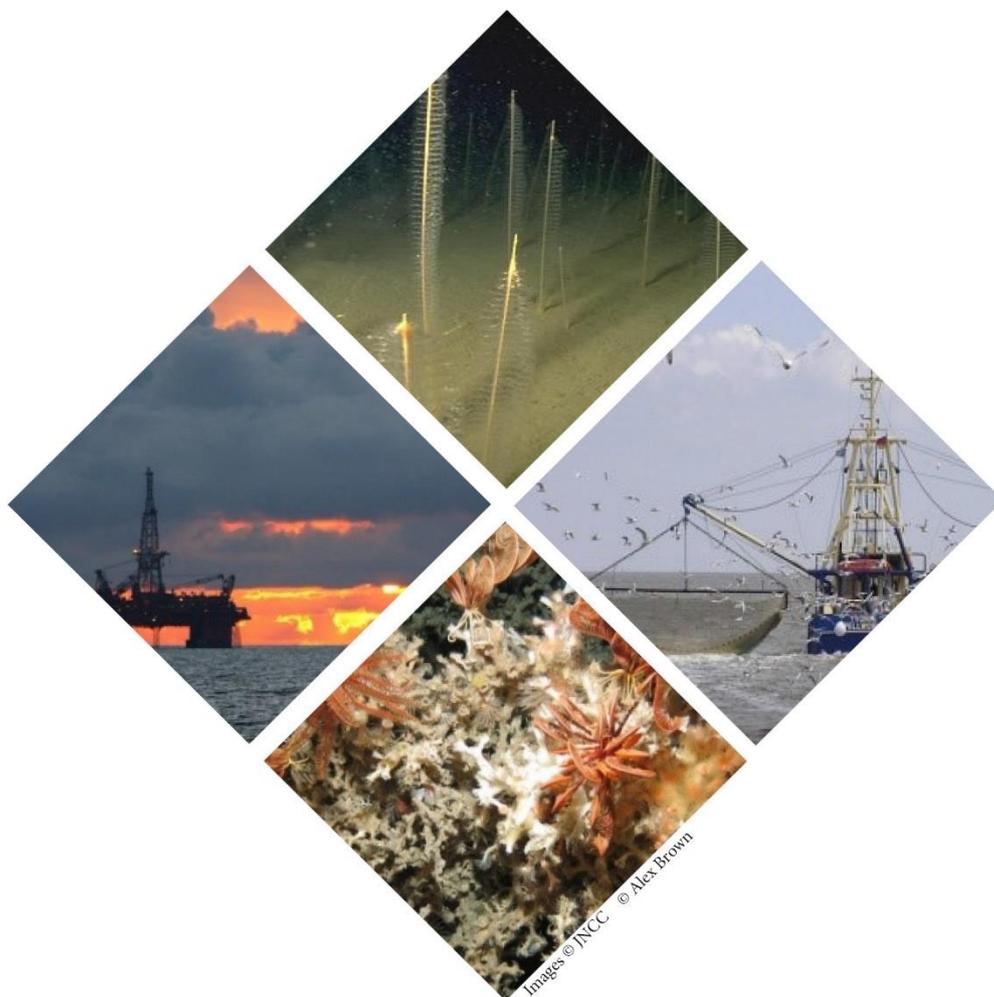


Statements on Conservation Benefits, Condition & Conservation Measures for West Shetland Shelf Nature Conservation MPA

March 2018



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 feature condition;
 - conservation benefits that the site can provide; and
 - conservation measures needed to further the conservation objectives stated for the site. This includes information on those human activities that, if taking place within or near the site, can impact it and hinder the achievement of the conservation objectives stated for the site (this document); and
- [Supplementary Advice on Conservation Objectives](#) (SACO) providing more detailed and site-specific information on 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 feature (Offshore subtidal sands and gravels), the site will contribute to delivering:

- Strategic objectives and policies within [Scotland's National Marine Plan](#), particularly 5 (climate change) and 9 (natural heritage);
- [Scottish Biodiversity Strategy's](#) Big Step 6 (Marine and coastal ecosystems restored) Priority Project 12 (Increase environmental status of our seas);
- A network of MPAs around the UK, as outlined under the UK Marine & Coastal Access Act (2009) (Section 123) of relevance to Scotland;

- 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 region III Celtic Seas; 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 protect Offshore subtidal sands and gravels, a [Priority Marine Feature](#) (PMF) in Scotland's seas. The range of different types of sand and gravel habitats present within the site support a rich diversity of wildlife and is an important example of the northern extent of this habitat's range on the Scottish continental slope. The site also overlaps with the [windsock fisheries area](#), which is managed for the recovery of cod stocks.

This site provides conservation benefits to the wider marine environment and society by affording protection to Offshore subtidal sands and gravels and their associated biological communities and consequently the provision of the following ecosystem services:

- 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;
- Climate regulation: Providing a long-term sink for carbon within sedimentary habitats.

Managing activities that affect the protected feature of the site to conserve them at, or recover them to, favourable condition, will support provision of ecosystem services and help fulfil the policy 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. 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
Offshore subtidal sands and gravels	Favourable

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

Conservation measures

As set out in Table 1, the qualifying feature in the site is considered to be in favourable condition. Using evidence available about the site and information contained within the [Feature Activity Sensitivity Tool](#) (FeAST), JNCC do not consider that activities taking place are capable of adversely affecting the qualifying feature of the site. However, this does not preclude the need for additional management in the future.

Any future management of the site should be informed by the sensitivity of protected features to pressures associated with human activities. The FeAST, 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. FeAST 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, other than insignificantly, a feature where the feature is known to be sensitive to associated pressures. The sensitivity assessments provided in FeAST, 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. FeAST 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.