FOREWIND

DOGGER BANK
TEESSIDE A & B

March
2014

Habitats Regulations Assessment Report

Appendix D Consultation Responses

Application Reference: 5.2.4

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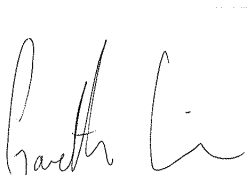
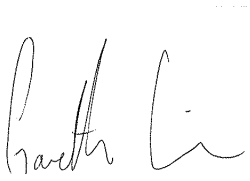
Date / initials approval			March 2014
Forewind Approval			
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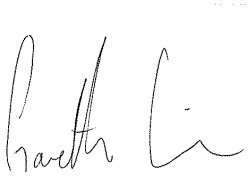
Approved by: Angela Lowe	Signature / Approval (Forewind) 	Approval Date: March 2014

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Table D-1 Screening of Likely Significant Effect for the UK SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites

ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
1	Abberton Reservoir SPA	Breeding – Cormorant. Wintering – Gadwall, golden plover, shoveler, and teal. Wintering assemblage - as wintering species above and black-tailed godwit, coot, cormorant, goldeneye, great-crested grebe, lapwing, pintail, pochard, tufted duck, and wigeon.	324km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 346km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Great cormorant** not recorded in significant numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone. This species has a maximum foraging range of 35km and birds from this SPA would therefore be highly unlikely to forage within the Zone. No LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation. Cormorant wintering (migratory) movements do not overlap with the Zone and for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Migratory wintering species and assemblage - Black-tailed godwit, coot, gadwall, golden plover, goldeneye, great-crested grebe, lapwing, pintail, pochard, shoveler, teal, tufted duck, and wigeon.
2	Abberton Reservoir Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - Great cormorant; • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including black-tailed godwit, common greenshank, Eurasian coot, Eurasian teal, pied avocet, ruff, spotted redshank, and tufted duck; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including common goldeneye. 6 – Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage – Gadwall and northern shoveler; • Winter – Eurasian wigeon. Possible future consideration: • Passage – Common pochard and mute swan.	324km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 346km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 5 - Breeding great cormorant –** as identified for Abberton Reservoir SPA above, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation, excluding mute swan, pied avocet, and spotted redshank migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation. As for Abberton Reservoir SPA, great cormorant wintering (migratory) movements do not overlap with the Zone and for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage assemblage and species - Black-tailed godwit, common greenshank, common pochard, Eurasian coot, Eurasian teal, gadwall, northern shoveler, ruff, and tufted duck. Wintering assemblage and species - Common goldeneye and Eurasian wigeon.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
3	Alde–Ore Estuary SPA	Breeding - Avocet, lesser black-backed gull, little tern, marsh harrier, and sandwich tern. Breeding assemblage – as breeding species above and black headed gull and herring gull. Wintering – Avocet and redshank. Wintering assemblage – as wintering species above and black-tailed godwit, dunlin, lapwing, shelduck, shoveler, teal, white-fronted goose, and wigeon.	298km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 301km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Black headed gull and sandwich tern** - not recorded in significant numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (only one sandwich tern was recorded in the Zone during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (26km and 49km respectively) of both species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Zone which is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Avocet and marsh harrier** – species not recorded from the Zone and non-migratory. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season, with higher numbers present during the winter and late autumn (population estimate of 297 birds for the whole of the Dogger Bank Zone). Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined. **Breeding – Lesser black-backed gull** - although the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range of this species, potentially birds that form part of the breeding population could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation. Avocet and white-fronted goose migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull. Migratory wintering species - Black-tailed godwit, dunlin, lapwing, redshank, shelduck, shoveler, teal, and wigeon.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
4	Alde–Ore Estuary Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 2 - The site supports a number of nationally-scarce plant species and British Red Data Book invertebrates. 3 – The site supports a notable assemblage of breeding and wintering wetland birds: • Breeding – as Criterion 6 species below and including Western marsh harrier, little tern, Mediterranean gull, and sandwich tern; and • Wintering - as Criterion 6 species below and common shelduck, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, northern pintail, and northern shoveler. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance. • Breeding – Lesser black-backed gull; and • Wintering - Common redshank and pied avocet.	298km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 301km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 3 – Breeding assemblage** – see Alde-Ore Estuary SPA above, potentially lesser black-backed gull that form part of the breeding population could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. Western marsh harrier and Mediterranean gull not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone, and only one sandwich tern recorded during all surveys (and the Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) for sandwich tern) therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 3 – Wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Alde-Ore Estuary SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation excluding pied avocet. **Criterion 6 – Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull** – as above for Alde-Ore Estuary SPA. **Criterion 6 – Wintering / migratory species** – as above for redshank (see Alde-Ore Estuary SPA above), but excluding avocet.	Yes	Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull. Migratory wintering assemblage and species - Common redshank, common shelduck, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, northern pintail, and northern shoveler.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
5	Arun Valley SPA	Wintering – Bewick's swan. Wintering assemblage – as wintering species above and shoveler, teal, and wigeon.	406km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 470km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Wintering - Bewick's swan** - wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone and not recorded in surveys, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Wintering / migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding Bewick's swan (see above).	Yes	Wintering - Shoveler, teal, and wigeon.
6	Arun Valley Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 2 - The site supports 4 nationally rare and 4 nationally-scarce plant species and 7 British Red Data Book wetland invertebrate species. 3 – This site supports ditches with a particularly diverse and rich flora. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, northern shoveler, and ruff. 6 – Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Wintering – Northern pintail.	406km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 470km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 3 – Habitats and flora** – as above for Criterion 2. **Criterion 5 – Wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Arun Valley SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species. **Criterion 6 – Wintering / migratory - Northern pintail** – as above for Arun Valley SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species.	Yes	Migratory wintering assemblage and species - Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, northern pintail, northern shoveler, and ruff.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
7	Auskerry SPA	Breeding – Arctic tern and European storm-petrel.	500km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 520km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding –Storm-petrel.** Recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Appendix 11A** of the draft Dogger Bank Creyke Beck ES). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (>65km). No birds recorded during the winter period. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Arctic tern**. Recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B)**. SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (30km). Arctic tern could potentially pass through the Zone on migration and therefore be subject to collision with turbines during operation. However, the small numbers observed in the Zone and the large migratory population size would preclude population impacts. No LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.
8	Avon Valley SPA	Wintering – Bewick's swan and gadwall.	414km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 516km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Wintering - Bewick's swan -** wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone and not recorded in surveys, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Wintering - Gadwall -** potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation.	Yes	Wintering - Gadwall.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
9	Avon Valley Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – Supports chalk river, fen, mire, lowland wet grassland, and woodland habitats. 2 - The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland flora and fauna including several nationally rare species. 6 – Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Wintering – Gadwall. Possible future consideration: • Passage – Black-tailed godwit and northern pintail.	414km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 516km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined **Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering / migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species.	Yes	Passage - Black-tailed godwit and northern pintail. Wintering - Gadwall.
10	Beast Cliff-Whitby (Robin Hood's Bay) SAC	Primary qualifying feature: • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts.	22km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 170km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and features are not sensitive to hydrodynamic and sediment transport effects, and no LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
11	Benacre to Easton Bavents SPA	Breeding – Bittern, little tern, and marsh harrier. Wintering – Bittern.	275km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 273km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Bittern and marsh harrier** – species not recorded from the Zone and non-migratory. No LSE is determined. **Wintering - Bittern** - species not recorded from the Zone. However, small numbers of birds (<1% of national population – see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B)** could migrate through the Zone.	Yes	Wintering – Bittern.
