

Title: European Marine Sites for Submission to the European Commission Lead department or agency: Defra Marine Biodiversity Policy Other departments or agencies: Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), Natural England.	Impact Assessment (IA)
	IA No:
	Date: 14/07/2010
	Stage: Final
	Source of intervention: EU
	Type of measure: Secondary legislation
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Summary: Intervention and Options

What is the problem under consideration? Why is government intervention necessary?

The UK marine environment is rich in species and habitats that provide valuable goods and services to society. In most of the UK marine environment living things are treated as open access resources. This means that most users of the marine environment do not individually have economic incentives to operate in ways that conserve fish, shell fish, birds, mammals and their habitats. Though regulation is in place for some activities (such as fisheries, marine aggregate extraction and wind farms) this is not necessarily designed to achieve nature conservation objectives. Consequently marine habitats and populations of some marine species are being degraded, are declining, or are at risk due to human activities.

What are the policy objectives and the intended effects?

The European Council's Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna (the Habitats Directive) and Council Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 2009/147/EC (the Birds Directive) aim to promote the maintenance and recovery of biodiversity. The Directives require the UK (as a Member State) to propose sites that meet specified scientific criteria in order to set up a coherent European ecological network of protected areas. This comprises Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) under the Habitats Directive and Special Protection Areas under the Birds Directive. The UK is required to establish conservation measures for these sites through management of activities that would potentially damage protected habitats and species in these sites.

What policy options have been considered? Please justify preferred option (further details in Evidence Base)

1. Designate the 14 sites. This will contribute towards conserving habitats and species of European importance, specifically: 'sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time', 'reefs', and 'submerged or partially submerged sea caves' under the Habitats Directive and Common Scoter and Red-throated Diver populations under the Birds Directive. The purpose of this IA is to inform the government of impacts of designating the site & not the decision about whether to designate the sites (which should be based on scientific evidence). Other options are not considered because CCW, Natural England and the JNCC are recommending these fourteen sites as a necessary contribution by the UK to the network of SACs and SPAs. If the 14 sites are not designated there is a significant risk of infraction proceedings. Alternative sites of similar quality, extent and importance are not currently known to exist. Though the sites could be conserved under voluntary agreements or a national designation this would not contribute to fulfilling the requirements of the Habitats Directive.

When will the policy be reviewed to establish its impact and the extent to which the policy objectives have been achieved?	It will be reviewed 01/2020
Are there arrangements in place that will allow a systematic collection of monitoring information for future policy review?	Yes

SELECT SIGNATORY Sign-off For consultation stage Impact Assessments:

I have read the Impact Assessment and I am satisfied that, given the available evidence, it represents a reasonable view of the likely costs, benefits and impact of the leading options.

Signed by the responsible SELECT SIGNATORY:..... Date:.....

Summary: Analysis and Evidence

Policy Option 1

Description:

Price Base Year 2010	PV Base Year 2010	Time Period Years 10	Net Benefit (Present Value (PV)) (£m)		
			Low: n/a	High: n/a	Best Estimate: n/a

COSTS (£m)	Total Transition (Constant Price) Years	Average Annual (excl. Transition) (Constant Price)	Total Cost (Present Value)
Low	£4m	£2m	£20m
High	£488m	£4m	£444m
Best Estimate	£246m	£3m	£232m

Description and scale of key monetised costs by 'main affected groups'

Total economic costs for all 14 sites arising from impacts on: aggregate extraction (£0.1m - £6m plus £0.8m p.a.); oil & gas exploration & production (0 - £1m plus £0.2m p.a.); gas storage (0 - £22m); carbon dioxide storage (0 - £26m); wind farms (0 - £10m for 12 sites plus 0 - £414m for 2 sites); wet renewables (0 - £0.4m); cables (0 - £8m); commercial fisheries (£0.9m - £2m p.a.). Costs (mostly to public sector) of managing the sites (£4m plus £1m p.a.). Further details in attached summary

Other key non-monetised costs by 'main affected groups'

Low cost: social & unknown economic impacts from effects on fisheries; costs beyond 10 years.
High cost: as above plus unknown costs of impacts on aggregate extraction, gas interconnectors, gas & carbon dioxide storage, cables, shipping, recreation, national defence, site management. Unknown potentially significant costs of impacts on oil & gas production, wind farms, wet renewables. Higher likelihood developments not permitted, costs from delay to consents, other costs to public sector bodies.

