

6 Colour plates



Figure 3.2.1. Map showing all estuaries within the Pilot area. Estuaries included in the comparison are listed in the table in section 4.9.1.

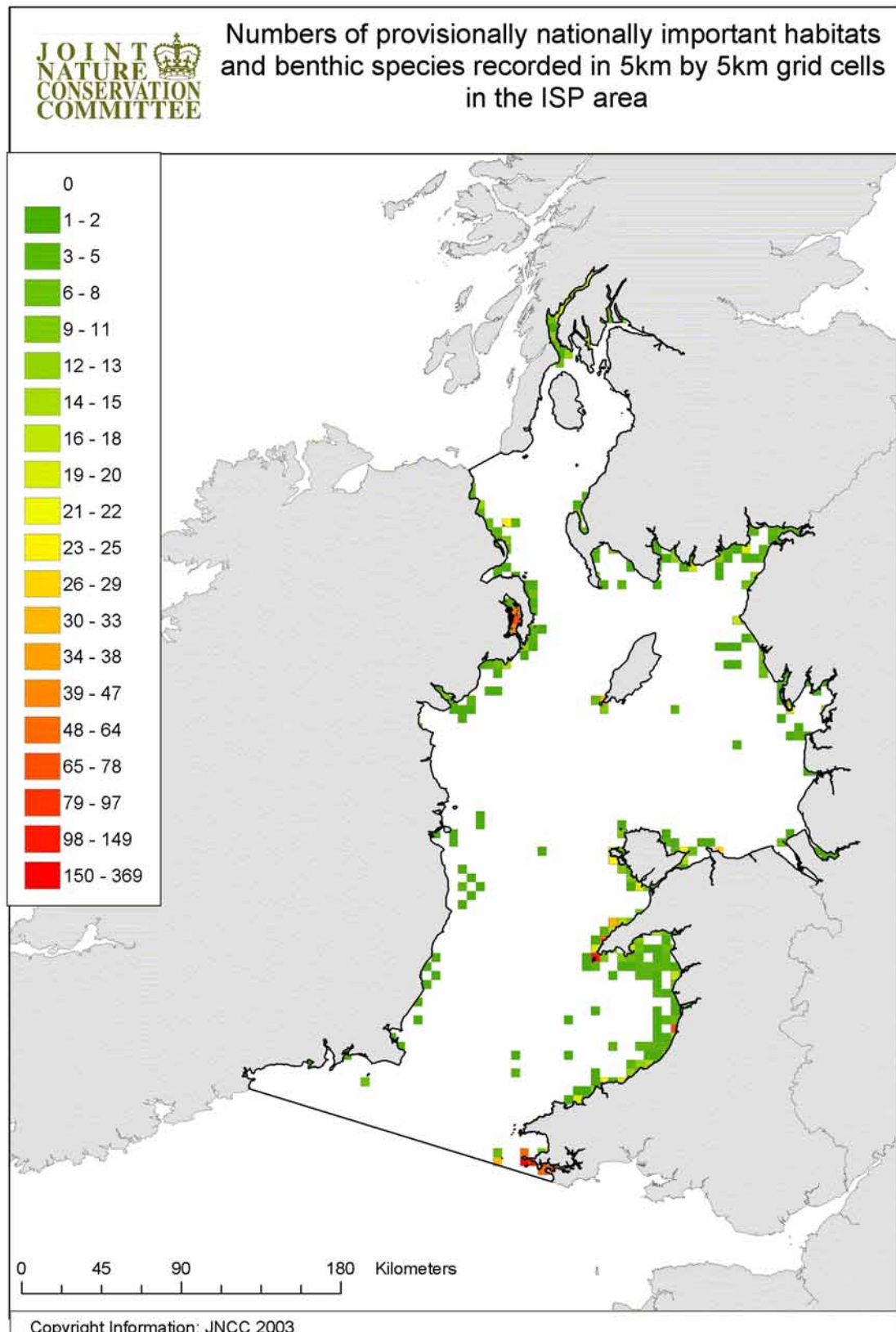


Figure 3.3.1. Numbers of features on the Irish Sea provisional list recorded in 5km by 5km grid cells in the Irish Sea, mapped from records on the JNCC marine database (data from various sources).