12	Benfleet and Southend Marshes SPA	Passage – Ringer plover. Wintering – Dark-bellied brent goose, grey plover, and knot. Wintering assemblage – as wintering species above and dunlin, knot, oystercatcher, and ringed plover.	352km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 382km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Passage, wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation. Dark-bellied brent goose migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone and for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage – Ringed plover. Wintering assemblage and species - Dunlin, grey plover, knot, oystercatcher, and ringed plover.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
13	Benfleet and Southend Marshes Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank and little egret; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including ringed plover. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage – Dark-bellied brent goose; • Wintering – Grey plover and red knot. Possible future consideration: • Wintering – Dunlin.	352km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 382km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage species** – as above for Benfleet and Southend Marshes SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation excluding dark-bellied brent goose and little egret as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (and little egret not recorded in any surveys), therefore, no LSE is determined for these species. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering species** - as above for Benfleet and Southend Marshes SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation excluding dark-bellied brent goose.	Yes	Passage - Common greenshank. Wintering assemblage and species - Dunlin, grey plover, red knot, and ringed plover.
14	Berriedale and Langwell Waters SAC	Primary qualifying features; • Atlantic salmon.	425km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 485km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Atlantic salmon** – no direct impact on spawning habitat or migratory route to and from vicinity of the SAC. Individuals may potentially transit through the Dogger Bank Zone. However, the project area is located outside of any known key migratory routes for this species. If fish are present in the project area the effects of works would be highly unlikely to result in mortality or disturbance that would be significant with respect to the wider North Sea migratory population. No LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
15	Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; and • Grey seal.	91km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 221km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works. No LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey / tagging data shows that Dogger Bank Zone used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations.	Yes	Grey seal.
16	Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA	Breeding – Little tern. Passage – Ringed plover. Wintering – Avocet, black-tailed godwit, dark-bellied brent goose, dunlin, golden plover, grey plover, hen harrier, redshank, ringed plover, ruff, and shelduck. Wintering assemblage – as wintering species above and cormorant, curlew, goldeneye, great-crested grebe, lapwing, pintail, red-breasted merganser, shoveler, teal, and wigeon.	328km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 349km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Passage - Ringed plover** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation phase only. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Avocet, dark-bellied brent goose, and cormorant wintering movements do not overlap with the Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage – Ringed plover. Wintering assemblage and species - Black-tailed godwit, curlew, dunlin, golden plover, goldeneye, great-crested grebe, grey plover, hen harrier, lapwing, pintail, red-breasted merganser, redshank, ruff, shelduck, shoveler, teal, and wigeon.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
17	Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 1 – Saltmarsh habitat. 2 – Supports 16 British Red Data Book invertebrate species. 3 – Sequence of saltmarsh plant communities. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - Common tern, little tern, and sandwich tern; • Passage - Common greenshank, Eurasian curlew, ringed plover, ruddy turnstone, spotted redshank, and whimbrel; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including common goldeneye, common redshank, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, great cormorant, hen harrier, little egret, northern lapwing, northern pintail, pied avocet, red knot, red-breasted merganser, ruff, sanderling, Slavonian grebe, and water rail. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Winter - Black-tailed godwit, dark-bellied brent goose, dunlin, and grey plover. Possible future consideration: • Winter - Common shelduck and European golden plover.	328km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 349km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 2 – Invertebrate species** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 3 – Saltmarsh communities** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species** – as above for Blackwater Estuary SPA for little tern. Common tern is recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**), and the SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (15km), therefore, no LSE is determined. Sandwich tern is recorded in very low numbers in the Zone, and the Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage species** – as above for Blackwater Estuary SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding dark-bellied brent goose, great cormorant, little egret, pied avocet, spotted redshank, and water rail as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone and for these species no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Wintering / migratory species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage - Common greenshank, Eurasian curlew, ringed plover, ruddy turnstone, and whimbrel. Wintering assemblage and species - Black-tailed godwit, common goldeneye, common redshank, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, grey plover, hen harrier, northern lapwing, northern pintail, red knot, red-breasted merganser, ruff, sanderling, and Slavonian grebe.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
18	Breydon Water SPA	Breeding – Common tern. Wintering – Avocet, Bewick's swan, and golden plover. Wintering assemblage - as wintering species above and black-tailed godwit, cormorant, dunlin, lapwing, shoveler, white-fronted goose, and wigeon.	251km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 250km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern**. Recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Dogger Bank Zone than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (15km). No LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Avocet, Bewick's swan, cormorant, and white-fronted goose wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Black-tailed godwit, dunlin, golden plover, lapwing, shoveler, and wigeon.
19	Breydon Water Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - Common tern; • Passage - Common greenshank, pied avocet, and whimbrel; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including greater white-fronted goose. 6 - Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Wintering – Northern lapwing and tundra swan. Possible future consideration: • Wintering - Black-tailed godwit, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, golden plover, northern pintail, northern shoveler, pink-footed goose, and ruff.	251km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 250km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species (Common tern)** – as above for Breydon Water SPA, therefore no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage species** – as above for Breydon Water SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding greater white-fronted goose, pied avocet, pink-footed goose, and tundra swan as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Wintering, migratory species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage - Common greenshank and whimbrel. Wintering assemblage and species - Black-tailed godwit, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, golden plover, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, and ruff.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
20	Broadland SPA	Breeding - Bittern and marsh harrier. Wintering - Bewick's swan, bittern, gadwall, pink-footed goose, ruff, shoveler, and whooper swan. Wintering assemblage - as above wintering species and bean goose, coot, cormorant, great-crested grebe, pochard, teal, tufted duck, white-fronted goose, and wigeon.	229km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 233km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Bittern and marsh harrier** – both species are effectively non-migraatory and therefore no LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Bewick's swan, cormorant, pink-footed goose, white-fronted goose, and whooper swan wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone and for these species, therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering - Bittern, bean goose, coot, gadwall, great-crested grebe, pochard, ruff, shoveler, teal, tufted duck, and wigeon.
21	Broadland Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 2 - The site supports a number of rare species (including 9 British Red Data Book plants and 136 British Red Data Book invertebrates) and habitats including calcareous fens, alkaline fens, alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior*, Desmoulin's whorl snail, otter, and fen orchid. 6 – Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Wintering – Eurasian wigeon, gadwall, northern shoveler, and tundra swan. Possible future consideration: • Wintering – Greylag goose and pink-footed goose.	229km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 233km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 2 – Habitats** – as above for Criterion 2. **Criterion 6 – Wintering, migratory species** - as above for Broadland SPA, though greylag goose, pink-footed goose, and tundra swan wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species, therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering - Eurasian wigeon, gadwall, and northern shoveler.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
22	Buchan Ness To Collieston Coast SPA	Breeding assemblage - Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, European shag, herring gull, and northern fulmar.	308km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 351km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Northern fulmar** – the Dogger Bank Zone is within the mean maximum foraging range of this species and therefore potentially birds present in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B could derive from the SPA during the breeding season. Potentially birds that form part of the breeding population could also be present in the area in the post-breeding season. Birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. **Breeding - Common guillemot and black-legged kittiwake** - although the Zone is outside of the maximum foraging range of these species, potentially birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. **Breeding - European shag** - recorded in very small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (15km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season, with higher numbers present during the winter and late autumn (population estimate of 297 birds for the whole of the Dogger Bank Zone). Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined.	Yes	Breeding – Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, and northern fulmar.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
23	Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SPA	Breeding - Black-throated diver, common scoter, dunlin, golden eagle, golden plover, greenshank, hen harrier, merlin, red-throated diver, short-eared owl, wood sandpiper, and wigeon.	430km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 485km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Black-throated diver, merlin, red-throated diver, and short-eared owl** – these species were recorded in very low numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). No impact pathway identified during the breeding season, therefore no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Golden eagle and wood sandpiper** - these species were not recorded in the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). No impact pathway identified during the breeding season, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Common scoter, dunlin, golden plover, greenshank, hen harrier, and wigeon** - these species were recorded in the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). However, no impact pathway identified during the breeding season, therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.