BENEFITS (£m)	Total Transition (Constant Price) Years	Average Annual (excl. Transition) (Constant Price)	Total Benefit (Present Value)
Low	Optional	Optional	Optional
High	Optional	Optional	Optional
Best Estimate	unquantified	unquantified	unquantified

Description and scale of key monetised benefits by 'main affected groups'

It has not been possible to monetise the benefits of designating the sites because the benefits cannot be readily quantified and most of the benefits are not traded so cannot be easily valued.

Details of the qualitative assessment of the benefits of each site are provided in the attached summary.

Other key non-monetised benefits by 'main affected groups'

Contributes to conservation of habitats, their species & wild birds (outcomes sought & valued by society), conserving 506,000ha of sandbank, 732,000ha of reef, at least 85 caves & 550,000ha of bird habitats. Low to moderate improvements in fisheries landings & recreation (benefiting low numbers of people) & low to moderate benefits of protecting education, research & cultural heritage resources (benefiting society). Also positive environmental impacts outside sites & benefits beyond ten years.

Key assumptions/sensitivities/risks

Discount rate (%) 3.5%

Management for the sites is developed after designation so a range of plausible hypothetical measures is used for the analysis. If the sites are not designated habitat quality and bird population size may be maintained but could decrease. Formal mechanisms to avoid damage to the habitats and species are weaker if the sites are not designated. Risk of infraction if the fourteen sites are not designated. Fisheries management beyond 6nm is sought through the Common Fisheries Policy. Risk that displacement of fisheries and aggregate extraction will translocate their environmental impacts. Other additional costs to operators. Project financiers may seek to develop projects elsewhere. Benefits are reliant on effective management. Risk of cumulative economic impacts of marine protected areas.

Impact on admin burden (AB) (£m):		Impact on policy cost savings (£m):		In scope
New AB: 0	AB savings: n/a	Net: 0	Policy cost savings: 0	No

Enforcement, Implementation and Wider Impacts

What is the geographic coverage of the policy/option?	United Kingdom				
From what date will the policy be implemented?	01/11/2010				
Which organisation(s) will enforce the policy?	DECC, MMO, SFCs/IFCAs, Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government,				
What is the annual change in enforcement cost (£m)?	£0.7m				
Does enforcement comply with Hampton principles?	Yes				
Does implementation go beyond minimum EU requirements?	No				
What is the CO ₂ equivalent change in greenhouse gas emissions? (Million tonnes CO ₂ equivalent)	Traded: n/a		Non-traded: n/a		
Does the proposal have an impact on competition?	No				
What proportion (%) of Total PV costs/benefits is directly attributable to primary legislation, if applicable?	Costs: n/a		Benefits: n/a		
Annual cost (£m) per organisation (excl. Transition) (Constant Price)	Micro	< 20	Small	Medium	Large
Are any of these organisations exempt?	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No

Specific Impact Tests: Checklist

Set out in the table below where information on any SITs undertaken as part of the analysis of the policy options can be found in the evidence base. For guidance on how to complete each test, double-click on the link for the guidance provided by the relevant department.

Please note this checklist is not intended to list each and every statutory consideration that departments should take into account when deciding which policy option to follow. It is the responsibility of departments to make sure that their duties are complied with.

Does your policy option/proposal have an impact on...?	Impact	Page ref within IA
Statutory equality duties¹ Statutory Equality Duties Impact Test guidance	No	
Economic impacts		
Competition Competition Assessment Impact Test guidance	No	
Small firms Small Firms Impact Test guidance	Yes	
Environmental impacts		
Greenhouse gas assessment Greenhouse Gas Assessment Impact Test guidance	No	
Wider environmental issues Wider Environmental Issues Impact Test guidance	Yes	
Social impacts		
Health and well-being Health and Well-being Impact Test guidance	Yes	
Human rights Human Rights Impact Test guidance	No	
Justice system Justice Impact Test guidance	No	
Rural proofing Rural Proofing Impact Test guidance	No	
Sustainable development Sustainable Development Impact Test guidance	Yes	All

¹ Race, disability and gender Impact assessments are statutory requirements for relevant policies. Equality statutory requirements will be expanded 2011, once the Equality Bill comes into force. Statutory equality duties part of the Equality Bill apply to GB only. The Toolkit provides advice on statutory equality duties for public authorities with a remit in Northern Ireland.

