table 1.	Leonie/Hester	07/08/14
15	1.1	Section 1.1	Ensure that the advice is published as paper and electronic searchable	ME	Publish as interactive .pdf file.	2 /3 Our published advice to be produced in the autumn will include all relevant appendices and hyperlinks	Emily	17/10/2014



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			information; try to minimise the amount of cross-referencing to other documents.			to published papers. We will not however be able to produce interactive tables/ipdfs due to time constraints.		
16	1.1	Section 1.1	The footnote no. 1 is not yet available so I have not yet checked the published means of determining whether a feature is scientifically / evidence defensible.	ME		2 This paper is not yet publicly available, but was provided to the reviewers as supporting evidence. Relevant sections of this document could be appended to our published advice in the autumn.	Emily	
17	1.1	Section 1.1	It is grammatically correct to use the term data as the plural (cf. datum) but this does not seem to be the habit in the SNCB.	ME	Change of style ('are' not 'is' sufficient data; 'data support' not 'data supports').	1/2 This has been checked and revised in our initial advice. The published version to be produced in the autumn will be checked by professional proof readers.	Emily / proof readers	11/08/14
18	1.1	Section 1.2	Re. data used – it is of concern that many data have recently been collected but are not available for use – does this represent a waste of funding? This will be raised at consultation and	ME	See the comments below (Comment 19, 20) – it becomes apparent that the evidence not used relates to particular types of surveys (video, swath bathymetry).	3 There appears to be some misunderstanding here. Data not used will be used post-consultation (where applicable) but where not received prior to the cut-off could not be included in the pre-consultation advice. Explanation provided to ME.	Chris / Leonie	06/08/14

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			needs defending.			Comment likely to be removed from review.		
19	1.1	Section 1.2	New features (identified since the MCZ projects) are assumed and regarded as being of low confidence this is unusual given that recent extensive fieldwork using up-to-date and professional methods should produce a higher confidence than older and other types of evidence.	ME	This is under-selling the recent evidence and should be tackled earlier rather than as a response to criticism later.	2 Clarify where and how new features have been identified. Elaborate that new features have been added on the basis of consideration of all available evidence including new dedicated verification surveys as well as other information which may now be available. Explanation required for ME that new evidence may not necessarily increase confidence. Details on new features added to 3.1.5.1 Overview of methodology and use of supplementary guidance to Technical Protocol E of the Published Advice.	James / Ross	01/12/14
20	1.1	Section 1.2	Similarly, new features are not assessed against the viability criteria as used by the regional MCZ projects and following the ENG – this seems unusual			2 As above	James / Ross	01/12/14

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			given the importance of the new features – why was this the case? (lack of time or resources?).					
21	1.1	Section 1.2	Is Chart 1 being included or just cross referred?	ME	Include Chart 1 here.	3 Refers to Data Sufficiency charts referenced in separate document. Discussed and felt not appropriate to reproduce charts in our advice; however it may be useful to append (in a separate folder) relevant documents to our advice to aid clarity).	Chris / Leonie	06/08/14
22	1.1	Section 1.2	The change of conservation objectives to GMA will increase confusion for readers not as familiar with the SNCB discussions.	ME	Include an explanation here to show the logic for the change (it is mentioned later in the advice) (see comment 5).	1 Complete	Hester	13/08/14
23	1.1	Section 1.4	Agree fully that there may (but not always should) be low confidence in single records (often but not always the case), habitat maps based on modelling (physical-habitat-	ME	All areas and features are to some extent variable and some records >12 years are valuable and should not be discounted. In the report make the distinction between spatially variable and temporally variable.	2/3 Whilst we agree older records can be valuable, we have to follow Protocol E. For published advice: briefly summarise which features temporal data restrictions apply to – a very small proportion of overall	Chris	01/12/14

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			biological feature modelling is not yet sufficiently developed), or old, uncertain records for highly variable features.			number. of features. This is not well understood generally.		
24	1.1	Section 1.4	Re. no confidence – due to no or conflicting data – this begs the question as to why the feature has ever been included – it suggests that the MCZ regional projects were not sufficiently selective.	ME	This criticism needs to be addressed earlier rather than later.	2/3 Our evidence base is greatly improved through verification surveys etc. Does not necessarily mean regional projects were not sufficiently selective, rather our current understanding has changed due to additional evidence. Provide greater clarity in published advice around possible reasons for declines in confidence eg improved survey data, increased scrutiny applied to whether data meet feature definitions, QA criteria etc.	Chris	01/12/14
25	1.0	Table 1	Table 1 has feature names listed in a different order from those that are listed in Tables 3 and 4 which makes cross checking tricky, eg	JHS	Reformat tables so that they are in a consistent order.	1 Complete – see row 14 above.	Leonie/Hester	06/08/14

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			The Swale Estuary 'Moderate energy intertidal rock' comes after the HOCIs but would be better in with the BSHs.					
26	1.0	Table 1	Improving clarity of table.	AM	Provide a brief explanation at the head of the table stating that the datasets allied to the codes for the 'evidence used' and 'evidence not used' are set out in Tables 2 and 3.	1 Agree and completed.	Leonie	08/08/14
27	1.0	Table 1	Improving clarity of comments column in table.	AM	Must be made clear that the comments for Tranche 2 new features refer to expert judgement applied to the 2014 assessment whereas some of the comments for Tranche 2 advice features apply to the change from 2012 advice to the 2014 advice.	2 Following call between CP, SK, AM and LR re. PB comments on same issue. Agreed that this will not be done for initial advice. Nor will it be done systematically for all features for final advice; we intend to review changes in confidence for features where evidence may have been affected by time cut-offs and specifically identify any instances where this may be the case in the table. For other changes, we will apply generic text comment along the lines of:	Ross / James	01/12/14

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						'Confidence assessments have been undertaken using current information and assessment protocols resulting in a change from 2012 advice'.		
28	1.1	Table 1	Explain all the headings in the tables and indicate how the subjective terms are arrived at.	ME		1 Agree and completed	Leonie	08/08/14
29	1.1	Table 1	If the document is to be stand-alone then explain the acronyms	ME		1 Agree and completed	Leonie	08/08/14
30	1.1	Table 1	Indicate or embed the electronic source of the evidence	ME		3 Disagree. I think this is unnecessary. This would make the document far too large. Table 1 provides details of codes for evidence used. Table 2 specifically explains these codes.	Chris / Leonie	08/08/14
31	1.0	Table 1 (The Needles)	For stalked jellyfish, the presence/extent assessment has changed from	AM	Check that comments are correct for stalked jellyfish and seagrass beds.	1 Clarification provided in the comments	James	08/08/14

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			low/low in 2012 to moderate/moderate in 2014. The comment suggests that the confidence has been manually downgraded. This comment does not appear to align either with the information in Table 1 or with the underlying spreadsheet. Looking at the underlying spreadsheet, it is possible that the comment should actually apply to the feature above (seagrass beds).					
32	1.0	Table 1 (Cromer Shoal Chalk beds)	In at least one case (subtidal biogenic reefs) the comment does not appear to align with the underlying	AM	Check comments link correctly with features.	1 Amended automated output score. Comment added to reflect this.	James	08/08/14