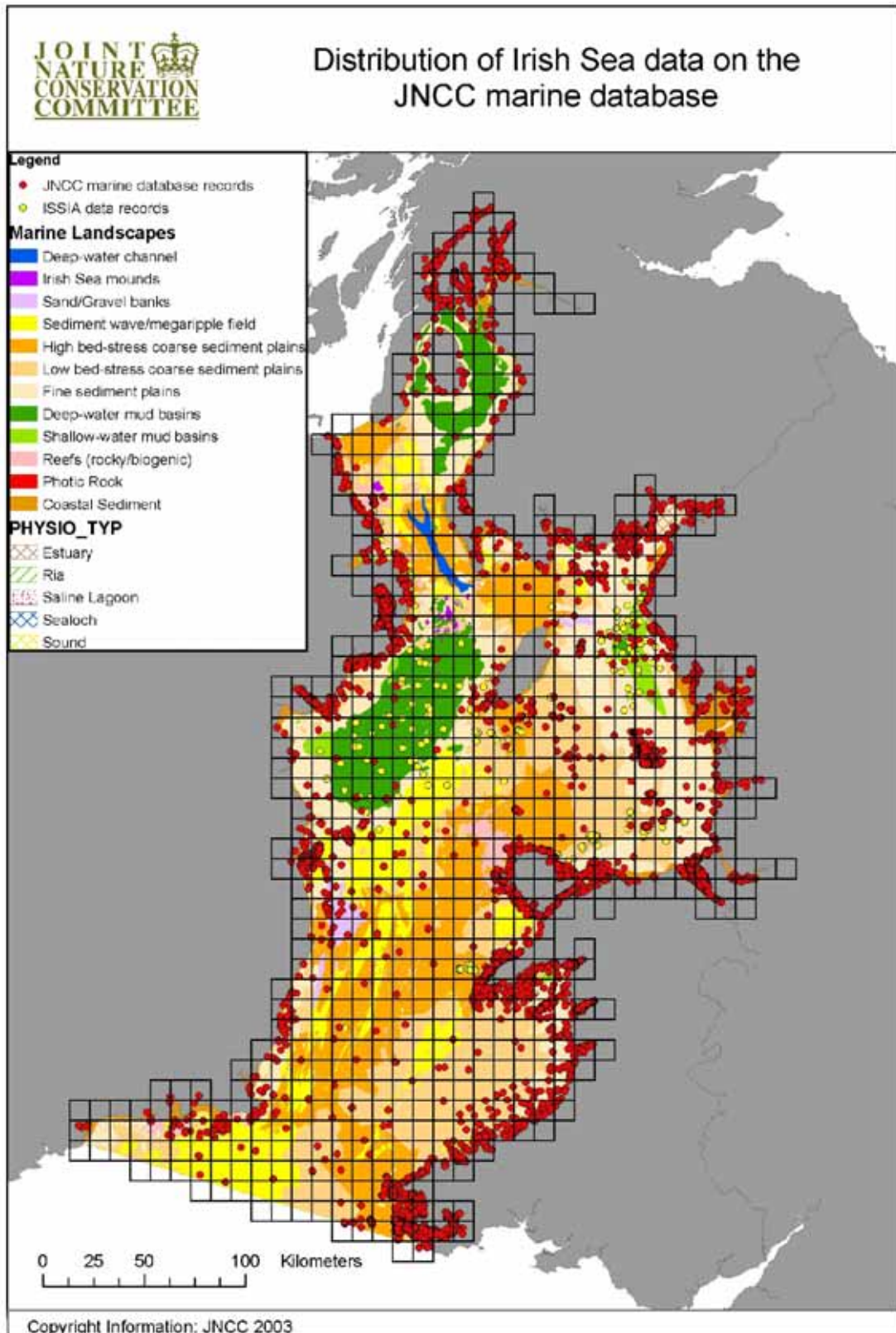


Figure 3.4.1. Map showing the distribution of JNCC marine database records (data from various sources) and ISSIA records (Allen and Rees, 1999) within the Pilot area, in relation to the 10 km x 10 km grid referred to in the text, and the marine landscape classification (Golding *et al.*, 2004).

