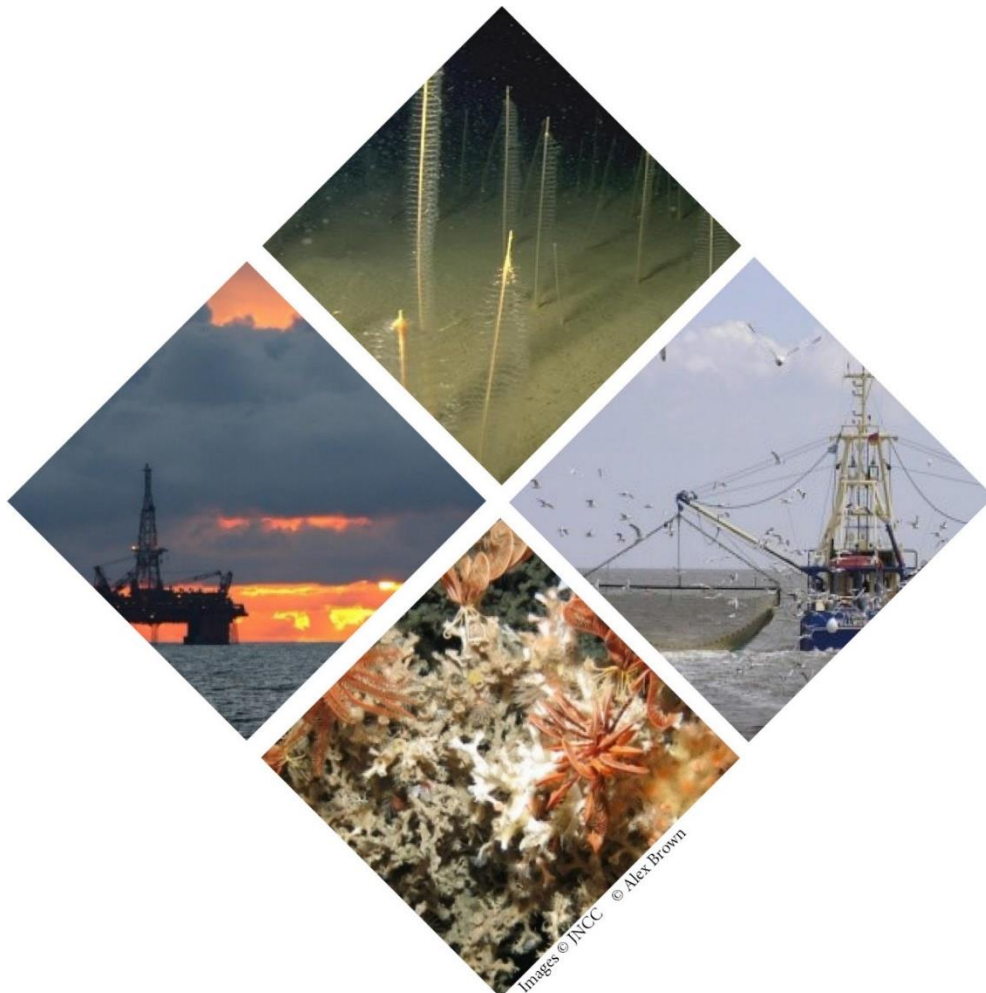


Statements on conservation benefits, condition & conservation measures for North East of Farnes Deep Marine Conservation Zone

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What the conservation advice package includes

The information provided in this document sets out JNCC's current view of the site's condition, the conservation benefits which the site can provide and the measures required to support achievement of the site's conservation objectives. This forms part of JNCC's formal conservation advice package for the site and must be read in conjunction with all parts of the package as listed below:

- [Background Document](#) explaining where to find the advice package, JNCC's role in the provision of conservation advice, how the advice has been prepared, when to refer to it and how to apply it;
- [Conservation Objectives](#) setting out the broad ecological aims for the site;
- Statements on:
 - the site's protected features condition and the General Management Approach;
 - conservation benefits that the site can provide; and
 - conservation measures needed to support achievement of the conservation objectives set for the site (this document);
- [Supplementary Advice on Conservation Objectives](#) (SACO) providing more detailed and site-specific information on the conservation objectives; and
- [Advice on Operations](#) providing information on those human activities that, if taking place within or near the site, can affect it and present a risk to the achievement of the conservation objectives.

The most up-to-date conservation advice for this site can be downloaded from the conservation advice tab in the [Site Information Centre](#) (SIC) on JNCC's website.

Conservation benefits

By maintaining or achieving favourable condition for the protected features, the site will contribute to delivering:

- Clean, healthy, safe, productive, and biologically diverse oceans and seas as set out in the Government's [Strategy for contributing to the delivery of delivery of a UK network of marine protected areas](#);

- An ecologically coherent network of MPAs which are well managed under the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-east Atlantic ([OSPAR Convention](#)), specifically OSPAR Region II Greater North Sea; and
- Good Environmental Status under the Council Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy ([Marine Strategy Framework Directive](#)).