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			spreadsheet. For subtidal biogenic reefs the comment is that the confidence has been manually downgraded to low/low but it is not clear from the underlying spreadsheet that there was ever an assessment of anything other than low/low. There is a similar issue for subtidal coarse sediments.					
33	1.0	Table 2	No explanation of the difference between 'D' and 'M' codes. Report D_00391 is used as new evidence for the presence of Ross worm reefs, a 2009 JNCC report for pSAC status off the Wash.	JHS	It would be useful if the legend from Table 2 explained the coding system used for such surveys and the used of 'D' and 'M' codes. Please check Ross worm reef evidence as report D_00291 is for a site in the North Sea.	1 Clarification of D&M codes provided in Table footnote. Ross worm reefs evidence removed (projection error).	James	08/08/14
34	1.1	Table 2	Table 2 is very extensive but one is	ME	It would be better to put the true name of the	1/3 Agree there is some	Leonie	08/08/14



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			not sure why the insert in column 2 (dataset) should be often repeated in column 3 (comment).		dataset and survey in column 2 and then save column 3 for real comments, including a view of the adequacy of the data. Column 2 should give all the main features of the survey.	unnecessary repetition in column 3 which should be removed for initial advice. Additional comments should only be added to column 3 if there is relevant information, but we will not be giving a view of the adequacy of the data – this has been through the Evidence Panel, it was either agreed suitable for use or not. Column 3 (not 2 as suggested) could be used to provide additional survey detail, but unlikely we will have time to do this pre-consultation.		
35	1.0	Table 3	Without intimate knowledge of the regional project reports it is not possible to know what the rMCZ codes relate to (eg BS 19, BS 20).	JHS	The report either needs a Table explaining the BS, FS, NG and ISCZ codes or better still use the names for the sites that are consistent with the rest of the advice in this report.	1 Agree. Change regional codes to site names in table for increased clarity.	Leonie	08/08/14
36	1.0	Table 3	It is not easy to cross-check whether Table 3 includes new surveys as the old regional project site codes are used.	JHS	It might be useful to update regional project codes with the site names used in the rest of this advice to Defra.	1 Regional codes replaced by site names	Leonie	08/08/14

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37	1.0	Table 3	If Table 3 may include information for sites that are not on the Tranche 2 list of rMCZs.	JHS	Check, and if Table 3 includes information for sites that are not on the Tranche 2 list of rMCZs then delete those.	1 Non-Tranche 2 relevant sites removed and sentence added to introduction to this effect	Leonie	07/08/14
38	1.0	Table 3	It is possible that Defra staff will not know what all the methods that are tabulated here.	JHS	A short description of items like LIDAR might be helpful.	2	Chris	01/12/14
39	1.1	Table 3	Table 3 gives the evidence not used but requires some explanation as to why the evidence was not used. In report any data and evidence awaited are mentioned and comment is even included that suggestions to Defra have been made without waiting for the new evidence. Hence it is concluded that the evidence not used and identified in Section 2.3 was the result of it failing to meet the protocol guidelines.	ME	This requires explanation especially as much of the evidence excluded (certainly for the case areas chosen) is of the same type (swath bathymetry and video). This is anomalous when photographic evidence is used elsewhere and in many conventional grab and core surveys, swath bathymetry and video would have been used to support habitat characterisation (eg the REC surveys).	3 Evidence team has looked into this / discussed further with ME. Evidence failing to meet protocol guidelines is an incorrect deduction. Clarification added. No further action required.	Chris	06/08/14

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40	1.1	Table 3	How does the reader access the raw data – can the report give the instructions regarding an electronic link to aid with accessing the information quickly? The dataset identifying code does not seem too detailed, eg Marine Recorder Snapshot – this might not give the impression to the external reader of a detailed list and supporting evidence.	ME	Further cross-referencing is needed.	2 Further information on location of data and licence condition etc. will be provided for published advice (already on our list). Some entries may require some additional explanation (eg MR snapshot).	Chris	01/12/14
41	1.1	Table 3 (Holderness Inshore)	Evidence not used as indicated in Table 1: D00025, E00001 and E00002, are given in Table 3 – this evidence is mostly grab sampling with video and single or multibeam swath bathymetry. It is surprising that this has not been used in combination with ground truthing	ME	New evidence is from reputable sources and most were obtained for impact assessments or single surveys (eg REC, pipeline surveys, marine archaeology); it is not clear if any were of repeated surveys hence giving any information about the stability of features. Some of the evidence is from surveys more than two decades ago but is still regarded as	1 / 3 Evidence team has discussed this further and with ME. Misunderstanding over evidence not used (table introduction states clearly that 'results were not available in time for inclusion into the CA as they were in the process of being collated or analysed'. Further clarity added to main text to stress definition of 'evidence not used'.	Chris	06/08/14

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			especially when the extent of the feature is being considered.		being valid (cf. the comment/procedure regarding excluding data older than 12 years).			
42	1.1	Table 3 (The Swale Estuary)	Evidence not used was from detailed benthic surveys especially for the MCZ process and using grab and camera work. As this survey was commissioned especially for this purpose then it is surprising it had not been used.	ME	See comment 19	1/3 See comments above re. misunderstanding of 'evidence not used'. Clarification provided. Further clarity added to main text.	Chris	08/08/14
43	1.1	Table 3 (North of Lundy)	Evidence D_00391 is mentioned as the source of <i>Sabellaria</i> information but this study relates to North Sea sites Inner Dowsing etc. pSAC.	ME	Check to see what Lundy supporting information was taken from that study.	1 Addressed in previous actions	James	08/08/14
44	1.0	Table 4	The 'rationale for changes in 2014' is not provided	JHS	The rationale for any changes in GMA should be in the final document.	1 Complete	Hester	13/08/14
45	1.0	Table 4	Unclear what 'recover' and 'maintain' mean. 'Maintain' reads to me at present as 'do	JHS	Spell out to Defra, with a few worked examples, what 'recover' and 'maintain' will mean for the proposed Tranche 2	1 Section 2.4 text outlines focus of 'maintain' and 'recover'. However doesn't include specific worked	Hester	13/08/14

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			nothing', ie allow everything that is going on to continue as the condition of the site is deemed to be fine. In fact there is very little information on site condition as the sites have not been monitored yet we know from scientific studies of human impacts in UK waters that various activities alter the ecology of marine sites. Hunting wildlife in particular is known to have huge ecological impacts on natural systems.		rMCZs.	examples in terms of management action, which is out of the scope of our advice.		
46	1.0	Table 4	For me, the advice to Defra is not clear on what 'recover' means.	JHS	Provide Defra with advice on what can be done to recover habitats of conservation interest, with case studies of where this has been shown to work if possible.	3 Outside scope of advice	Hester	13/08/14
47	1.0	Table 4	Where there is low confidence in the condition of a	JHS	Provide a rationale for why this is not the case if such instances occur in the final	1 & 3 GMA explanation in section 2.4 of initial advice.	Hester	13/08/14

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			feature I would advise that this should automatically trigger a recover GMA to be precautionary.		advice. Spell out clearly the process for both maintain and recover and explain that Protocol F generally requires that where vulnerability is used as a proxy for direct condition evidence then a feature should have low confidence in condition; but the 'maintain' bit is a direct consequence of the vulnerability assessment.	Further detailed explanation to be provided in published advice.		
48	1.0	Table 4	I am surprised that all of the 2013 management approaches proposed for the 11 features within the Holderness Inshore rMCZ are set to 'Maintain'. I would have thought that as there is low confidence in the condition of these features a precautionary approach would be to set 'recover' as the GMA.	JHS	Provide a rationale for why this is not the case. We know that the ecology of habitats such as those off Holderness have been fundamentally altered by fishing, yet the advice here seems to be to allow these activities to remain as they are and therefore maintain these features in an ecologically altered state. If this is the advice from Natural England then the rationale should be spelled out to Defra, or if it isn't then some statements to the contrary are also necessary.	2 / 3 Following VA will have resulted in maintain, the methodology for which will be in our published advice.  <u>Area team commented:</u> Existing management is in place to safeguard these BSH from such activities. The Holderness Inshore rMCZ boundaries are aligned with the existing Prohibited Trawl Area off the Holderness coast, which was implemented in 1999. Therefore there would not be any benthic impacts	Hester	13/08/14