Evidence Base (for summary sheets) – Notes

Use this space to set out the relevant references, evidence, analysis and detailed narrative from which you have generated your policy options or proposal. Please fill in **References** section.

References

Include the links to relevant legislation and publications, such as public impact assessment of earlier stages (e.g. Consultation, Final, Enactment).

No.	Legislation or publication
1	The documentation for each site comprises a final impact assessment, consultation impact assessment, scientific evidence (in a Site Selection Assessment Document for an SAC and a Departmental Brief for an SPA) and the Draft Conservation Objectives and Advice on Operations. These are available on the websites indicated below. The final impact assessments will not be posted until autumn 2010.
2	http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/marine/sacconsultation/default.aspx for: Lands End and Cape Bank pSAC; Lizard Point pSAC; Prawle Point, Plymouth Sound and Eddystone pSAC; Lyme Bay and Torbay pSAC; Margate and Long Sands pSAC; Shell Flat pSAC.
3	Both http://www.jncc.gov.uk/marineprotectedareas and http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/marine/sacconsultation/default.aspx for: Haisborough, Hammond and Winterton pSAC; Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge pSAC; and Outer Thames pSPA.
4	Both http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/marine/sacconsultation/default.aspx and http://www.ccw.gov.uk/landscape--wildlife/protecting-our-landscape/special-landscapes--sites/international-designated-sites/natura-2000/liverpool-spa.aspx?lang=en for Liverpool Bay / Bae Lerpwl pSPA.
5	http://www.jncc.gov.uk/marineprotectedareas for: Bassurelle Sandbank pSAC; North West Rockall Bank pSAC; North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef pSAC; and Wyville Thomson Ridge pSAC.

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Evidence Base

Ensure that the information in this section provides clear evidence of the information provided in the summary pages of this form (recommended maximum of 30 pages). Complete the **Annual profile of monetised costs and benefits** (transition and recurring) below over the life of the preferred policy (use the spreadsheet attached if the period is longer than 10 years).

The spreadsheet also contains an emission changes table that you will need to fill in if your measure has an impact on greenhouse gas emissions.

Annual profile of monetised costs and benefits* - (£m) constant prices

	Y ₀	Y ₁	Y ₂	Y ₃	Y ₄	Y ₅	Y ₆	Y ₇	Y ₈	Y ₉
Transition costs										
Annual recurring cost										
Total annual costs										
Transition benefits										
Annual recurring benefits										
Total annual benefits										

* For non-monetised benefits please see summary pages and main evidence base section



Microsoft Office
Excel Worksheet

Evidence Base (for summary sheets)

There is discretion for departments and regulators as to how to set out the evidence base. However, it is desirable that the following points are covered:

- Problem under consideration;
- Rationale for intervention;
- Policy objective;
- Description of options considered (including do nothing);
- Costs and benefits of each option;
- Risks and assumptions;
- Administrative burden and policy savings calculations;
- Wider impacts;
- Summary and preferred option with description of implementation plan.

Inserting text for this section:

Select the notes here and either type section text, or use **Paste Without Format** toolbar button to paste in the standard EBodyPara Style. Format text by applying EB styles from the toolbar.

Annexes

Annex 1 should be used to set out the Post Implementation Review Plan as detailed below. Further annexes may be added to provide further information about non-monetary costs and benefits from Specific Impact Tests, if relevant to an overall understanding of policy options.

Annex 1: Post Implementation Review (PIR) Plan

A PIR should be undertaken, usually three to five years after implementation of the policy, but exceptionally a longer period may be more appropriate. A PIR should examine the extent to which the implemented regulations have achieved their objectives, assess their costs and benefits and identify whether they are having any unintended consequences. Please set out the PIR Plan as detailed below. If there is no plan to do a PIR please provide reasons below.