This site has been designated to afford protection to the following features representative of the northern North Sea: the broad-scale habitats Subtidal coarse sediment, Subtidal sand, Subtidal mixed sediments, Subtidal mud and the marine species Ocean quahog (*Arctica islandica*). Ocean quahog are a Feature of Conservation Importance (FOCI), and are included on the OSPAR list of Threatened and/or Declining Species & Habitats across the North-east Atlantic.

This site provides conservation benefits to the wider marine environment and society by affording protection to Ocean quahog and a range of Broad-scale habitats and their associated biological communities and consequently the provision of the following ecosystem services:

Ocean quahog

- Nutrition: Providing food for a broad range of fish and invertebrate species, including commercially important fish species, e.g. cod and haddock;
- Regulatory processes: Providing a benthic-pelagic link by removing plankton and detritus from the water column;
- Scientific study: Ocean quahog longevity enables the construction of 'master chronologies' over hundreds of years to study climatic and environmental change. Ocean quahog also provide a key role in ageing research, and are an indicator of heavy metal pollution in sediments and historical environmental change; and
- Carbon cycling and nutrient regulation: Maintaining healthy and productive ecosystems through the laying down of carbonate during shell growth and filter-feeding.

Broad-scale habitats

- Nutrition: Different sediment types offer habitat for various commercial species, for instance mud habitats can be suitable for Norway lobster and shallow sandy sediments

can offer habitat for sand eels, which in turn are prey for larger marine species, including birds and mammals;

- Bird and whale watching: Foraging seals, cetaceans and seabirds may also be found in greater numbers near some Subtidal sedimentary habitats due to the common occurrence of prey for the birds and mammals; and
- Climate regulation: Providing a long-term sink for carbon within sedimentary habitats.

Further detail on ecosystem services the features can provide is available in the Supplementary Advice on Conservation Objectives (SACO) under structure and function.

Managing activities that affect the protected features of the site to maintain them at or recover them to, favourable condition, will support the site's provision of the benefits and delivery of obligations listed above.

Site Condition

Table 1 below sets out JNCC's view on the overall condition of the site's protected features based on our understanding of the feature. Please contact [JNCC](#) for further information if required. In summary, a feature is considered to be in unfavourable condition either where evidence indicates it needs to be recovered or where recovery is not considered to be possible through human intervention. Conversely, a feature is considered to be in favourable condition where evidence indicates it is not being adversely affected.

Table 1. JNCC’s view on the condition of the protected features in the site.

Protected feature	View of condition and General Management Approach (GMA)
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	The feature is in favourable condition. The GMA is to maintain the feature at favourable condition
A5.2 Subtidal sand	The feature is in favourable condition. The GMA is to maintain the feature at favourable condition
A5.3 Subtidal mud	The feature is in favourable condition. The GMA is to maintain the feature at favourable condition
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	The feature is in favourable condition. The GMA is to maintain the feature at favourable condition
Ocean quahog (<i>Artica islandica</i>)	The feature is in favourable condition. The GMA is to maintain the feature at favourable condition

The conservation measures listed below set out JNCC’s view as to which, if any, human activities may require additional management to maintain or recover the features within the site.

Conservation measures

As set out in Table 1 above, the broad-scale habitats (Subtidal coarse sediment, Subtidal sand, Subtidal mud and Subtidal mixed sediments) and Ocean quahog need to be maintained in favourable condition.

Using evidence available about the site and information contained within the Advice on Operations for this site (hyperlink is provided in the box at the top of this document), we consider that the activities listed below are capable of significantly affecting the protected features of the site. These activities should be managed to maintain the broad-scale habitats and Ocean quahog by minimising the impact of associated pressures from demersal fishing activities.

Management of the site should be informed by the sensitivity of protected features to pressures associated with human activities. The Advice on Operations provides an initial assessment of whether a proposed plan or project (or ongoing activity) may have an impact on a protected feature in the site. The Advice on Operations identifies pressures associated with the most commonly occurring marine activities, and provides a detailed assessment of feature sensitivity to these pressures. A human activity is considered capable of affecting a feature where the feature is known to be sensitive to associated pressures. The sensitivity assessments provided in the Advice on Operations workbook and the guidance within, should be used at an early stage of a plan or project when considering potential impacts of an activity.

The simple presence of such human activities would not necessarily significantly affect the site were they to occur. Advice on Operations should be used in conjunction with the specific details of a proposed plan or project (e.g. indirect and/or additive impacts, activity duration, time of year, scale etc.) and the Supplementary Advice on Conservation Objectives (SACO) to develop assessments of impacts to features within the site. You may also find the information available in the Activities and Management tab of the site's [Site Information Centre](#) useful.