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						associated through this activity. Additionally, the crustacean fisheries, which target crabs & lobster through potting, would not have a significant impact on the BSH due to small scale nature of the activity.		
49	1.0	Table 4	Particular attention is needed for the advice on feature-specific 'maintain', 'recover', 'green', 'amber' and 'red' assessments.	JHS	Provide a rationale for advice on management and current and future risks to the sites.	3 Out of scope of advice	Hester	13/08/14
50	1.0	Table 4	The main text does not make it sufficiently clear that a lack of current monitoring data should not provide an impediment to designation.	JHS	Provide a rationale for this, explaining that there is a wealth of scientific information on human impacts to UK marine species, habitats and ecosystems. Use a few detailed case studies to illustrate examples of known damaging activities.	2/3 Incorporate into description of VA in published advice (or outlined in COG). Case studies to illustrate damaging activities are outside the scope of this advice.	Hester	13/08/14
51	1.0	Table 4	There is insufficient advice to Defra about the fact that	JHS	A section is needed on future-proofing MCZs with management goals that	3 Outside the scope of this advice and falls more within	Hester	13/08/14

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			features within MCZs are bound to alter in response to the weather, hydrography, sea level rise, changes in water chemistry and so on. I fear substantial amounts of money could be spent on monitoring features that will change for reasons out with the control of local managers and that insufficient resources will be directed at alleviating pressures that can be controlled.		alleviate damaging human activities and allow nature to recover and respond naturally within the MCZs. Anything that involves monitoring the extent and status of specific habitats rings alarm bells with me as this is expensive and may be pointless if insufficient effort is placed upon effective management of damaging activities.	the scope of the conservation advice project in producing conservation advice 'packages' for sites post-designation. Share JHS comment with Defra?		
52	1.0	Table 4	Does Defra need to be advised that any industry wanting to use any rMCZ would need to carry out an EIA.	JHS	Provide Defra with this advice somewhere in the text if appropriate.	3 Out of scope.	Hester	
53	1.0	Table 4	Order of features in table.	AM	It would be easier to navigate the table if the features for each site were listed in the same order as	1 Completed. Discussed and agreed to remain as is (consistent with regional project / T1 decisions).	Leonie/ Hester	08/08/14



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					those in Table 1.			
54	1.0	Table 4	Bearing in mind that Defra will not have access to the underlying database when they receive this advice, I would advise that the final comments column of this table should be completed at the very least for Tranche 2 advice features where the 2014 proposed GMA differs from the 2012 conservation objective.	AM	Complete comments where GMA differs between 2012 and 2014.	1 Completed	Hester	13/08/14
55	1.1	Table 4  Note: ME refers to Table 4 which is the GMA, confidence in feature	Refers to the loss or irreparable damage.	ME	Need to define the timescale for 'irreparable' given that most habitats recover from most pressures.	1 Description of risk assessment taken from Annex 3 of the draft paper 'MCZ levels of evidence: Advice on when data supports a feature/site for designation from a scientific, evidence-based perspective'.	Hester	13/08/14

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		condition (Protocol F score) and feature risk assessment in Version 1.1				Authors of this draft paper to take this comment into account.		
56	1.1	Table 4 Note: ME refers to Table 4 which is the GMA, confidence in feature condition (Protocol F score) and feature risk assessment in Version 1.1.	The Risk Assessment is created by an automated system together with other information but this is not specific and the advice would benefit from more explanation.	ME	More explanation about Risk Assessment process.	1 Further text provided in Section 2.5	Hester / Sam	13/08/14
57	1.1	Table 4	Reader will not immediately see the	ME	Further links have to be given (these are	2 For published advice	Hester	01/12/14

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		Note: ME refers to Table 4 which is the GMA, confidence in feature condition (Protocol F score) and feature risk assessment in Version 1.1.	links to the vulnerability assessments combining feature sensitivity, pressures and activity matrix.		embedded in accompanying material).			
58	1.1	Table 4  Note: ME refers to Table 4 which is the GMA, confidence in feature condition (Protocol F score)	Analysis looks at existing pressures but not future, new ones although the final column in the Table 4 appears to indicate that new pressures have been included.	ME	Check the logic behind this.	3 Future risk explanation, Section 2.5	Hester / Sam	13/08/14

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		and feature risk assessment in Version 1.1.						
59	1.1	Table 4  Note: ME refers to Table 4 which is the GMA, confidence in feature condition (Protocol F score) and feature risk assessment in Version 1.1.	Annex 1 is an impressive list of the activities and the way they are likely to affect the features (HOCl, SOCl, BSH and Geological features).	ME	Check that activities do lead to pressures and also be aware that there are more reports appearing in OSPAR and in European projects which aim to provide definitive lists of activities, pressures and impacts (eg ODEMM, DEVOTES, KnowSeas).	3 Future risk explanation, Section 2.5	Hester / Sam	13/08/14
60	1.1	Table 4 (The Swale Estuary)	NE should exercise caution and ensure that the IQI is relevant for this	ME	Similar issue for smelt ( <i>Osmerus</i> ). The future risk is unknown – as the analysis does not predict	3 Future risk explanation, Section 2.5	Hester / Sam	13/08/14

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		Note: ME refers to Table 4 which is the GMA, confidence in feature condition (Protocol F score) and feature risk assessment in Version 1.1.	particular area and this region of an estuary. For mussel beds the aim is to recover but with low confidence and therefore current high risk – it is not clear what the reason for this is or whether the pressures are likely to change. Despite this, the future risk is moderate given no proposed developments – the SNCB need to be aware of raising non-issues merely to reject them.		or incorporate new activities (as indicated in the preamble to 2.4) then why raise this? It could be raised for all areas and all features.			
61	1.1	Table 4 (North of Lundy)  Note: ME refers to Table 4 which is	Change for circalittoral rock and coarse sediment from GMA maintain to recover with low confidence but high current and future	ME	This needs checking for this and the other sites. Does this show the uncertainty in the automated calculation of risk, etc.?	1 / 3 Examples checked. Existing results and commentary are correct.  Expert judgement reduced the high/mod sensitivity of the subtidal sand feature to	Hester	13/08/14

No.	Advice document version	Section / Table	Comment	From who?	Reviewer proposed action	Natural England action (1,2 or 3 – see above)	Action owner	Date completed
		the GMA, confidence in feature condition (Protocol F score) and feature risk assessment in Version 1.1.	risk because of benthic trawling and dredging (presumably this was written after the Atlantic Array OWF proposal was cancelled). In contrast, subtidal sand stays at GMA maintain with low current risk but with a high future risk. One cannot see why (a) the future risk should change, and (b) why the risk for this habitat is not at the same risk level from fishing as other BSH at this site.			low as evidence that in a high energy environment. It was determined that subtidal sand behaves differently to the other two features which do have a recover GMA and are more sensitive to the pressure from fishing activity.  Risk narratives also checked. See section 2.5 in advice document for explanation as to how risk narratives determined.		
62	1.1	Table 4 (Holderness Inshore)  Note: ME	All features remain as GMA maintain with low scientific confidence and low present risk	ME	Where a high future risk is identified the narrative disagrees with it – the features are sensitive to pressures but the reader	3 In this example expert judgement has been applied by the Area Team to state that the high future risk is not likely to be	Hester / Sam	13/08/14

