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Selected Pressures: **Death or injury to mobile species by collision, Physical change (to another seabed type)**

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Bank (unknown substrate), Black guillemot, Common skate, Continental shelf coarse sediments, Continental shelf muds, Longitudinal bedform field, Northern featherstar aggregations on mixed substrata, Sand ribbon field, Sand wave field, Sand wave field (shelf), Sandbank, Sediment wave field (shelf)

Pressure Name	Feature Sensitivity	Association Value	Evidence Base
Physical change (to another seabed type)	Medium	Associated	There is no direct or indirect evidence available to determine the effects of the pressures on the feature. However, the laying of concrete mattresses or rock dump may cause localised alterations to flows (and associated patterns of sediment transport) in the immediate vicinity of the obstruction. Since this is an active feature, maintained by contemporary hydrodynamic and sedimentary processes, it is possible that partial and localised damage to the feature's surface or stratigraphy may occur. Accordingly, a resistance rating of medium has been applied. However, because this is an active feature it is likely to have some capacity to recover from any minor degradation. Accordingly, a resilience rating of medium has been applied.

Pressure Name	Feature Sensitivity	Association Value	Evidence Base
Death or injury to mobile species by collision	Medium*	Associated	The collision risk with tidal turbines is uncertain – some evidence to assess this through temporal separation of foraging and when tidal turbines are operating due to tidal flow/slack water may limit risk (Furness, R.W. & Wade, H., 2012). Tolerance to collision with above surface structures is high. Black guillemot dives and swims underwater searching for fish and have been found to collide with ships in low numbers in Greenland (Merkel and Johansen, 2011) and will fly away from approaching boats (Ronconi and Clair, 2002). Tolerance is assessed as medium with medium recovery for areas key to species life cycle.

Pressure Name	Feature Sensitivity	Association Value	Evidence Base
Death or injury to mobile species by collision	Medium*	Associated but not exposed	Common skate have been showed to exhibit vertical activity patterns with sometimes daily movements from water greater than 100m to water less than 20m within localised areas (Wearmouth and Simms 2009), therefore there may be risks of collision with tidal devices therefore tolerance is medium (some mortality) with a recovery of medium (between 2-10years)

Pressure Name	Feature Sensitivity	Association Value	Evidence Base
Physical change (to another seabed type)	Medium	Associated	Tillin et al. (2010) consider subtidal coarse sediments to have a medium sensitivity to the pressure but with no supporting evidence provided.

Pressure Name	Feature Sensitivity	Association Value	Evidence Base
Physical change (to another seabed type)	Medium	Associated	Tillin et al. (2010) consider subtidal muds to have a medium sensitivity to the pressure but with no further evidence presented.

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Physical change (to another seabed type)	Medium	Associated	There is no direct or indirect evidence available to determine the effects of the pressures on the feature. However, the laying of concrete mattresses or rock dump may cause localised alterations to flows (and associated patterns of sediment transport) in the immediate vicinity of the obstruction. Since this is an active feature, maintained by contemporary hydrodynamic and sedimentary processes, it is possible that partial and localised damage to the feature's surface or stratigraphy may occur. Accordingly, a resistance rating of medium has been applied. However, because this is an active feature it is likely to have some capacity to recover from any minor degradation. Accordingly, a resilience rating of medium has been applied.

Pressure Name	Feature Sensitivity	Association Value	Evidence Base
Physical change (to another seabed type)	Medium*	Associated	Typically, an increase in organic particulate matter results in a reduction in species numbers, abundance and biomass (Pearson and Rosenberg, 1978). Separating the causes of such changes from additional pressures such as siltation and deoxygenation is often difficult (Pearson and Rosenberg, 1978). The sensitivity score here reflects score given for siltation pressure, but recognises that the feature probably has a low tolerance to organic enrichment in itself as suspension feeders are first to disappear in organic enriched areas (Pearson and Rosenberg, 1978). Recolonization could take place and recovery should be possible within five years, however, the pelagic phase is fairly short (Hill, 2008) so dispersal distances may not be great and recruitment may rely on relatively local populations. Therefore, if populations are completely removed by a factor recovery may take longer than five years. Recovery is assessed as medium.

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* An asterisk is used to denote an underlying range of sensitivities for habitat features (e.g. due to the feature including species with a range of different sensitivities to a pressure) OR for species features it denotes a sensitivity within certain key areas for that species - explained further in evidence.

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