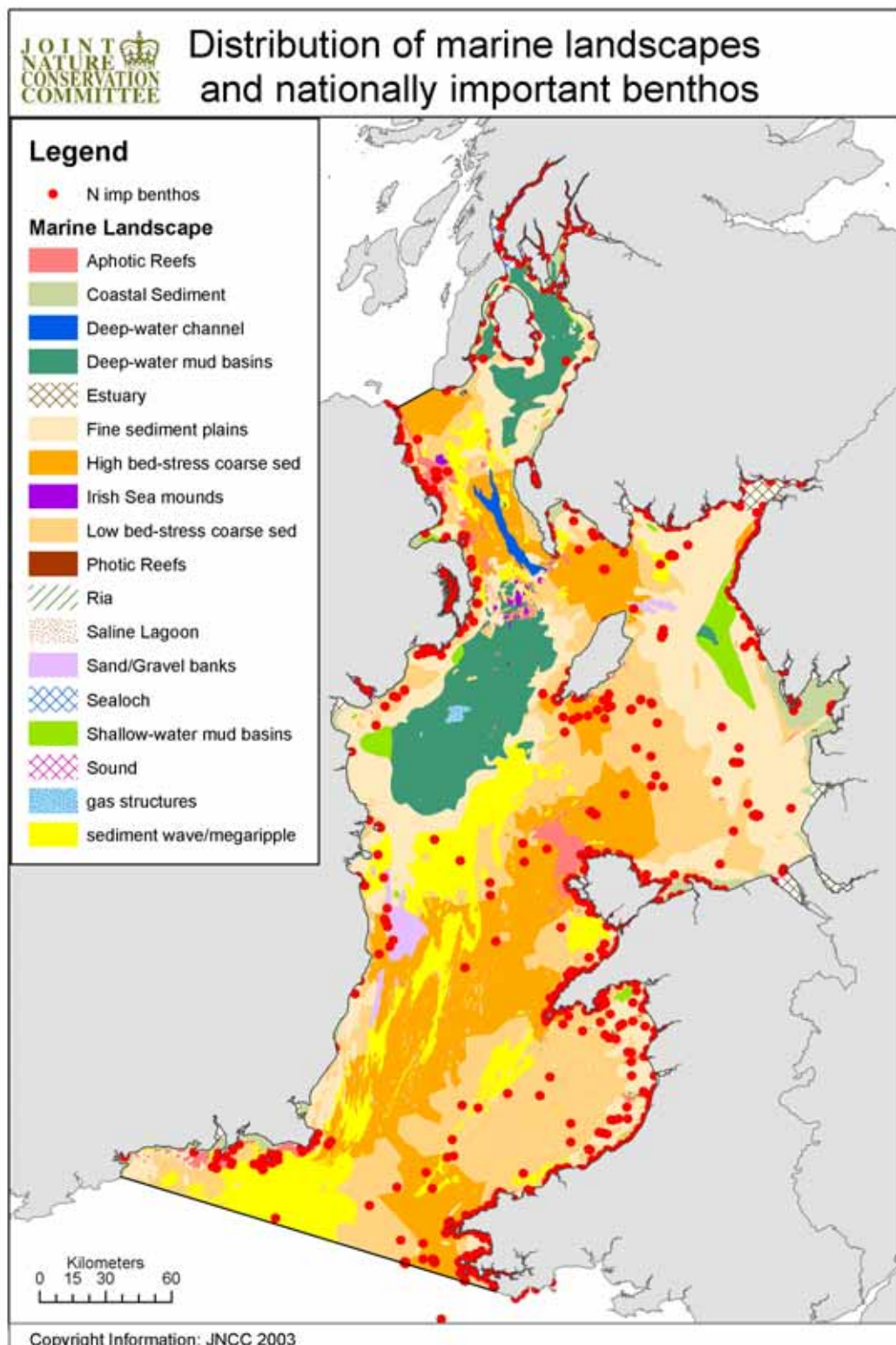


Figure 4.3.1. The Irish Sea dataset: distribution of marine landscapes (from Golding *et al.*, 2004) and records of nationally important benthic species and habitats (records from JNCC marine database, data from various sources).