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		refers to Table 4 which is the GMA, confidence in feature condition (Protocol F score) and feature risk assessment in Version 1.1.	assessment but the future risk is high, moderate or unknown.		cannot see the evidence for the increased pressures.	realised.		
63	1.0	Table 5	It appears that work on the 'Risk narratives' is incomplete.	JHS	Complete work on risk narratives. If time is too short for that, prioritise those where the current risk and future risk has changed.	1 Clearer explanation re risk narratives provided in initial advice document Section 2.5. Including explanation for why current and future risk might change.	Hester	13/08/14
64	1.0	Table 5	No explanation as to why perceived risks alter from now and into the future	JHS	Provide explanatory text for risks, eg why North Lundy is at risk from the use of mobile demersal gear	1 Text provided in initial advice document as to how future risk can be higher than current risk.	Hester	13/08/14
65	1.0	Table 5	The advice on Holderness Inshore	JHS	This is clearly confusing and needs to be	1 Issues investigated with	Hester	13/08/14

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			features conflicts dramatically within the Table about risks to features		addressed in an objective manner that is consistent within and between sites.	local team and advice document (Table 4) updated accordingly.		
66	1.0	Table 5	The risk narrative needs to be completed for all future red risks, particularly where either the future risk level or cause differs from the current risk level or cause eg Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds moderate energy circalittoral rocks.	AM	Complete missing risk narratives.  For Bembridge subtidal mud the level of risk stated in risk narrative and the risk assessment columns differs.  Dover to Folkestone the red current risk assessment narrative has not been completed.	1 Risk narratives reviewed and updated.	Hester	13/08/14
67	1.1	Table 5  Note: ME refers to Table 5 which is the 'Feature data sufficiency assessment'	Table 5 shows where the information and outputs from the previous tables are included although there are improvements needed to the table.	ME	The Q1 and Q2 references need to be clarified given the columns for Q1a–c and Q2a–b – does this suggest a composite question created in the mind of the reader?	1 Tables reorganised and additional explanation provided in introduction to make them 'stand-alone'.	Chris	07/08/14



No.	Advice document version	Section / Table	Comment	From who?	Reviewer proposed action	Natural England action (1,2 or 3 – see above)	Action owner	Date completed
		(Table 7 in v 1.0)						
68	1.1	Table 5 Note: ME refers to Table 5 which is the 'Feature data sufficiency assessment' (Table 7 in v 1.0)	There is the need to clarify the use of N/A (not applicable) from 'not assessed' as indicated in the column. It is assumed here that N/A is not applicable but there needs to be explanation indicating why this is the case for the entries. Check that N/A is used consistently throughout the table.	ME	Clarify usage of N/A	1 Tables reorganised and additional explanation provided in introduction to make them 'stand-alone'.	Chris	07/08/14
69	1.1	Table 5 Note: ME refers to Table 5 which is the 'Feature data sufficiency assessment'	As a general comment linking to the management of the sites, there is the need to indicate the means of managing the site in its entirety rather than focusing on its component	ME		3 Approach to advice is currently feature-specific. ME view noted.	Hester	13/08/14

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		ent' (Table 7 in v 1.0)	parts.					
70	1.0	Table 5 (The Needles)	The red risk narrative for several of the features eg subtidal coarse sediment states that 'future moorings would be regulated'.	AM	Check whether we know this is the case in which case the text is fine, or if it's actually that we would advise that future moorings be regulated, in which case the text should be altered as we don't make the management decision.	1 On review these features were 'moderate future risk' therefore no narrative required.	Hester	13/08/14
71	1.1	Table 5 (Swale Estuary)  Note: ME refers to Table 5 which is the 'Feature data sufficiency assessment' (Table 7 in v 1.0)	The reader can follow the logic across the columns to some extent but there is the need to explain this further for the lay reader.	ME	The preamble to the section requires further stand-alone instructions.	1 Tables reorganised and additional explanation provided in introduction to make them 'stand-alone'.	Chris	07/08/14
72	1.1	Table 5 (Swale	The Swale Estuary appears to have a	ME	Check whether this devalues the designation	1 Completed	Chris	06/08/14

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		Estuary)  Note: ME refers to Table 5 which is the 'Feature data sufficiency assessment' (Table 7 in v 1.0)	focus on the low energy infralittoral rock, the edible oyster and the cucumber smelt <i>Osmerus</i> of which the oyster is at a high risk of damage. Following the comment above, it is not understood why <i>Osmerus</i> should be N/A for several aspects.		of the site.			
73	1.1	Table 5 (Swale Estuary)  Note: ME refers to Table 5 which is the 'Feature data sufficiency assessment'	For clarification, there is the need to emphasise that there is not double-counting in the 'low energy infralittoral rock' and 'estuarine rock habitats'.	ME	At present these have different entries but NE should consider the logic in such cases.	1 Evidence checked: confidences differ therefore remain as is. No further action required.	Chris	06/08/14

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		ent' (Table 7 in v 1.0)						
74	1.1	Table 5 (Swale Estuary)  Note: ME refers to Table 5 which is the 'Feature data sufficiency assessment' (Table 7 in v 1.0)	Many of the columns/questions have the entry 'no' then NE should determine whether this will call into question the value / relevance / dependability of the site designation.	ME		3 The data sufficiency process itself addresses this issue in part. Most of the Swale features come out at 'Yes' for Question 1 (most occurrences of 'No' relate to parent feature column) which suggests better confidence. No action required.	Chris	08/08/14
75	1.1	Table 5 (North of Lundy)  Note: ME refers to Table 5 which is the 'Feature data sufficiency	The entries defend the choice of features and the confidence in their presence and extent, that they fill a 'big' gap in the MPA network. However, not all entries which have respective 'yes' answers lead to the	ME	Provide explanation for this.	1 Possible misunderstanding of the sufficiency process. The N/As are due to Question 1 having a 'yes' answer and therefore don't move to Question 2. Should be resolved through additional explanation of sufficiency criteria in table introduction.  Same issue as picked up by	Chris	06/08/14.

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		assessment' (Table 7 in v 1.0)	conclusion that the feature fills both criteria together and is at low risk of damage, hence a N/A entry.			AM. Included in previous actions.		
76	1.1	Table 5 (North of Lundy)  Note: ME refers to Table 5 which is the 'Feature data sufficiency assessment' (Table 7 in v 1.0)	This site apparently is defendably designated for its moderate energy circalittoral rock, subtidal coarse sand and subtidal sand.	ME	NE should consider if that is the appropriate conclusion to be reached from the table.	1 Evidence checked and agreed no further action required.	Chris	06/08/14.
77	1.1	Table 5 (Holderness Inshore)  Note: ME	This shows confidence in the presence and extent for some of the HOCl and BSH but	ME	There needs to be some commentary regarding the overall conclusions for the site and especially what it brings to the network.	1 /3 Following further discussion in internal review call, this has largely been addressed through additional work / comments provided by	Chris	08/08/14