24	Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – The site supports one of the largest and most intact areas of blanket bog in the world. 2 – The site supports a number of rare species of wetland plants and animals, including 3 nationally rare mosses, 8 nationally scarce vascular plants, and 4 nationally scarce mosses. The insect fauna includes several nationally scarce species and one nationally rare species. The site supports nationally important breeding populations of ten waterfowl species. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Breeding – Dunlin.	430km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 485km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 2 – Breeding waterfowl** – as above for Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SPA and no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Breeding - Dunlin** – as above for Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SPA and no LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
25	Caithness Lochs SPA	Wintering – Greenland white-fronted goose, greylag goose, and whooper swan.	453km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 497km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Wintering, migratory species** – all species were present in very small numbers (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**) and their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone, therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.
26	Caithness Lochs Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 6- Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Wintering – Greenland white-fronted goose, greylag goose, and whooper swan.	453km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 497km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 6 – Wintering / migratory species** – as above for Caithness Lochs SPA, no LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
27	Calf of Eday SPA	Breeding assemblage - Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, cormorant, great black-backed gull, and northern fulmar.	522km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 541km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Cormorant** -recorded in very small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (25km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Northern fulmar** – the Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range of this species. and therefore birds present in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B would not derive from the SPA during the breeding season. Potentially birds that form part of the breeding population could be present in the area in the post-breeding season and be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. **Breeding - Common guillemot, black-legged kittiwake and great-blacked gull** - although the Zone is outside of the maximum foraging range of these species, potentially birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	Breeding – Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great black-backed gull, and northern fulmar.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
28	Cape Wrath SPA	Breeding assemblage – Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, northern fulmar, and razorbill.	500km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 572km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Northern fulmar** – the Dogger Bank Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range of this species and therefore birds present in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B would not derive from the SPA during the breeding season. Potentially birds that form part of the breeding population could be present in the area in the post-breeding season and be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. **Breeding - Common guillemot, black-legged kittiwake, razorbill, and Atlantic puffin** - although the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range of these species, potentially birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	Breeding – Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, northern fulmar, and razorbill.
29	Chesil Beach and the Fleet SPA	Breeding - Little tern. Winter - Dark-bellied brent goose.	451km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 570km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Wintering - Dark-bellied brent goose** – Dark-bellied brent goose wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
30	Chesil Beach and the Fleet Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 - Rare lagoon habitat and saltmarsh habitat. 2 - Supports five nationally scarce wetland plants and 10 nationally scarce wetland animals. One of the most important sites for shingle habitats and species. 3 - The largest barrier-built saline lagoon in the UK, and has the greatest diversity of habitats and biota. 4 - The site is important for post-larval and juvenile bass. 6 - Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Winter - Dark-bellied brent goose and mute swan. 8 - The site is an important nursery for bass.	451km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 570km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 3 – Saline lagoon** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 4 – Bass (post-larval and juvenile)** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 6 – Wintering / migratory dark-bellied brent goose** - as Chesil Beach and the Fleet SPA above, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Wintering / migratory - Mute swan** - species not recorded in any surveys, and wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 8 – Bass (nursery)** – as above for Criterion 1.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
31	Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA	Breeding – Common tern, little tern, and sandwich tern. Passage – Little egret and ringed plover. Wintering – Avocet, bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, dark-bellied brent goose, dunlin, grey plover, little egret, redshank, and ringed plover. Wintering assemblage – as wintering species above and cormorant, curlew, knot, lapwing, little grebe, oystercatcher, pintail, red-breasted merganser, sanderling, shelduck, shoveler, teal, whimbrel, and wigeon.	418km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 491km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern**. Recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Dogger Bank Zone than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (15km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in very small numbers in the Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Passage species -** potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation only for ringed plover. Little egret migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone, therefore, no LSE is determined for this species. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Avocet, cormorant, dark-bellied brent goose, little egret, and little grebe migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone and for these species, therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage – Ringed plover. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, curlew, dunlin, grey plover, knot, lapwing, oystercatcher, pintail, redshank, red-breasted merganser, sanderling, shelduck, shoveler, teal, whimbrel, and wigeon.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
32	Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 1 –The site includes intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, sand and shingle spits and sand dunes. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - Black-headed gull, common tern, little tern, and Mediterranean gull; • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, little egret, ruddy turnstone, spotted redshank, and whimbrel; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including bar-tailed godwit, black-necked grebe, Eurasian teal, great bittern, little grebe, red-breasted merganser, and water rail. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage – Black-tailed godwit, common redshank, and ringed plover; and • Winter - Common shelduck, dark-bellied brent goose, dunlin, and grey plover. Possible future consideration: • Breeding – Little tern.	418km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 491km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species** – as above for Chichester and Lagnstone Harbours SPA for little tern and common tern. Black-headed gull is recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). The SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (26km) and, therefore, no LSE is determined. Mediterranean gull has not been recorded in the Zone and would not occur on migration, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage species** – as above for Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding black-necked grebe, dark-bellied brent goose, little egret, spotted redshank, and water rail as their wintering migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (and black-necked grebe, little egret, and water rail have not been recorded in the zone), therefore, for these species no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage - Black-tailed godwit, common greenshank, common redshank, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, ringed plover, ruddy turnstone, and whimbrel. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian teal, great bittern, grey plover, and red-breasted merganser.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
33	Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA	Breeding – Little tern. Wintering – Avocet, dark-bellied brent goose, golden plover, hen harrier, and redshank. Wintering assemblage – as wintering species above and black-tailed godwit, cormorant, dunlin, great-crested grebe, grey plover, lapwing, ringed plover, and shelduck.	324km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 343km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Avocet, cormorant, and dark-bellied brent goose wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Black-tailed godwit, dunlin, golden plover, great-crested grebe, grey plover, hen harrier, lapwing, redshank, ringed plover, and shelduck.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
34	Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – Saltmarsh habitat. 2 – The site supports 12 species of nationally scarce plants and at least 38 British Red Data Book invertebrate species. 3 – Sequences of saltmarsh plant communities. 5 – Assemblages of international importance: • Breeding - Black-headed gull, little tern, and Mediterranean gull; • Passage - Ringed plover and spotted redshank; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including common shelduck, dunlin, European golden plover, grey plover, hen harrier, little egret, pied avocet, and water rail. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Winter – Common redshank and dark-bellied brent goose. Possible future consideration: • Winter – Black-tailed godwit.	324km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 343km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 3 – Saltmarsh communities** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species** – as above for Colne Estuary SPA for little tern. Black-headed gull is recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). The SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (26km), therefore, no LSE is determined. Mediterranean gull has not been recorded in the Zone, and would not occur on migration, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage species** – as above for Colne Estuary SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding dark-bellied brent goose, little egret, pied avocet, spotted redshank, and water rail as their migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (and avocet, little egret, and water rail and have not been recorded in the Zone), therefore, for these species no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage – Ringed plover. Wintering assemblage and species - Black-tailed godwit, common redshank, common shelduck, dunlin, European golden plover, grey plover, and hen harrier.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