<p>Basis of the review: [The basis of the review could be statutory (forming part of the legislation), it could be to review existing policy or there could be a political commitment to review];</p> <p>The Secretary of State has a duty to report to the European Commission (EC) on the condition of interest features in the sites every six years. Review of economic impacts of the sites is required under the impact assessment guidance.</p>
<p>Review objective: [Is it intended as a proportionate check that regulation is operating as expected to tackle the problem of concern?; or as a wider exploration of the policy approach taken?; or as a link from policy objective to outcome?]</p> <p>Reporting on the condition of the interest features informs assessment of whether the conservation objectives for the sites are being achieved. The review of economic impacts of the sites aims to inform understanding of the impacts of marine protected areas but under the Habitats Directive it cannot inform review of the designation.</p>
<p>Review approach and rationale: [e.g. describe here the review approach (in-depth evaluation, scope review of monitoring data, scan of stakeholder views, etc.) and the rationale that made choosing such an approach]</p> <p>Reporting on the condition of the interest features will be based on assessment of indicators and monitoring where appropriate (in terms of the risk that human activities are impacting on the condition of the interest features)</p> <p>Review of the economic impacts will be based on information in the public domain and collection of information from stakeholders where necessary and proportionate.</p>
<p>Baseline: [The current (baseline) position against which the change introduced by the legislation can be measured]</p> <p>Baseline data on the condition of interest features in the sites and baseline data collected for the Impact Assessment on human activities in the sites.</p>
<p>Success criteria: [Criteria showing achievement of the policy objectives as set out in the final impact assessment; criteria for modifying or replacing the policy if it does not achieve its objectives]</p> <p>Achievement of the conservation objective of the sites.</p>
<p>Monitoring information arrangements: [Provide further details of the planned/existing arrangements in place that will allow a systematic collection systematic collection of monitoring information for future policy review]</p> <p>Assessment of the condition of the interest features every six years to inform reporting to the EC, as described above. Collection of information from stakeholders through ongoing engagement via the advisory group.</p>
<p>Reasons for not planning a PIR: [If there is no plan to do a PIR please provide reasons here]</p>

Add annexes here.

Summary of costs and benefits of the suite of marine SACs and SPAs recommended by CCW, JNCC and Natural England

This document summarises the estimated costs and benefits of a suite of fourteen marine Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) that Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and Natural England are recommending to Defra for designation. Further detail is provided in the final impact assessment for each of the sites.

Benefits:

The aim of designating the sites is not to deliver economic benefits. The Habitats Directive aims to contribute to the maintenance of biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats, wild animals and plants. The Birds Directive aims to promote the maintenance of biodiversity by conserving all wild birds through a number of provisions. The Directives and legislation demonstrate that society in the UK seeks to conserve habitats and species and conserve wild birds by protecting their habitats; this could reflect a range of values such as social, political, moral as well as economic. There is also evidence (from legislation and surveys) that UK society seeks to conserve the marine environment.

Designation of the SACs will reduce the risk that the environmental quality of the habitats and their communities will diminish over time as a result of human activities. In the SPAs, designation will reduce the risk that the size of the bird populations will decrease over time due to human activities. However, it is unknown whether and to what extent any adverse effects will arise in future.

The area of habitat conserved by each site is listed in the table below. In addition to being a desirable outcome to society in itself, conservation of habitats and species in the sites will also provide economic benefits. These are described qualitatively in the table below because the impacts cannot be readily quantified and most of the services are not traded (so cannot easily be valued). The economic benefits include:

- the possibility of improved fisheries landings as a result of positive impacts on stocks (if management of the impacts on fisheries does not restrict landings);
- improved recreational experience for anglers, divers, and wildlife watchers using the sites;
- maintained or improved scope for using the sites for education and research;
- protection of cultural heritage (mostly ship wrecks) in the sites;
- benefits to people who do not use the sites but who benefit from knowing that the habitats and bird populations are being conserved (non-use and option value).

Costs:

Economic costs arise from impacts of the sites on the private sector (on current and planned activities) and costs to the public sector of managing the sites. The following sectors may be impacted on by at least some of the sites: aggregate extraction, oil and gas exploration and production, gas storage, gas pipelines, carbon dioxide storage, wind farms, generation of electricity using wave energy and tidal stream energy ('wet renewables'), cables, commercial fisheries, recreation, shipping and national defence.

The impacts of the sites on the private sector arise from additional monitoring requirements and measures that may be needed to mitigate effects of activities on habitats and species in the sites. The measures will be developed once the sites are designated. Because they are not yet known, a range of hypothetical but plausible measures have been used for the analysis. Based on these, a range of costs has been estimated for each of the sites. The economic costs of each site are summarised in the table below.

Rebecca Clark & Holly Drake, Natural England, 14.7.2010.