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		refers to Table 5 which is the 'Feature data sufficiency assessment' (Table 7 in v 1.0)	none of the features are determined as filling a 'big' gap in the MPA network and some are at risk of damage.			Evidence team in Site commentary table.		
78	1.0	Table 6	I found Table 6 odd as it attempts to be all-encompassing but it does not help the uninformed reader distinguish between major and inconsequential issues such as dredging maerl vs. walking a dog on the adjacent foreshore.	JHS	A short section of text before the table setting out what sorts of activities have been shown to be very damaging to marine life because of the wide area they affect and the level of destruction caused, vs. other activities that are much more benign due to their lower impact and smaller footprint. I worry that dog walkers and sailors might be unnecessarily against these rMCZs whereas in fact if the rMCZs are managed properly these and other sections of society would benefit enormously. Similarly wind	1 / 3 We need to be clearer what future risk was intended to do, but setting out the impacts of the activities and types of management possible is out with the scope of the advice.  Future risk text in Section 2.5 reviewed and updated.	Sam /Hester	13/08/14

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					farms may be compatible in rMCZs whereas aggregate dredging, sewage sludge dumping or beam trawling would not be.			
79	1.0	Table 6	In places it appears there is no perceived future risk to features.	JHS	Insert a caveat explaining that some activities will be wholly incompatible with nature conservation within MCZs and refer to the scientific evidence that others are more benign.	3 Advice document updated with more background to future risk rationale and methodology.	Hester/ Sam	13/08/14
80	1.0	Table 6	Are all the things listed relevant?	JHS	Remove any extraneous material	1 Trigger table moved to annex but no further amendments made to comments.	Hester	13/08/14
81	1.0	Table 6	Are blue mussel reefs missing?	JHS	If features are missing that should be listed, list them.	1 As above	Hester	13/08/14
82	1.0	Table 6	It is not clear to me why 'Subtidal coarse sediment' would not continue to be at high future risk to activities to which it shows current high risk.	JHS	Please attempt an explanation for this in the risk assessment.	1 Explanation provided in advice for why it is possible for future risk to be higher than current risk.	Hester	13/08/14
83	1.0	Table 6	Justification for inclusion of table. If the risk narratives in Table 5 were	AM	Publish Table 6 separately alongside other supplementary	1 Done	Sam / Hester	13/08/14

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			completed the added value of Table 6 in this document is unclear.		information.			
84	1.1	Table 6 Note: ME refers to Table 6 which is the 'Site data sufficiency assessment' (Table 8 in v 1.0)	This table is arguably the most important part of the analysis and will be used by those who will not go through all the preceding analysis.	ME	Table needs more explanation and help for the reader in its interpretation to avoid it being misinterpreted.	1/2 Tables (now 9, 10 in initial advice) have been reorganised into two tables and further explanations added to introduction.	Chris	08/08/14
85	1.1	Table 6 Note: ME refers to Table 6 which is the 'Site data sufficiency assessment' (Table 8 in v 1.0)	There is no indication on the table of whether there should be a threshold for the % of the site meeting the feature sufficiency assessment or the % overlap with any SAC.	ME	Include explanation with table.	1 Tables (now 9,10 in initial advice) have been reorganised into two tables and further explanations added to introduction	Chris	08/08/14
86	1.0	Table 7	In cases where the	JHS	Insert line or two of text	1 / 2	Hester	



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			rMCZs do not appear to plug a big gap Defra may need guidance on what it is about each site that makes it especially important.		that clearly says what each rMCZ is particularly important for. This may help Defra with its decision making.	Following conversation with AM, SK, CP & LR on 06/08/14 agreed that this will not be done for initial advice but we will flag the existence of Annex 5 of 2012 advice when introducing the table. In formal advice, we will consider inclusion of text regarding the wider ecological importance of each site in the site summary documents, if done these should be informed by Annex 5 of the 2012 advice, big gap analysis and 'site importance spreadsheet'. Completed for initial advice NB: Due to site analysis rather than feature analysis of Annex 5, this has been referenced in introduction to Table 6.	/Area Teams	
87	1.0	Table 7	At present it is not easy to find where the evidence for <u>live</u> oysters is although they presumably occur in the shallow subtidal of The Swale Estuary.	JHS	In instances where one feature fills a major gap and underpins the reason for including a site in Tranche 2 then it would be helpful to Defra if that evidence was very clearly spelled out and the data	1 / 2 Oysters are commercially sensitive species therefore not mapped. Other comment links to issue 85 above: consider elaborating in site summary table to include more information	Chris	08/08/14

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					source easily cross-checked.	from final column in JNCC big gaps paper about which features are specifically relevant. Map introduction clarified re. oysters. Further action to be addressed in above actions.		
88	1.0	Table 7	Consistency in use of <i>N/A</i> and <i>Not Assessed</i> . Not made clear in table if they have the same meaning.	AM	If they have the same meaning, use a single term throughout.  In the column for Q2a all of the N/As should be 'No' for consistency throughout.	1 / 3 Discussed in internal review start-up call. They do not have the same meaning and require clarification in table introduction. Definitions provided in Table introduction. Second part of comment is misunderstanding. These instances of N/A are suitable as they do not require Question 2 to be applied.	Leonie	08/08/14
89	1.0	Table 7	In the column headed 'Outcome from Question 1' it's not clear what the yes response refers to.	AM	Column might be better titled something along the lines of 'Sufficient data to support designation'.	1 Tables reorganised and additional explanation provided	Chris	08/08/14
90	1.0	Table 8	I found the Q2	JHS	The resulting percentages	1	Chris	08/08/14

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			portion of Table 8 difficult to interpret; it gives the impression that some sites are much more data sufficient than others (eg 100% for North of Lundy which is not a well-studied area of seabed, compared with 0.79% of Beach Head, which is). These discrepancies seem to be down to whether point data or polygon data were used.		should be used with caution My advice is that if they don't help Defra then Q1 and Q2 columns from this table could be removed or text inserted above the table to allow Defra staff know how to interpret and use these data.	Tables reorganised and additional explanation provided.		
91	1.0	Table 8	There appears to be a discrepancy between Tables 7 and 8 for the Lundy North 'big gap' analysis	JHS	Address this as Table 7 says it fills a big gap, Table 8 says maybe it does.	1 This relates to the difference between a feature gap and a big gap; suggest addition of text to top of table explaining or referring to JNCC definition of 'big gap' at site level.  Side issue that sufficiency guidance Chart 1 is actually incorrect – should say gap not big gap when referring to individual features – ideally need to action before	Chris	08/08/14

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						final version is published. CP to speak to JNCC.		
92	1.0	Table 8	The heading of the column for Q2 does not clearly explain the information in the column.	AM	Retitle something along the lines of 'Proportion of the site covered by features with sufficient evidence to support designation'.	1 Amended with other Table 8 amendments as above.	Chris	08/08/14
93	1.0	Table 8 (The Needles and Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds)	It is not clear how the assessment against Q3 was obtained. Chart 2 in MCZ Levels of Evidence: advice on when data supports a feature/site for designation from a scientific, evidence-based perspective suggests that there should only be a 'Yes' here if the response to Q2a in Table 7 is also 'Yes'. For both the above sites Q2a has not been assessed, though if it had been the answer would be 'Yes' for features on both sites. The	AM	The issue appears to lie with Table 7 where, for features assessed as filling gaps in the network, Q2a should be completed as this is the information needed in Table 8. Otherwise it's up to the reader to work it out for themselves for each feature.	1 / 3 Discussed in internal review start-up call. Requires further clarification in Table introduction, but information in tables is correct.	Chris	08/08/14