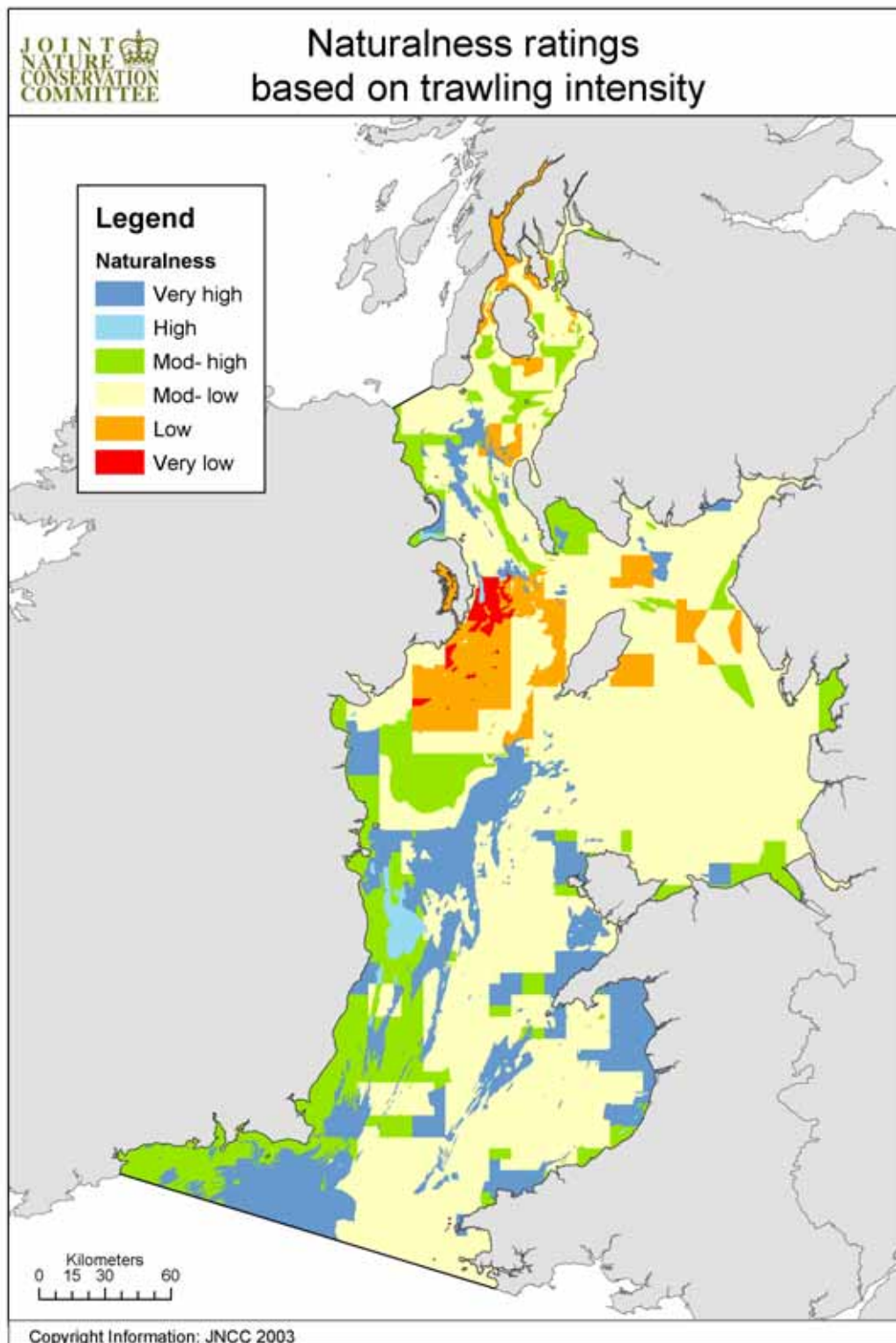


Figure 4.3.3 Naturalness ratings, based on a combination of trawling intensity figures (supplied by CEFAS and SFPA) and marine landscape vulnerability (from Golding *et al.*, 2004), used to modify costs of planning units and to lock areas out for scenario 3. The naturalness ratings relate to the figures in table 3.2 as follows: 6 = very low; 5 = low; 4 = moderate-low; 3 = moderate – high; 2 = high; 1 = very high.