35	Copinsay SPA	Breeding assemblage – Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great black-backed gull, and northern fulmar.	485km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 508km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Northern fulmar** – the Dogger Bank Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range of this species during the breeding season. Potentially birds that form part of the breeding population could be present in the area in the post-breeding season and be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. **Breeding - Common guillemot, black-legged kittiwake and great-black backed gull** - although the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range of these species, potentially birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	Breeding– Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great black-backed gull, and northern fulmar.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
36	Coquet Island SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, Atlantic puffin, common tern, roseate tern, and sandwich tern. Breeding assemblage – as breeding species above and black-headed gull.	87km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 225km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Roseate tern, sandwich tern, and black headed-gull**. Roseate tern not recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. Black-headed gull and sandwich tern not recorded in significant numbers in the Zone (only one sandwich tern recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (26km and 49km respectively) of both species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern**. Recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of these species (24 and 15km). Arctic tern and common tern could potentially pass through the Zone on migration and therefore be subject to collision with turbines during operation. However, the small numbers observed within the Zone together with the large migratory population of Arctic tern and the generally coastal migratory route of common tern would preclude population impacts. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Atlantic puffin** – the Zone is outside mean maximum foraging range of this species. Post-breeding birds that potentially form part of the breeding population could be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	Breeding – Atlantic puffin.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
37	Cromarty Firth SPA	Breeding – Common tern and osprey. Wintering – Bar-tailed godwit, greylag goose, and whooper swan. Wintering assemblage – as wintering species above and curlew, dunlin, knot, oystercatcher, pintail, red-breasted merganser, redshank, scaup, and wigeon.	390km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 475km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Osprey** – the Dogger Bank Zone does not lie on the main route of birds migrating to/from the UK. No LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation, excluding greylag goose and whooper swan as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone, therefore, no LSE is determined for these species. **Breeding - Common tern**. Recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**), and the SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (15km). They could potentially pass through the Zone on migration and therefore be subject to collision with turbines during operation. However, given the small numbers observed and the generally coastal migratory route of this species, this would preclude population impacts. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, curlew, dunlin, knot, oystercatcher, pintail, red-breasted merganser, redshank, scaup, and wigeon.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
38	Cromarty Firth Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – Intertidal flats with eelgrass *Zostera* spp. beds. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - Common tern and osprey; • Passage - Common redshank and Eurasian wigeon; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including greater scaup, red knot, and Slavonian grebe. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Winter – Bar-tailed godwit and greylag goose.	390km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 475km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species** – as above for Colne Estuary SPA for common tern and osprey. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage species** – as above for Cromarty Firth SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding greylag goose whose wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone, therefore, no LSE is determined for this species. **Criterion 6 – Wintering, migratory species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage - Common redshank and Eurasian wigeon. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, greater scaup, red knot, and Slavonian grebe.
39	Crouch and Roach Estuaries (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 3) SPA	Wintering – Dark-bellied brent goose.	341km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 369km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Wintering – Dark-bellied brent goose**. Potential migratory route lies to the south of the Dogger Bank Zone. No LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
40	Crouch and Roach Estuaries (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 3) Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 2 – Supports an appreciable assemblage of rare, vulnerable or endangered species or subspecies of plant and animal including 13 nationally scarce plant species and several important invertebrate species. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Passage - Common greenshank, little egret, ruff, spotted redshank, and whimbrel; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including black-tailed godwit and hen harrier. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Winter – Dark-bellied brent goose.	341km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 369km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage species** – as above for Crouch and Roach Estuaries SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding dark-bellied brent goose, little egret, and spotted redshank as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone, therefore, for these species no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Wintering - Dark-bellied brent goose** - as above for Criterion 5, their migratory route lies to the south of the Zone and, therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - Common greenshank, ruff, and whimbrel. Wintering assemblage species - Black-tailed godwit and hen harrier.
41	Deben Estuary SPA	Wintering – Avocet.	301km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 310km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Wintering – Avocet**. Potential migratory route lies to the south of the Dogger Bank Zone, and this species has not been recorded in the Zone in any surveys. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
42	Deben Estuary Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 2 – Supports a RDB and Annex II mollusc *Vertigo angustior*. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Winter - Dark-bellied brent goose.	301km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 310km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 2 – Mollusc species** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Wintering - Dark-bellied brent goose** - Potential migratory route lies to the south of the Dogger Bank Zone and, therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.
43	Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) SPA	Wintering – Bar-tailed godwit, grey plover, hen harrier, and knot. Wintering assemblage – as wintering species above and black-tailed godwit, cormorant, dark-bellied brent goose, dunlin, great-crested grebe, lapwing, and oystercatcher.	335km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 355km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation, excluding cormorant and dark-bellied brent goose as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone, therefore, for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species – Bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, dunlin, great-crested grebe, grey plover, hen harrier, knot, lapwing, and oystercatcher.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
44	Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – Saltmarsh habitat. 2 –11 nationally scarce plants and 3 Red Data Book invertebrates. 3 – Sequence of saltmarsh plant communities. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Passage - Black-tailed godwit, common greenshank, and ringed plover; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including dunlin, hen harrier, and red-throated diver. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Winter - Dark-bellied brent goose, grey plover, and red knot. Possible future consideration: • Winter – Bar-tailed godwit.	335km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 355km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 3 – Saltmarsh communities** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage species** – as above for Dengie SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding dark-bellied brent goose as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone, therefore, for this species no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Wintering assemblage species – red-throated diver** – recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone, and there is no potential for signicant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effect or collisions, therefore no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Wintering / migratory species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage - Black-tailed godwit, common greenshank, and ringed plover. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, dunlin, grey plover, hen harrier, and red knot.
45	Dogger Bank cSAC	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time.	Within Zone and Dogger Bank Teesside A & B, and part of export Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor	**Sandbanks** - localised alteration of hydrodynamics due to presence of infrastructure. Indirect loss of habitat due to increase in suspended sediment concentrations during construction. Direct loss of benthic habitat due to project infrastructure.	Yes	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
46	Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet SPA	Breeding – Osprey. Wintering – Bar-tailed godwit, greylag goose, and wigeon. Wintering assemblage – as wintering species above and curlew, dunlin, oystercatcher, and teal.	399km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 474km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Osprey** – the Dogger Bank Zone does not lie on the main route of birds migrating to/from the UK. No LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation, excluding greylag goose as the wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone and for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, curlew, dunlin, oystercatcher, teal, and wigeon.