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			information in Q3 for each of these sites appears to be correct but does not flow easily from Table 7.					
94	1.1	Confidence assessment – The Swale Estuary	Rationale for considering this as an estuary is still not clear – it is a channel around the Isle of Sheppey with adjacent creeks and so would not be expected to have all the features of an estuary.	ME		3 This site and the name was proposed by the regional MCZ project (Balanced Seas) and therefore we are not in a position to change the name.	Emily	13/08/14
95	1.1	Confidence assessment – The Swale Estuary	Including the smelt ( <i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> ) as a point record is misleading especially where the points are at the outer/lower estuary sites whereas the important habitats for the fish are the adjacent creeks as spawning areas.	ME		1 Comment added to Table 1: although evidence to suggest presence in site we do not have evidence to suggest how the species is using the site.	Ross	08/08/16
96	1.1	Confiden	It is of note that	ME	Indicate exclusion of	1 / 2	Leonie	08/08/14

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		ce assessment – The Swale Estuary	<i>Sabellaria</i> was included originally but has now, presumably, been excluded; it would have been present subtidally if at all. It would be good to indicate on Table 1 that a feature is now discounted and excluded from the Annex 2 maps.		feature (see comment 8)	<i>Sabellaria</i> excluded from map as no confidence in presence or extent of the feature. Clarification of introduction to Maps required around no confidence features. Details added to map introduction.	/ Andy	
97	1.1	Confidence assessment – North of Lundy	In Table 1 give a clear indication if a feature is not being considered further.	ME	As with all sites, there is the need to indicate if the feature was looked for and not found or whether it was not looked for, eg subtidal mixed sediments.	3 Beyond scope of our advice given time constraints. Evidence team agreed no further action necessary.	Chris	08/08/14
98	1.1	Confidence assessment – North of Lundy	The Ross worm <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> has low confidence in presence and extent. It is not expected in this area although perhaps <i>S alveolata</i> could be present.	ME		1 Checked by evidence team: evidence appears correct. No change necessary.	Chris	06/08/14.
99	1.1	Confidence assessment – North of	There is an improvement in confidence for cirralittoral rock and subtidal sand	ME	Subtidal sand has a comment that expert judgement is used. This is acceptable as long as the available evidence and	3 No response required		08/08/14

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		Lundy	because of new information.		thought process is provided and supported.			
100	1.1	Confidence assessment – North of Lundy	Figure 32 (Annex 2) suggests that both <i>Sabellaria</i> and Black seabream are features recommended for designation – is this acceptable as neither records nor analysis is particularly defensible? The map shows a single site for the fish and large areas for the worm – neither appear to be accurate representations of the species distribution.	ME		1 Needs to be dealt with through wording in the section introducing the maps, explaining what they show / don't show. The meaning of 'recommended for designation' needs to be explained. As per previous comments / actions. GI have clarified map introductions.	Chris	07/08/14
101	1.1	Confidence assessment – Holderness Inshore	Map detail.	ME	As with perhaps most sites, the current map in the initial advice report for Holderness Inshore, does not show or allow to be interrogated the heterogeneity in the site, eg the terminal moraine area which creates a changed hydrodynamic	3 The features mentioned in the proposed action column appear to fall outside the feature mapping requirements, and beyond the scope of our advice.	Andy	13/08/14

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					and sedimentary regime is not shown in detail although it does appear on marine charts. In addition, the map does not appear to include the beach areas. It is suggested that in Annex 2 all maps are given as landscape at A4 size.			
102	1.1	Confidence assessment – Holderne ss Inshore	Confidence in features and use of additional data.	ME	Change in confidence of intertidal mixed sediments from high for presence and moderate for extent too low for both. This could be increased with easily available evidence. This BSH has been replaced by intertidal sand and muddy sand with higher confidence (see below). For many BSH and HOCl at this site, there appears to be additional extensive evidence but this has not been used to increase the confidence in the presence or extent of the feature subtidal coarse sand but for subtidal sand the additional information has increased confidence	1 No further data available therefore remains as is. Evidence team agree no further action necessary	Chris	06/08/14.



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					from low/low to high/moderate, thus showing the high value of the additional data.			
103	1.1	Confidence assessment – Holderness Inshore	Peat and clay exposure and <i>Sabellaria</i> were low in confidence for both presence and extent and are still described as this. One would have expected that the further information would have increased confidence even if showing that the features are not present or extensive.	ME	Check that it is emphasised that the confidence refers to the feature being present and its extent rather than the confidence in the categorisation of present/absent and extensive/sparse.	1 Correct information is stated in advice.	Chris	06/08/14
104	1.1	Confidence assessment – Holderness Inshore	Check the designation (as a geological feature) of Spurn Head (Point?) subtidal features.	ME	This has a high confidence on presence and low on the extent – why the latter classification? Logically, if there is high confidence in its presence as it is a geological feature then there should be high confidence in its extent.	3 Evidence team discussed. Do not agree with deduction on extent. Agreed no further action possible / required.	Chris	06/08/14
105	1.1	Confidence assessment –	High energy circalittoral rock and moderate energy circalittoral rock are	ME	Together with the BSH of subtidal mud, subtidal mixed sediments, all of this reflects patchy and	2 Evidence team discussed. Information to be passed to Area teams for potential	Chris / Area Teams	

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		Holderne ss Inshore	supported by a long comment under the 2014 Comments column regarding limited data and the influence of anthropogenic activity (possibly with unnatural hard substrata). There is a realistic description of a mosaic on an eroding sedimentary coastline but this may be implying or underestimating the extent and importance of the moraine material (unless this has been included in Spurn Point – it needs mentioning).		mixed sediments. Check if the designations are reflecting that mosaic and patchy nature.	incorporation into SADs.		
106	1.1	Section 2.4 (Geological Features)	These features need attention because of their unique structure and/or because of their dominant role in local processes. At present, this does not come out as	ME	At present the assessment of the geological features reads as an 'expert judgement' assessment, especially of the risks to the site. Ensure that despite this the conclusions are defensible. For these	1 Text on geological assessment provided in Section 2.4	Hester	13/08/14

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			strongly as it should, eg for Spurn Head in the Holderness Inshore site whose importance is partly for the site but mostly for maintaining the coherence of the Humber European Marine Site (outside or overlapping very slightly with the Holderness Inshore MCZ area).		areas to change the GMA from maintain to recover will require evidence of actual impacts.			
107	1.1	Section 2.4 (Climate change)	The comments in the advice are probably premature given that at the time this advice is issued publicly then the findings of the current UK MCCIP activities will be released regarding the impact of climate change on MPA designation, effectiveness and connectivity, and on the implementation of the EU Marine Strategy Framework	ME	It is important that MCCIP learns from the MCZ process and vice versa.	3 Comments noted; however out of the scope of Natural England's advice.	Hester	13/08/14

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			Directive (each being subject to a detailed review).					
108	1.1	Section 2.4 (West of Walney)	Re. the co-location complex – it makes sense to treat these as a single site but this needs rules defining.	ME	Be clear whether the combined site behaves as a single site.	3 Advice provided on three separate sites.	Hester	13/08/14
109	1.1	Section 2.4 (Features with no confidence in presence or extent)	As anecdotal evidence is avoided in most places, NE has to be aware of double standards. It is puzzling that for one of these features (subtidal mixed sands), drop-down video evidence is awaited whereas it is this type of evidence that appears to have been excluded as new evidence for many sites. The logic of including it and the way ahead seems acceptable but again it may be regarded as not following the protocols.	ME	Features which have not been proved to be at a site, despite anecdotal evidence, should be included only with extreme caution. This is especially a problem with a mobile species and may leave NE open to a charge of including charismatic species based on poor evidence. It is emphasised that NE should exercise caution in progressing these cases especially if features elsewhere have been excluded on similar grounds.	1 Comments noted. Text provided in this section of the advice to highlight the issue.	Hester	13/08/14