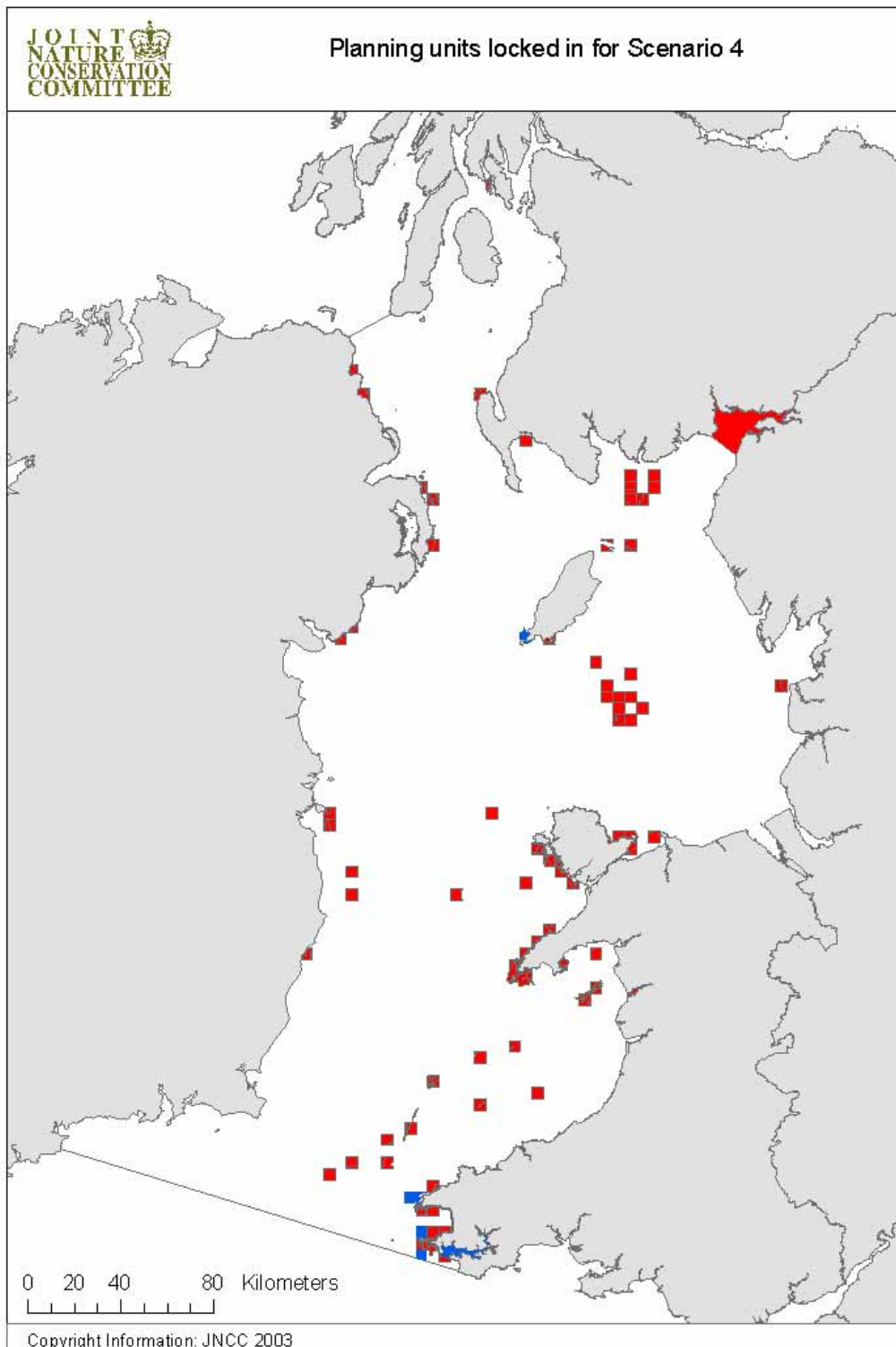


Figure 4.3.4 Planning units locked in for scenario 4. Red areas are high species diversity areas or estuaries identified as nationally important. Blue areas are those that contain records of more than eight species on the Irish Sea provisional list.