47	Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – Wetland habitats including estuarine alder *Alnus glutinosa* wood, and coastal sand dunes. 2 – The site supports nationally-scarce aquatic plants and British Red Data Book invertebrates. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - Osprey; • Passage - Eurasian wigeon; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including common redshank, Eurasian teal, and whooper swan. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage – Eurasian wigeon; and • Winter – Bar-tailed godwit and greylag goose.	399km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 474km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species (osprey)** – as above for Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet SPA, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage species** – as above for Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding greylag goose and whooper swan as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone, therefore, for these species no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage – Eurasian wigeon. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, common redshank, and Eurasian teal.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
48	Dorset Heathlands SPA	Breeding - Dartford warbler, nightjar, and woodlark. Wintering - Hen harrier and merlin.	414km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 518km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Dartford warbler and woodlark** - these species were not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B)**, and no impact pathway is identified during the breeding season. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Nightjar** - this species was not recorded in the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Nightjar migrating to and from this SPA would not pass through the Dogger Bank Zone. No LSE is determined. **Wintering – Merlin** – this species was recorded in very small numbers in the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**) although hthe Dogger Bank Zone is not within the main migration route for this species. No LSE is determined. **Wintering - Hen harrier** – this species was not recorded in the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). The Dogger Bank Zone is on the migration route for this species, therefore, a potential collision risk and barrier effect could occur during operation.	Yes	Wintering - Hen harrier
49	Dorset Heathlands Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – Supports northern Atlantic wet heath and acid mire habitats. 2 - The site supports 1 nationally rare and 13 nationally scarce wetland plant species and at least 28 nationally rare wetland invertebrate species. 3 - Supports high species richness and high ecological diversity of wetland habitat types and transitions.	414km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 518km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 3 – Wetland communities** – as above for Criterion 1.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
50	Duddon Estuary SPA	Breeding - Sandwich tern. Passage - Ringed plover and sanderling. Wintering - Knot, pintail, and redshank. Wintering assemblage - as above wintering species and including curlew, dunlin, oystercatcher, red-breasted merganser, sanderling, and shelduck.	144km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 342km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in very low numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Passage species -** potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding ringed plover whosemigratory movements do not overlap with the Zone, therefore, for this species no LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species.	Yes	Passage - Sanderling. Wintering - Curlew, dunlin, knot, oystercatcher, pintail, red-breasted merganser, redshank, sanderling, and shelduck

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
51	Duddon Estuary Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 2 - The site supports a rich assemblage of wetland plants and invertebrates including 1 nationally scarce plant and at least 2 nationally British Red Data Book invertebrate species. The site also supports nationally important numbers of natterjack toad. 4 - The site supports nationally important numbers of waterfowl during spring and autumn passage including Eurasian oystercatcher and red-breasted merganser. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - Little tern and sandwich tern; • Passage - Eurasian oystercatcher and red-breasted merganser; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including dunlin, Eurasian curlew, and sanderling. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Winter – Common redshank, northern pintail, and red knot.	144km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 342km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species (and natterjack toad)** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species** – as above for Duddon Estuary SPA for sandwich tern. Little tern is not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone, and the Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage species** – as above for Duddon Estuary SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species. **Criterion 6 – Wintering / migratory species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage - Eurasian oystercatcher and red-breasted merganser. Wintering assemblage and species - Common redshank, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, northern pintail, red knot, and sanderling.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
52	Dungeness to Pett Level SPA	Breeding – Common tern, little tern, and Mediterranean gull. Passage – Aquatic warbler. Wintering – Bewick's swan and shoveler.	419km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 441km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding – Common tern -** recorded in small numbers in Dogger Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of both species (15km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Mediterranean gull** – no impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – shoveler only - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation. Aquatic warbler and Bewick's swan wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone, therefore, for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering - Shoveler.
53	Dungeness to Pett Level proposed Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 2a – Supports a number of rare species of plants and more than 15 wetland British Red Data Book invertebrate species. 3c – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance – wintering Bewick's swan. The site is also notable for nationally important wintering populations of other waterfowl populations including northern shoveler and whimbrel.	419km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 441km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 2a – Habitats and plant and invertebrate assemblage** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 3c – Wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Dungeness to Pett Levels SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding Bewick's swan.	Yes	Wintering - Northern shoveler and whimbrel.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
54	East Caithness Cliffs SPA	Breeding – Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, herring gull, peregrine falcon, and razorbill. Breeding assemblage – as breeding species above and Atlantic puffin, cormorant, European shag, great black-backed gull, and northern fulmar.	422km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 481km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Peregrine falcon**. No impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Cormorant and European shag** – both species recorded in very small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of European shag (15km) and cormorant (25km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season, with higher numbers present during the winter and late autumn (population estimate of 297 birds for the whole of the Dogger Bank Zone). Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Northern fulmar** – the Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range of this species and therefore birds present in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B during breeding season would be unlikely to derive from this SPA. Potentially birds that form part of the breeding population could be present in the area in the post-breeding season and could be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. *Continued below.*	Yes	Breeding – Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great black-backed gull, northern fulmar, and razorbill.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
54	East Caithness Cliffs SPA (*continued from above*)	See above.	422km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 481km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Breeding – Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great-black backed gull, and razorbill** - although the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range of these species, potentially birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	See above.
55	East Sanday Coast SPA	Wintering – Bar-tailed godwit, purple sandpiper, and turnstone.	521km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 536km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation. Purple sandpiper migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone and for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering – Bar-tailed godwit and turnstone.
56	East Sanday Coast Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Winter – Purple sandpiper and ruddy turnstone.	521km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 536km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 6 – Wintering / migratory species** – as above for East Sanday Coast SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding purple sandpiper.	Yes	Wintering – Ruddy turnstone.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
57	Exe Estuary SPA	Wintering - Avocet and Slavonian grebe. Wintering assemblage - as wintering species above and including black-tailed godwit, cormorant, dark-bellied brent goose, dunlin, grey plover, lapwing, oystercatcher, red-breasted merganser, whimbrel, and wigeon.	466km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 602km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding avocet, cormorant, and dark-bellied brent goose as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone, therefore, for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Black-tailed godwit, dunlin, grey plover, lapwing, oystercatcher, red-breasted merganser, Slavonian grebe, whimbrel, and wigeon
58	Exe Estuary Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - Little tern; • Passage - Common greenshank, little egret, and whimbrel; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including pied avocet, red-breasted merganser, spotted redshank, and water rail. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Winter – Dark-bellied brent goose. Possible future consideration: • Winter – Black-tailed godwit.	466km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 602km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 5 – Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage species** – as above for Exe Estuary SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation could arise on all passage and migratory wintering species excluding dark-bellied brent goose, little egret, pied avocet, spotted redshank, and water rail as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (and little egret, pied avocet, spotted redshank, and water rail have not been recorded in the Zone), therefore, for these species no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Wintering / migratory species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage - Common greenshank and whimbrel. Wintering assemblage and species - Black-tailed godwit and red-breasted merganser.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
59	Fair Isle SPA	Breeding – Arctic tern, common guillemot, and Fair Isle wren. Breeding assemblage – as breeding species above and Arctic skua, Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, European shag, great skua, northern fulmar, northern gannet, and razorbill.	536km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 535km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Fair Isle wren** – no impact pathway identified. **Breeding - European shag** – this species recorded in very small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and outside of the mean maximum foraging range of European shag (17km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Arctic tern**. Recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is outside the mean maximum foraging range of this species (24km). Arctic tern could potentially pass through the Zone on migration and therefore be subject to collision with turbines during operation. However, the small numbers observed within the Zone and the large migratory population size would preclude population impacts. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Northern fulmar and northern gannet** – the Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range of these species and therefore birds present in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B during the breeding season are unlikely to derive from this SPA. Potentially birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season and would be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. *Continued below.*	Yes	Breeding – Arctic skua, Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great skua, northern fulmar, northern gannet, and razorbill.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
59	Fair Isle SPA (*continued from above*)	See above.	536km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 535km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Breeding - Arctic skua, great skua, common guillemot, razorbill, Atlantic puffin, and black-legged kittiwake** - although the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range of these species, potentially birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	See above.
60	Faray and Holm of Faray SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Grey seal.	523km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 546km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Grey seal** – survey / tagging data shows that Dogger Bank Zone used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. LSE is determined.	Yes	Grey seal

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
61	Farne Islands SPA	Breeding – Arctic tern, Atlantic puffin, common guillemot, common tern, roseate tern, and sandwich tern. Breeding assemblage – as breeding species above and black-legged kittiwake, cormorant, and European shag.	119km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 236km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - European shag and cormorant** – both species are recorded in very small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of European shag (11km) and cormorant (25km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Roseate tern and Sandwich tern** - roseate tern not recorded within the Zone, and Sandwich tern not recorded in significant numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (16km and 49km, respectively) of both species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern**. Recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of these species (24km and 16km, respectively). Arctic and common tern could potentially pass through the Zone on migration and be subject to collision with turbines during operation. However, the small numbers observed within the Zone together with the large migratory population of Arctic tern and the generally coastal migratory route of common tern would preclude population impacts. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Black-legged kittiwake and common guillemot** – the Zone is within the maximum foraging range of these species and potentially birds present in the Zone could derive from the SPA during the breeding season. Birds that form part of the breeding populations could also be present in the area in the post-breeding season, and could be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	Breeding – Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, and razorbill.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
61	Farne Islands SPA (*continued from above*)	See above.	119km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 236km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Breeding - Atlantic puffin** - although the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range of this species, birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season and these could be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation, and collisions during operation.	Yes	See above.