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			The cases of the stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis</i> ) and undulate ray ( <i>Raja undulata</i> ) are more difficult.					
110	1.1	Section 2.4 (Triggering activities for future high risk)	The proviso is emphasised that an activity does not necessarily lead to a pressure. Although Annex 1, Table A1.1 is very comprehensive and gives activities (liable to affect a HOCl, BSH or SOCl) but it would be better to indicate the relevant pressures from those activities. An activity does not necessarily lead to a pressure if successful mitigation is employed. Table A1.1 allows the likely activity-pressure-habitat-impact links to be made but in the present form it relies on expert	ME	NE should emphasise the site specificity of the activity-pressure-habitat-impact links especially as the frequency, duration and extent of a pressure differs with area. There is the need for a robust system which objectively tackles this problem.	3 Outwith scope of the advice	Hester / Sam	13/08/14

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			judgement to link Table A1.1 and Table 4 information. It is recollected that the Net Gain regional MCZ project created software (PISA, PRISM etc) to carry out this task so it has to be discussed whether expert judgement and a subjective approach are the most suitable and defensible approach.					
111	1.1	General	The advice needs a 'Methods' section. At the moment, descriptions of the methods used are interspersed in the introduction and the results sections and this is confusing.	PB	Include 'Methods' section and ultimately 'Executive Summary' and either a 'Discussion' or 'Conclusions' section, but these could await our formal advice. (See comment 3)	1 / 2 Executive summary produced and introduction modified to clarify that this is summary advice and full methodology will follow in the published advice. Notes to support interpretation of the summary advice have been collated and moved to the start of each section.	Chris / Hester	13/08/14 (clarification)
112	1.1	General	Notwithstanding the nature of this 'pre-consultation advice', there needs to be	PB	Include narrative explaining what each table is for and how they relate to each other. In particular	1 Additional clarification added to table introductions	Chris	07/08/14

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			more narrative to guide the reader through the document and provide context to each of these tables.		the purpose of Tables 5 and 6, beyond what is already provided by Tables 1 and 4, is currently not clear			
113	1.1	General	Ordering of the sites. Presumably based on geography but is not intuitive, making cross-referencing between tables difficult.	PB	A possible solution would be to include a numeric code (which could be included in the site name field to avoid the need for an additional column), and an appendix which lists all sites against their code (see comment 7).	1 / 2 Agreed to retain current sequence but ensure VA tables follow evidence tables. Further information will be provided in published advice.	Leonie / Hester	08/08/14
114	1.1	General	Check the way references are cited and footnotes throughout. Sometimes the papers are cited in plain text, other times in italics, and several footnotes are missing.	PB	In general it would be best to cite references correctly as per MCZ Protocol C, and include a list of references at the end of the document, even if the references are to web addresses.	1 / 2 All footnotes and references within our initial advice have been checked and are now consistent. A full reference list will be produced for our published advice in the autumn.	Emily	08/08/14 & 17/10/2014
115	1.1	General	Navigation between tables etc. The supporting information that underpins the tables is embedded in a range of workbooks, which themselves	PB	I would like assurance that the documentation of these files is sufficient to enable data to be found or decisions to be tracked in the future.	1 Evidence-specific response: our underlying spreadsheets, QA and audit trail should provide this assurance. In addition we are attempting to add to comments in tables and	Chris/ Leonie	08/08/14

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			contain multiple spreadsheets. This makes finding the information that underpins particular decisions difficult, and it seems to currently require someone intimately involved in the process to navigate the supporting files (eg I had to be sent additional data extracts to investigate GMA assessments).			spreadsheet to make them 'stand-alone' in view of other comments.		
116	1.1	General	Concern about the plethora of supporting protocols and guidance notes that now underpin this advice. This makes understanding what has been done difficult as the reader needs to constantly cross-reference other documents.	PB	For the final report, the methods need to be sufficiently comprehensive for the reader to understand what has been done, with cross-referencing only used as a last resort (eg to link to reference information or to provide extra detail).	2 A detailed methodology will be produced for our published advice in the autumn	Chris/ Hester	
117	1.1	General	Please add a glossary of acronyms used.	PB		2 A list of acronyms will be produced for our published	Emily	17/10/2014



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						advice in the autumn		
118	1.1	Contents List	Please include a title for Annex 1 (if it is retained).	PB		1 A title has been produced for Annex 1	Emily	08/08/14
119	1.1	Contents List	Remove asterisk from 'Table 5 Feature data sufficiency assessment'	PB		1 The asterisk has been removed from the table name.	Emily	08/08/14
120	1.1	Introduction	The 'introduction' is currently both an introduction and an overview of methods used (especially in Section 1.2).	PB	I would prefer to see these separated out (Comment 110).	2 The Introduction and Methods will be separated out for our published advice in the autumn	Emily	17/10/2014
121	1.1	Introduction	Please add more context on why we are providing advice on these particular MCZs.	PB	Include narrative – where did the 21 rMCZs come from, and what led to us deciding to offer further advice on nine MCZs designated in 2013?	2 Defra is aware of the source of the sites/features, but explanation with link to published 'gap analysis' will be provided in our published advice.	Sam	
122	1.1	Section 1.2	Include narrative for datasets and explain 'Data not used'	PB	Describe how datasets analysed for this advice were identified. In addition, this section refers to 'Data not used' (Table 3), which reads oddly as inevitably there's a huge amount of data that weren't used. Please be more specific about what this relates to (eg 'potentially relevant	1 Explained 'Evidence not used' in table introduction and introductory text.	Leonie	08/08/14

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					data obtained too late for evaluation').			
123	1.1	Section 1.5	The 'contents' of this advice would benefit from increased narrative to explain the purpose / significance of each of the tables and the relationship between them (as mentioned at point 2).	PB	See comment 111	1 / 2 Key links and further explanation in table introductions provided for initial advice. Further improvements are in process for published advice.	Chris / Hester	08/08/14
124	1.1	General	'Data' are plural, never singular.	PB	See comment 17	1 / 2 See comment 17. This has been checked and revised in our initial advice	Emily / proof readers	11/08/14
125	1.1	Table 1	Column headings	PB	Suggest '(see Table 2)' and '(see Table 3)' respectively be added to the last two columns to explain what these references relate to.	1 Completed and added to Table 1 introduction	Leonie	08/08/14
126	1.1	Table 1	Currently, in some instances changes have occurred for no apparent reason. For example 'The Swale Estuary, Low energy infralittoral rock' has moved from low confidence to 'no confidence', without any	PB	In the interests of transparency, we need comments to explain (potentially all) cases where the confidence of presence or extent has changed between 2012 and 2014. I suggest this is particularly important where the confidence has declined (all such	1 / 2 Clarity provided where highlighted for initial advice. Comments to be checked to ensure they stand alone for published advice.	Ross / James	08/08/14 (initial)

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			comment or data sources being listed. I also could not find an explanation for all changes in supporting spreadsheets, so these need further checking.		instances should include an explanation).			
127	1.1	Table 1	This table would benefit from a supporting narrative that provided an overview of the main factors that have led to changes in confidence levels.	PB	Also include specific consideration of the impact of time on the 6- and 12-year thresholds applied to mobile features – how often has our confidence declined simply because of the time this whole process has taken?	2 Additional detail to be added in published advice	Chris	
128	1.1	Table 3	Further explanation around table.	PB	Please include an overview of the number of sites and features these additional evidence sources relate to. Ideally, it would be good to also provide an indication of how many of our current assessments that were based on weak evidence (and therefore given low / no confidence) could benefit from these additional sources.	2	James / Ross	