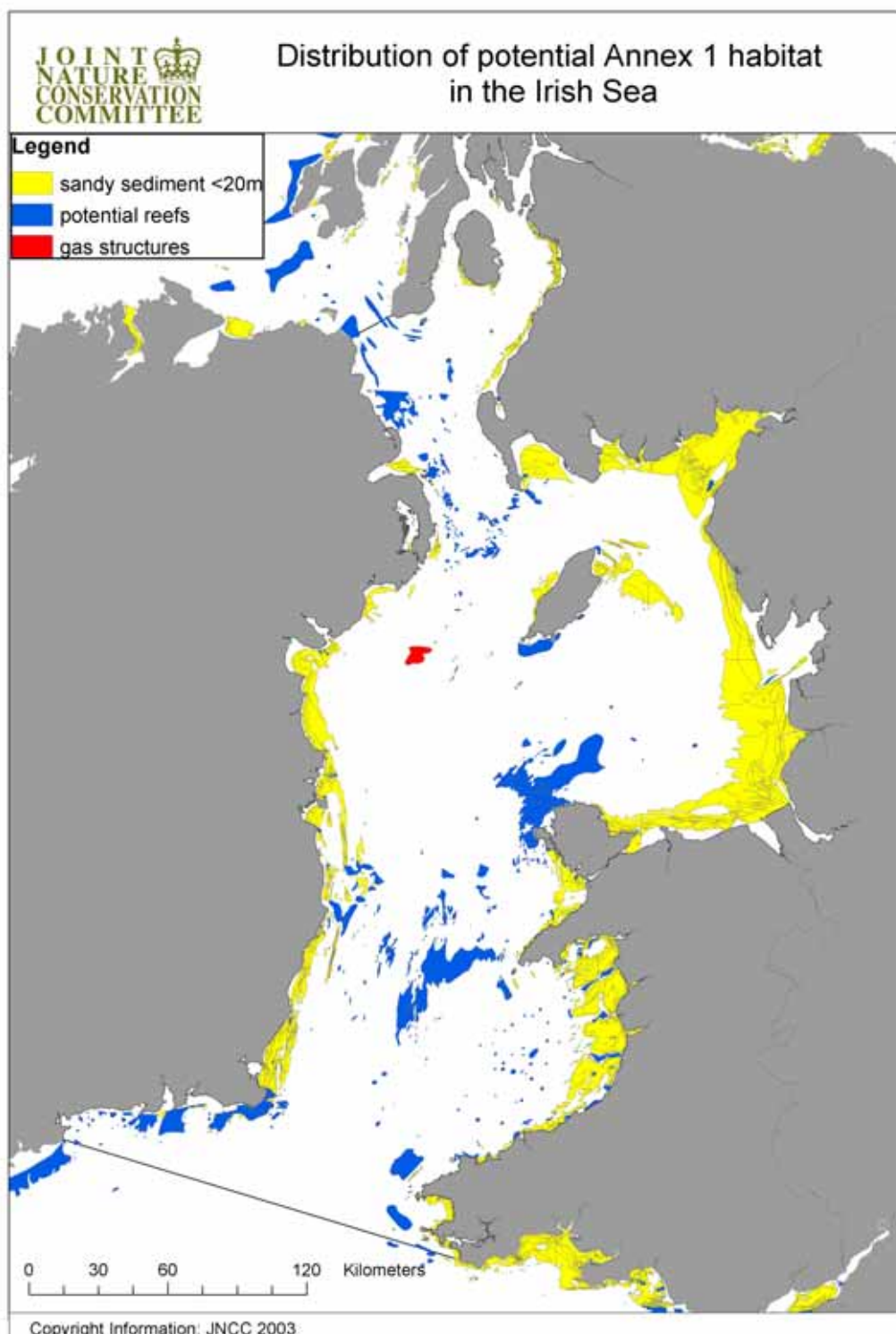


Figure 4.3.5 Areas of potential Annex I habitat in the Irish Sea. Sandy sediment layer derived from BGS 1:250,000 seabed sediment maps © NERC and SeaZone Offshore scale bathymetry © British Crown and Metoc plc 2003. Potential reef and gas structure habitat derived from BGS 1:250,000 seabed sediment maps © NERC (Licence No. 2002/85).