62	Fetlar SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, dunlin, great skua, red-necked phalarope, and whimbrel. Breeding assemblage – as breeding species above and Arctic skua.	642km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 627km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Red-necked phalarope, whimbrel, and dunlin** - No identified impact pathway during the breeding season. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Arctic tern**. Recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (24km). Arctic tern could potentially pass through the Zone on migration and therefore be subject to collision with turbines during operation. However, the small numbers observed within the Zone and the large migratory population size would preclude population impacts. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Northern fulmar** – the Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range of this species and therefore birds present in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B during the breeding season would be unlikely to derive from this SPA. Birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season and be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	Breeding – Arctic skua, great skua, and northern fulmar.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
62	Fetlar SPA (*continued from above*)	See above.	642km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 627km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Breeding - Arctic skua and great skua** - although the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range of these species, potentially birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	See above.
63	Firth of Forth SPA	Passage – Sandwich tern. Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit, golden plover, knot, pink-footed goose, redshank, red-throated diver, shelduck, Slavonian grebe, and turnstone. Wintering assemblage – as wintering species above and common scoter, cormorant, curlew, dunlin, eider, goldeneye, great-crested grebe, grey plover, lapwing, long-tailed duck, mallard, oystercatcher, red-breasted merganser, ringed plover, scaup, velvet scoter, and wigeon.	182km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 303km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Passage - Sandwich tern** - not recorded in significant numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). No LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation. Cormorant, eider, long-tailed duck, pink-footed goose, and red-throated diver wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (with regard to eider only a small number of the continental birds migrate across the North Sea; whilst red-throated diver are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone. Given this it is concuded that there is no potential for signicant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effect or collisions) therefore, for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, common scoter, curlew, dunlin, golden plover, goldeneye, great-crested grebe, grey plover, knot, lapwing, mallard, oystercatcher, red-breasted merganser, redshank, ringed plover, scaup, shelduck, Slavonian grebe, turnstone, velvet scoter, and wigeon.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
64	Firth of Forth Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - Common tern, great cormorant, herring gull, and roseate tern; • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including black-throated diver, common eider, common greenshank, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, great cormorant, great-crested grebe, red-breasted merganser, ringed plover, ruff, sandwich tern, and spotted redshank; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including black-tailed godwit, common scoter, dunlin, European golden plover, greater scaup, grey plover, long-tailed duck, sanderling, red-throated diver, velvet scoter, and whooper swan. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage - common redshank, common shelduck, pink-footed goose, and ruddy turnstone; • Winter - Bar-tailed godwit, common goldeneye, red knot, and Slavonian grebe. Probable future consideration: • Breeding – Common tern; and • Passage – Goosander.	182km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 303km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species - Common tern** - see Criterion 6 for common tern. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species - Great cormorant** - not recorded in significant numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone. This species has a mean maximum foraging range of 25km and birds from this SPA would therefore be highly unlikely to forage within the Zone. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season, with higher numbers present during the winter and late autumn (population estimate of 297 birds for the whole of the Dogger Bank Zone). Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species - Roseate tern** - not recorded within the Zone, and the Zone is outside their mean maximum foraging range. Therefore, as no impact pathway is identified, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage species** – as above for Firth of Forth SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding black-throated diver, common eider, great cormorant, long-tailed duck, pink-footed goose, red-throated diver, sandwich tern, spotted redshank, and whooper swan as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone. With regard to eider only a small number of the continental birds migrate across the North Sea; whilst red-throated diver are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone. Only one sandwich tern recorded during all surveys. Therefore, for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage assemblage and species - Common goldeneye, common greenshank, common redshank, common shelduck, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, goosander, great-crested grebe, red-breasted merganser, ringed plover, ruddy turnstone and ruff. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, common scoter, dunlin, European golden plover, greater scaup, grey plover, red knot, sanderling, Slavonian grebe, and velvet scoter.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
64	Firth of Forth Ramsar (*continued from above*)	See above.	182km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 303km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering species** - as above for Criterion 5. **Criterion 6 – Breeding - Common tern** - Recorded in small numbers in the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of these species (16km). Common tern could potentially pass through the Zone on migration and be subject to collision with turbines during operation. However, the small numbers observed within the Zone together with the generally coastal migratory route of common tern would preclude population impacts. No LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.
65	Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA	Breeding – Little tern and marsh harrier. Wintering - bar-tailed godwit, greylag goose, pink-footed goose, and redshank. Wintering assemblage - as wintering species above and black-tailed godwit, common scoter, cormorant, dunlin, eider, goldeneye, goosander, grey plover, long-tailed duck, oystercatcher, red-breasted merganser, sanderling, shelduck, and velvet scoter.	224km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 333km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is, therefore, determined. **Breeding - Marsh harrier -** not recorded in the Zone, and its migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation. Cormorant, greylag goose, eider, long-tailed duck, and pink-footed goose wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (with regard to eider only a small number of the continental birds migrate across the North Sea) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, common scoter, dunlin, goldeneye, goosander, grey plover, oystercatcher, red-breasted merganser, redshank, sanderling, shelduck, and velvet scoter.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
66	Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank and ringed plover; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including common eider, common scoter, Eurasian oystercatcher, grey plover, and velvet scoter. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage – Common redshank; and • Winter – Bar-tailed godwit, greylag goose, and pink-footed goose. Possible future considerations: • Passage – Goosander.	224km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 333km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage species** – as above for Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding common eider, great cormorant, greylag goose, long-tailed duck, and pink-footed goose whose wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (with regard to common eider only a small number of the continental birds migrate across the North Sea). **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage – Common greenshank, common redshank, goosander, and ringed plover. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, common scoter, Eurasian oystercatcher, grey plover, and velvet scoter.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
67	Flamborough and Filey Coast pSPA	Breeding – Black-legged kittiwake. Breeding assemblage – as breeding species above and Atlantic puffin, common guillemot, herring gull, northern fulmar, northern gannet, and razorbill.	55km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 163km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Northern fulmar and northern gannet -** the Dogger Bank Zone is within the mean maximum foraging range of these species and therefore potentially birds present in the Zone and Dogger Bank Teesside A & B could derive from the SPA during the breeding season. Birds that form part of the breeding populations could also be present in the area in the post-breeding season. Birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. **Breeding- - Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot and razorbill -** the Dogger Bank Zone is within the maximum foraging range of these species and therefore potentially birds present in the Zone and Dogger Bank Teesside A & B could derive from the SPA during the breeding season. Birds that form part of the breeding populations could also be present in the area in the post-breeding season. Birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. **Breeding - Atlantic puffin** – the Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range of this species and therefore birds present in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B during the breeding season would be unlikely to derive from this SPA. Birds that form part of the breeding population could be present in the area in the post-breeding season and be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation. *Continued below.*	Yes	Breeding assemblage and species - Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, northern fulmar, northern gannet, and razorbill.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
67	Flamborough and Filey Coast pSPA (*continued from above*)	See above.	55km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 163km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Breeding - Herring gull** - the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season, with higher numbers present during the winter and late autumn (population estimate of 297 birds for the whole of the Dogger Bank Zone). Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.