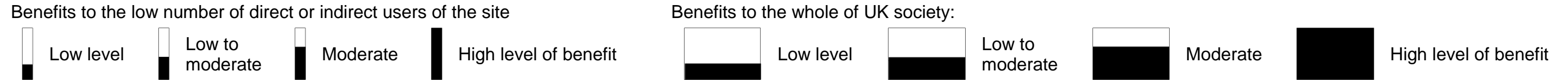
Estimated costs and benefits of the sites:

Impacts have been assessed over ten years assuming the sites are designated in 2010. Costs have not been discounted apart from the present value, which has been calculated using a discount rate of 3.5%. In addition to costs in the table below, the following significant unquantified costs may also arise:

- if necessary, costs from the Ministry of Defence managing impacts of its operations on the bird populations that are being protected in Liverpool Bay / Bae Lerpwl SPA and Outer Thames Estuary SPA.
- Unknown costs of controls on recreational fisheries if required (in all SACs) and on anchoring of recreational vessels if required (apart from in emergency) in Lyme Bay, Prawle Point, Margate and Lands End SACs (titles abbreviated) and the SPAs.
- There could be a higher likelihood that new developments are not permitted in the sites and costs could arise from delay of consents if appropriate assessment is required.
- Costs to the public sector of informing users of the marine environment about the sites and costs of undertaking review of consents and appropriate assessments as necessary.

Key:

The qualitative assessments of the benefits of each site are described in terms of the number of beneficiaries (the width of the box) and the level of benefit (the height that is shaded in the box), as follows:



The size of the shaded area is therefore a crude indicator of the overall scale of the benefits

(UK) = In UK offshore waters >12nm (E) = In English waters <12nm (W) = In Welsh waters <12nm

Site	Economic costs									Benefits					
	Aggregate extraction	Oil & gas (including gas interconnectors & gas storage)	CO ₂ storage	Renewables	Cables (excluding cables for renewables)	Fisheries	Shipping	Managing the SAC / SPA (costs mostly to public sector)	Total present value of costs	Area of habitat conserved	Economic benefits				
											Fisheries	Recreation	Research & education	Cultural heritage	Non-use & option value
SACs for sandbank															
Bassurelle Sandbank (UK)						0 – £0.03m p.a. from 2011 plus unknown.		£0.03m p.a.	£0.27m - £0.47m plus unknown.	6,700ha		0			
Margate & Long Sands (E)	0 - £0.6m plus unknown		0 - £4.93m plus unknown.	Wind farms: 0 - £0.57 m plus unknown.	0 - £2.29m plus unknown.	0 - £0.002m p.a. plus unknown.	0 - unknown	£0.28m plus £0.07m - 0.17m p.a.	£0.86m - £8.81m plus unknown	64,900ha					
North Norfolk Sandbanks & Saturn Reef (UK)	£0.12m – £0.59m plus £0.79m p.a. on average.	0 - £0.16m p.a. plus unknown.				0 - £0.09m p.a. on average plus unknown.		£0.045m plus £0.03m p.a.	£0.45m – £9.55m	360,000ha	0	0		0	
Shell Flat (E)					0 - £0.25m	0 - £0.007m p.a. plus unknown.		£0.25m plus £0.10m p.a.	£0.84m - £1.36m plus unknown.	10,600ha		0	0	0	
SACs for sandbank & Sabellaria spinulosa reef															
Haisborough Hammond & Winterton (E & UK)	0 – £2.2m plus unknown.	0 – unknown potentially significant. Gas storage: 0 – £21.8m plus unknown.	0 - £20.5m plus unknown.	Wind farms: 0 - £201m plus unknown.	0 - £1.79m	0 – £0.06m p.a. plus unknown.		£0.65m plus £0.13m p.a. plus unknown.	£1.48m - £210m ^a plus unknown potentially significant.	66,900ha sandbank & 90ha reef					
Inner Dowsing , Race Bank & North Ridge (E & UK)	0 - £0.4m plus unknown.	0 – unknown potentially significant.		Wind farms: 0 - £8.96m plus unknown.		£0.20m ^b p.a. - £0.21m ^b p.a. plus unknown.		£0.55m plus £0.12m p.a. plus unknown.	£3.22m - £11.2m plus unknown potentially significant.	21,800ha sandbank & 1,500ha reef					