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129	1.1	Section 2.4	Explain change between CO and GMA.	PB	Please explain the relationship between 'GMA' and 'conservation objectives' and why there has been a change (see comment 5).	1 Explanation provided	Hester	13/08/14
130	1.1	Section 2.4	The references and footnotes go awry in this section. Eg there is no entry for footnote 12 next to ('Protocol F score') and 'MCZ levels of evidence: Advice on when data supports a ...' is labelled '1' without a footnote.	PB	Fix references/footnotes. Need to settle on a style for these titles – italics or not?	1 The footnotes and references have been checked and are now consistent in our initial advice.	Emily	08/08/14
131	1.1	Section 2.4	I followed the link provided at the bottom of p.82, and this took me to a page on Annex I reefs, not MB0102 ( <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1448">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1448</a> )	PB	Check hyperlink	1 The hyperlink has been corrected in our initial advice	Emily	08/08/14
132	1.1	Section 2.4 (Utopia, p. 146)	Utopia, Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities: We state that the	PB	This is unsatisfactory in terms of communicating a reason to stakeholders, and in terms of our own understanding: what	1 Area Team reviewed the decision made in 2012 to put the GMA as maintain and felt that due to the team	Hester/ area team	

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			rationale for GMA change to recover is given as 'Automated VA in 2014 has resulted in 'recover and no local knowledge to advise otherwise'.		aspect of the automated VA was different between 2012 and 2014, which led to this change? I tried to investigate this further through the underpinning spreadsheets but couldn't determine this for myself.	not having significant local knowledge of the site that they would follow the automated vulnerability assessment process which states low exposure but high sensitivity which returns a recover GMA. There may also be trawling in the area which would also reinforce the recover GMA.		
133	1.1	Section 2.4	Description of current and future risk.	PB	Please provide a clear description of what the 'current' and 'future' risk assessments are for – what are they seeking to inform or influence?	1 Explanation of current and future risk provided	Hester/ Sam	13/08/14
134	1.1	Section 2.4	Concerns about the interpretation and consistency of application of the 'current risk' and 'future risk' assessments and their associated narratives.  From the description on p.82 and the missing footnote	PB	Since no formal protocol underpins these 'risk assessments' we need to be very clear about their basis and their internal QA to achieve consistency.	1 Explanation of current and future risk provided, along with methodology. QA followed internal standards (area team senior advisers, sector specialists). Narratives have been further checked by section coordinator and revised with area teams where appropriate.	Hester/ Sam	13/08/14

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			<p>reference of 'MCS levels of evidence...' it wasn't clear to me whether or not there is a more thorough description of how these risk assessments are carried out, so that they can be done consistently. My concern regarding lack of consistency is due to the types of comment entered and their apparent influence on the risk assessments. For example:</p> <p>(i) p. 87, the 'current risk narrative' in row 1 for blue mussel beds and the 'future risk narrative' in row 3 for sheltered muddy gravels are very similar: both seem to be about</p>					

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			<p>the future and both suggest that we are unaware of any developments. Yet one is a current risk, one is a future risk and one seems to have led to a future risk assessment as moderate (despite potential concerns about management on private grounds), while the other has led to a future risk assessment as high.</p> <p>(ii) p. 99, the narrative for current and future risks are duplicated, yet the descriptions for what each of these means (p.82) suggest that they should refer to rather different things.</p> <p>(iii) The column</p>					

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			heading 'Future Risk Narrative' seems to imply that this is only for situations where Natural England disagrees with a 'high' automated assessment, yet sometimes the comments do represent a disagreement, on other occasions they don't (eg comments on p. 100 for Norris to Ryde seagrass beds).					
135	1.1	Section 2.4	The Conservation Objectives protocol (Protocol I) requires 10% of the assessments to have been through QA.	PB	Check that they have been QAed	1 / 2 Protocol I was used in 2013 and referred to assessing 'certainty in conservation objectives', which was not part of the 2014/Tranche 2 process.	Hester	13/08/14
136	1.1	Section 2.4.1	'Additional considerations' and climate change	PB	'Additional considerations' needs to be introduced in the introduction / methods section. The climate	1/ 2 For our initial advice the information included within	Emily/ Hester	08/08/14 &17/10/14



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			sections.		change section doesn't fit well here at all, as it's not about results. It would be better in a methods section.	the 'additional considerations' section has been moved to before Table 4. For our published advice in the autumn, it will be included within the methods section. Update – Descriptions of additional considerations now described in the methods section (Section 3.2.5) and climate change impacts are described in the methods section (Section 3.2.6).		
137	1.1	Section 2.4	There's an obscure reference to 'the geology specialist providing a document' (p.202).	PB	Provide a proper reference and link to this.	1 This section has been rewritten and the reference removed	Hester	13/08/14
138	1.1	Section 2.4.3	Suggests this would be better combined with the other methodological aspects on p. 82 (which themselves would be better in a	PB	Combine with method section and check references/footnotes.	1 / 2 This section has been moved to the explanatory text before the Risk Table in our initial advice. For our published advice in the autumn, it will be included within the methods section. The footnotes and	Emily/ Hester	08/08/14 & 17/10/14

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			'methods' section). Also please check footnotes and references here.			references will be checked prior to our advice being submitted to Defra. Update: The description of activities triggering high risk is now included within the methods section (Section 3.3.3).		
139	1.1	Section 2.5	Justification for tables needed.	PB	Please provide more explanation on what Tables 5 and 6 are for – what are they seeking to influence / inform? How do they relate to Tables 1 and 4, if at all?	1 Table introduction improved	Chris	07/08/14
140	1.1	Section 2.5	p.206, second paragraph: 'This question utilises information from JNCC work on ... "big gaps"...'	PB	What question does this refer to – Q1 or Q2? This is also confusing in Table 5.	1 Addressed in table introductions	Chris	07/08/14
141	1.1	Table 5	The 'does feature fill a gap' column is in a confusing position in the table (implying that it's part of the sequence in moving from Q1 to Q2).	PB	Move this in front of Q1.	3 As this column refers specifically to Q2 of the sufficiency analysis moving this column to start of Q1 will likely increase confusion as gaps only considered in Q2. No further action required.	James	08/08/14
142	1.1	Table 5	It would be good to make explicit the	PB		1 Addressed in table	Chris	07/08/14

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			links between this table and the ones that come before (eg Q2b is 'Yes' if either current or future risk in Table 4 is assessed as high).			introduction		
143	1.1	Table 6	This table needs more explanation in terms of what the columns are testing and what the significance of the numbers is. For example, why is Beachy Head West being proposed when apparently only 0.79% of the site contains features of interest? (though presumably in this case point data indicates a much higher representation?).	PB		1 Addressed through amendment of Data sufficiency tables / site commentary table and improved table introductions	Chris / Angela	08/08/14
144	1.1	Table 6	As discussed in our	PB	Separate table for	1	Chris	07/0814

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			teleconference, I think the 'additional comments from Natural England' column ought to be split out into another table, since it does not relate well to the other data in this table, and the information underpinning our assessment of site importance should be included. At the moment, the basis for this potentially important and influential assessment is unclear.		'Additional comments from Natural England'.	Retained in table but additional supporting information added for clarity		
145	1.1	Annex 1	If this table exists elsewhere, I suggest this is just properly referenced rather than repeated here (reducing the size of our advice by nearly	PB		1 This Annex has been moved to a separate document prior to our advice being submitted to Defra (for initial advice submitted in August 2014).	Emily/Hester	08/08/14

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			one-third).					



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