68	Flamborough Head SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Reefs (sub-features include rocky shore communities, kelp forest communities, subtidal faunal turf communities); • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts; and • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves (sub-features include microalgae and lichen communities, and faunal cushion and crust communities).	56km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 159km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** - no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor, therefore no LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
69	Forth Islands SPA	Breeding – Arctic tern, Atlantic puffin, common tern, European shag, lesser black-backed gull, northern gannet, roseate tern, and sandwich tern. Breeding assemblage – as breeding species above and black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, cormorant, herring gull, northern fulmar, and razorbill.	190km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 309km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - European shag and cormorant** – both these species recorded were recorded in very small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of these species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Roseate tern and Sandwich tern** - roseate tern not recorded within the Zone. Sandwich tern not recorded in significant numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (17km and 49km, respectively) of both species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern**. Recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the maximum foraging range of these species (24km and 16km, respectively). Both species could potentially pass through the Zone on migration and therefore be subject to collision with turbines during operation. However, the small numbers observed within the Zone together with the large migratory population of Arctic tern and the generally coastal migratory route of common tern would preclude population impacts. No LSE is determined. **Breeding – Herring gull**. The Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season, with higher numbers present during the winter and late autumn (population estimate of 297 birds for the whole of the Dogger Bank Zone). Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined.	Yes	Breeding – Atlantic puffin, common guillemot, lesser black-backed gull, northern fulmar, northern gannet, and razorbill.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
				Continued below.		

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
69	Forth Islands SPA (*continued from above*)	See above.	See above.	*Continued from above.* **Breeding - Northern fulmar and northern gannet** – the Zone is within the mean maximum foraging range of these species and therefore birds present in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B could derive from the SPA during the breeding season. Birds that form part of the breeding populations could also be present in the post-breeding season. Birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. **Breeding - Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, and lesser black-backed gull** - although the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (maximum in the case of black-legged kittiwake) of these species, potentially birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. **Breeding - Common guillemot and razorbill -** the Zone is within the maximum foraging range of these species and therefore birds present in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B could derive from the SPA during the breeding season. Birds that form part of the breeding populations could also be present in the post-breeding season. Birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
70	Foula SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, Atlantic puffin, common guillemot, European shag, great skua, Leach's storm petrel, and red-throated diver. Breeding assemblage – as breeding species above and Arctic skua, black-legged kittiwake, northern fulmar, and razorbill.	607km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 606km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Red-throated diver** – recorded in very low numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). No impact pathway identified during the breeding season. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Leach's storm petrel** – Not recorded within the Zone. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - European shag** - this species recorded was recorded in very small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range (11km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Arctic tern**. Recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from Dogger Bank Teesside A & B than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (24km). Arctic tern could potentially pass through the Zone on migration and therefore be subject to collision with turbines during operation. However, the small numbers observed within the Zone and the large migratory population size would preclude population impacts. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Arctic skua, Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great skua, northern fulmar, and razorbill** - although the Zone is outside of the mean and maximum foraging range of these species, birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	Breeding - Arctic skua, Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great skua, northern fulmar, and razorbill.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
71	Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5) SPA	Breeding – Avocet, common tern, little tern, and sandwich tern. Passage – Redshank. Wintering – Avocet, bar-tailed godwit, dark-bellied brent goose, golden plover, grey plover, hen harrier, knot, and oystercatcher. Wintering assemblage – as wintering species above and black-tailed godwit, curlew, dunlin, lapwing, little grebe, redshank, shelduck, and wigeon.	346km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 363km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Avocet** – no impact pathway identified. No LSE predicted. **Breeding - Common tern and sandwich tern**– both species not recorded in significant numbers in the Zone (only one sandwich tern recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the maximum foraging range (49km and 16km, resepctively) of both species. No LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory and passage species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation. Avocet, dark bellied brent goose, and little grebe wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (and avocet and little grebe have not been recorded in the Zone), therefore, for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - Redshank. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, curlew, dunlin, golden plover, grey plover, hen harrier, knot, lapwing, and oystercatcher, redshank, shelduck, and wigeon.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
72	Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5) Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – Saltmarsh habitat. 2 – The site supports a number of nationally-rare and nationally-scarce plant species, and British Red Data Book invertebrates. 3 – Sequence of saltmarsh plant communities. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - Common tern, little tern, and sandwich tern; • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, Eurasian curlew, little egret, ringed plover, ruff, sanderling, and whimbrel; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including common shelduck, dunlin, European golden plover, hen harrier, little grebe, pied avocet, and spotted redshank. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage – Common redshank; and • Winter – Bar-tailed godwit, dark-bellied brent goose, Eurasian oystercatcher, grey plover, and red knot.	346km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 363km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 3 – Saltmarsh communities** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species -** as above for Foulness SPA, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage species** – as above for Foulness SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding dark-bellied brent goose, little egret, little grebe, pied avocet, and spotted redshank as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (and little egret, little grebe, pied avocet, and spotted redshank have not been recorded in the Zone), therefore, for these species no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage – Common greenshank, common redshank, Eurasian curlew, ringed plover, ruff, sanderling, and whimbrel. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian oystercatcher, European golden plover, grey plover, hen harrier, and red knot.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
73	Fowlsheugh SPA	Breeding – Black-legged kittiwake and common guillemot. Breeding assemblage – as breeding species above and herring gull, northern fulmar, and razorbill.	264km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 332km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season, with higher numbers present during the winter and late autumn (population estimate of 297 birds for the whole of the Dogger Bank Zone). Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Northern fulmar**– the Zone is within the mean maximum foraging range of this species and therefore potentially birds present in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B could derive from the SPA during the breeding season. Potentially birds that form part of the breeding population could also be present in the area in the post-breeding season. Birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. **Breeding – Common guillemot** - the Zone is within the maximum foraging range of this species and therefore potentially birds present in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B could derive from the SPA during the breeding season. Potentially birds that form part of the breeding population could also be present in the area in the post-breeding season. Birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. **Breeding - Black-legged kittiwake and razorbill** - although the Zone is outside of the maximum foraging range of these species, potentially birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	Breeding - Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, northern fulmar, and razorbill.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
74	Gibraltar Point SPA	Breeding - Little tern. Overwintering - Bar-tailed godwit, grey plover, and knot. Wintering assemblage - as above wintering species and oystercatcher.	178km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 229km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, grey plover, knot, and oystercatcher.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
75	Gibraltar Point Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – Dune, saltmarsh, and freshwater marsh habitats. 2 – Supports an assemblage of wetland invertebrate species of which 8 species are listed as rare in the British Red Data Book and a further 4 species listed as vulnerable. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - Little tern; • Passage – as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, dunlin, and Eurasian oystercatcher; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including red-throated diver. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage – Bar-tailed godwit, grey plover, and sanderling; and • Winter – Dark-bellied brent goose. Possible future consideration: • Passage – Red knot.	178km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 229km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species - Little tern -** as above for Gibraltar Point SPA, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Gibraltar Point SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding dark-bellied brent goose whose wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone therefore, for this species no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Wintering assemblage species – Red-throated diver** – recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone, and there is no potential for signicant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effect or collisions, therefore no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, common greenshank, dunlin, Eurasian oystercatcher, grey plover, red knot, and sanderling.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
76	Great Yarmouth North Denes SPA	Breeding – Little tern.	235km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 234km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.
77	Haisborough, Hammond and Winterton cSAC	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Reefs.	200km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 202km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Dogger Bank Zone (including cable route) therefore no LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
78	Hamford Water SPA	Breeding – Little tern. Passage – Ringed plover. Wintering – Avocet, black-tailed godwit, dark-bellied brent goose, golden plover, grey plover, ringed plover, ruff, and teal. Wintering assemblage – as above wintering species and including dunlin, lapwing, redshank, shelduck, and wigeon.	320km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 331km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the maximum foraging range (6km) of this species therefore no LSE is determined. **Passage - Ringed plover** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation phase only. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation, excluding avocet, dark-bellied brent goose, and ringed plover as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (and avocet have not been recorded in the Zone), therefore, for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage – Ringed plover. Wintering - Black-tailed godwit, dunlin, golden plover, grey plover, lapwing, redshank, ringed plover, ruff, shelduck, teal, and wigeon.