Site	Economic costs									Benefits					
	Aggregate extraction	Oil & gas (including gas interconnectors & gas storage)	CO ₂ storage	Renewables	Cables (excluding cables for renewables)	Fisheries	Shipping	Managing the SAC / SPA (costs mostly to public sector)	Total present value of costs	Area of habitat conserved	Economic benefits				
											Fisheries	Recreation	Research & education	Cultural heritage	Non-use & option value
SACs for reef alone															
Lands End & Cape Bank (E)				Wet renewables: 0 to unknown potentially significant.	0 - £3.07m	£0.02m p.a. - £0.05m p.a. plus unknown.		£0.33m plus £0.10m p.a.	£1.32m - £4.13m plus unknown potentially significant.	30,200ha					
Lizard Point (E)				Wet renewables: 0 - £0.34m plus unknown potentially significant.	0 - £0.15m	£0.002m p.a. - £0.003m p.a. plus unknown.	0 – unknown.	£0.29m plus £0.10m p.a.	£1.12m - £1.55m plus unknown potentially significant.	14,000ha					
Lyme Bay & Torbay (E) (SAC for reef and sea caves)					0 - £0.03m	£0.54m ^b p.a. - £0.83m ^b p.a. plus unknown potentially significant.	0 – unknown.	£0.42 plus £0.13m p.a.	£6.13m - £8.68m plus unknown potentially significant.	31,200ha & at least 85 caves					
North West Rockall Bank (UK)						0 – £0.02m p.a. plus unknown.		£0.04m	£0.04m - £0.21m	489,000ha		0		0	
Prawle Point to Plymouth Sound & Eddystone (E)						£0.03m p.a. - £0.04m p.a. plus unknown	0 - unknown	£0.37m plus £0.12m p.a.	£1.65m – £1.71m plus unknown.	31,500ha					
Wyville Thomson Ridge (UK)						£0.11m – £0.27m p.a. from 2011 plus unknown		£0.04m plus £0.04m p.a.	£1.34m- £2.64m	174,000ha	0	0		0	
SPAs															
Liverpool Bay / Bae Lerpwl (E & W)	0 - £0.4m plus unknown.	0 – unknown potentially significant. Gas storage: 0 - unknown		Wind farms: 0 – unknown potentially significant. Wet renewables: 0 – unknown potentially significant.	0 - unknown	0 - £0.004m p.a. plus unknown.	0 – unknown.	£0.41m plus £0.09m - £0.14m p.a.	£1.14m - £1.96m plus unknown potentially significant.	170,200ha					
Outer Thames Estuary (E & UK)	0– £2.2m plus unknown.	Gas interconnector: 0 – unknown.	0 – unknown.	Wind farms: 0 - £212m plus unknown.	0 – unknown.	0 - £0.006m plus unknown.	0 – unknown.	£0.56m plus £0.09m - £0.24m p.a.	£1.27m - £183m ^a plus unknown.	379,300ha					
Total for all sites	£0.12m - £5.8m ^c plus £0.8 m p.a. plus unknown.	0 - 1.4m plus £0.16m p.a. plus unknown potentially significant. Interconnectors: 0 – unknown. Gas storage: 0 - £22m plus unknown.	0 - £26m plus unknown.	Wind farms: 0 - £414m plus unknown potentially significant. Wet renewables: 0 – £0.34 plus unknown potentially significant.	0 - £7.6m plus unknown.	£0.91m - £1.6m p.a. plus unknown potentially significant	0 – unknown.	£3.9m ^c plus £1.0m ^c - £1.3m ^c p.a. plus unknown*.	£20m ^c - £444m ^c plus unknown potentially significant.	506,000 ha of good examples of sandbank habitat, 732,000 ha of good examples of reef habitat, at least 85 caves and 550,000 ha of important habitat for two species of bird. The total area that will be conserved is 2% ^c of the UK Continental Shelf.					

^a Based on a set of assumptions that are unlikely (development of wind farms is sought on the entire area of the Norfolk Round 3 Zone within the site and no development is permitted because of the SAC / SPA) to avoid under-estimation of the costs.

^b Estimated using Sea Fisheries Committee data, which is more accurate than the Fishing Activity Database data used for the other sites.

^c These totals are the sum of the figures in the table adjusted to account for duplication arising from overlapping sites (details of adjustment of the costs is provided in Annex 8).