79	Hamford Water Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage – Common redshank and ringed plover; and • Winter – Black-tailed godwit and dark-bellied brent goose. Possible future consideration: • Winter – Grey plover.	320km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 331km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering species** – as above for Hamford Water SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation phase only for all species excluding dark-bellied brent goose.	Yes	Passage - Common redshank and ringed plover. Wintering - Black-tailed godwit and grey plover.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
80	Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA	Breeding – Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, European shag, great skua, northern fulmar, and northern gannet, and red-throated diver.	663km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 649km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Red-throated diver** – recorded in very small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). No impact pathway identified during the breeding season. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - European shag** – this species recorded was recorded in very small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range (11km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great skua, northern fulmar, and northern gannet** - although the Zone is outside of the mean and maximum foraging range of these species, birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	Breeding – Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great skua, northern fulmar, and northern gannet.
81	Holburn Lake and Moss SPA	Wintering – Greylag goose.	126km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 255km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Wintering - Greylag goose** – migratory route does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone. No LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
82	Holburn Lake and Moss Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – Lowland raised mire habitat. 3 – The site is an important winter roost site for greylag geese, of which the entire Icelandic race winters in Britain. 4 – Regularly visited by large flocks of mallard, teal, and wigeon, as it provides an inland roost for coastal wildfowl during unfavourable weather conditions. A few pairs of shelduck, shoveler, and tufted duck regularly breed here. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Winter – Greylag goose.	126km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 255km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 3 – Wintering - Greylag goose** – migratory route does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 4 – Wintering assemblage, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation. **Criterion 6 – Wintering - Greylag goose** – as above for Criterion 3, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage species - Mallard, teal, and wigeon.
83	Hornsea Mere SPA	Wintering – Gadwall.	84km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 185km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation.	Yes	Wintering – Gadwall.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
84	Hoy SPA	Breeding – Great skua, peregrine falcon, and red-throated diver. Breeding assemblage – as breeding species above and Arctic skua, Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great black-backed gull, and northern fulmar.	482km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 521km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Red-throated diver** – recorded in very small numbers in Dogger Bank Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). No impact pathway identified during the breeding season. No LSE is determined. **Breeding – Peregrine falcon**. No impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined. **Breeding – Arctic skua, Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great black-backed gull, and northern fulmar** - although the Zone is outside of the mean and maximum foraging range of these species, birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	Breeding – Arctic skua, Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great skua, great black-backed gull, and northern fulmar.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
85	Humber Estuary SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Estuaries; and • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide. Additional qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Coastal lagoons; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows *Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*; • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (`white dunes`); • Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (`grey dunes`); • Dunes with *Hippophae rhamnoides*; • River lamprey; • Sea lamprey; and • Grey seal.	96km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 194km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Dogger Bank Zone (including the export cable route). No LSE is determined. **River lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Species confined to freshwater, estuarine and nearshore coastal habitats. Nearest potential habitat of importance for this species is the Humber Estuary, located approximately 130km from the export cable route corridor and outside of any potential influence of works within the corridor or at the landfall location. No LSE is determined. **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. No LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Grey seal

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
85	Humber Estuary SAC (*continued from above*)	See above.	96km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 194km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Grey seal** – survey / tagging data shows that Zone used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
86	Humber Estuary Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – Dune systems and humid dune slacks, estuarine waters, intertidal mud and sand flats, saltmarshes, and coastal brackish/saline lagoon habitats. 3 – The site supports the second largest grey seal colony in England at Donna Nook, and the most north-easterly breeding site in Great Britain of the natterjack toad. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below; • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage – Black-tailed godwit, common redshank dunlin, European golden plover, and red knot; and • Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, common shelduck, dunlin, European golden plover, and red knot. 8 – The Humber Estuary acts as an important migration route for both river lamprey and sea lamprey between coastal waters and their spawning areas.	96km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 192km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 3 – Grey seal** – as Humber Estuary SAC above. **Criterion 3 – Natterjack toad** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage species** – as above for Humber Flats, Marshes and Coast SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering species** - as above for Criterion 5. **Criterion 8 – River lamprey** – as for Humber Estuary SAC. **Criterion 8 – Sea lamprey** – as for Humber Estuary SAC.	Yes	Grey seal. Passage assemblage and species - Black-tailed godwit, common redshank dunlin, European golden plover, and red knot. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, common shelduck, dunlin, European golden plover, and red knot.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
87	Humber Flats, Marshes and Coast SPA	Breeding - Little tern and marsh harrier. Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit, bittern, dunlin, golden plover, hen harrier, knot, redshank, and shelduck. On passage - Redshank and sanderling. Wintering assemblage – as wintering species above and black-tailed godwit, cormorant, curlew, dark-bellied brent goose, goldeneye, grey plover, lapwing, mallard, oystercatcher, pochard, ringed plover, sanderling, teal, whimbrel, and wigeon.	96km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 192km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding – Marsh harrier** - non migratory and not recorded in the Zone, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering / migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation, excluding cormorant and dark-bellied brent goose as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone therefore, for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - Redshank and sanderling. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, bittern, black-tailed godwit, curlew, dunlin, golden plover, goldeneye, grey plover, hen harrier, knot, lapwing, mallard, oystercatcher, pochard, redshank, ringed plover, sanderling, shelduck, teal, whimbrel, and wigeon.
88	Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge cSAC	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Reefs (characterised by species *Sabellaria spinulosa*).	149km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 185km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Dogger Bank Zone (including cable route). No LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
89	Inner Moray Firth SPA	Breeding – Common tern and osprey. Wintering – Bar-tailed godwit, greylag goose, red-breasted merganser, redshank, and scaup. Wintering assemblage – as wintering species above and cormorant, curlew, goldeneye, goosander, oystercatcher, teal, and wigeon.	376km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 464km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Osprey** – the Dogger Bank Zone does not lie on the main route of birds migrating to/from the UK. No LSE is determined. **Breeding – Common tern**. Recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the maximum foraging range of this species (16km). Common tern could potentially pass through the Zone on migration and therefore be subject to collision with turbines during operation. However, the small numbers observed within the Zone and the generally coastal migratory route of this species would preclude population impacts. No LSE is therefore determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation, excluding cormorant and greylag goose as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone therefore, for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, curlew, goldeneye, goosander, oystercatcher, red-breasted merganser, redshank, scaup, teal, and wigeon.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
90	Inner Moray Firth Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – Intertidal flats with eelgrass beds, saltmarsh, sand and shingle spit habitats. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Passage - Eurasian oystercatcher and Eurasian wigeon; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including common goldeneye, Eurasian teal, greater scaup, long-tailed duck, and Slavonian grebe. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Winter – Bar-tailed godwit, common redshank, greylag goose, and red-breasted merganser.	376km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 464km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage species** – as above for Inner Moray Firth SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding greylag goose and long-tailed duck, as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone. **Criterion 6 – Wintering species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage assemblage species - Eurasian oystercatcher and Eurasian wigeon. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, common goldeneye, common redshank, Eurasian teal, greater scaup, red-breasted merganser, and Slavonian grebe.
91	Isle of May SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Reefs; and • Grey seal.	199km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 311km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Reefs** - no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Dogger Bank Zone (including cable route). No LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey / tagging data shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations.	Yes	Grey seal

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
92	Lee Valley SPA	Wintering - Bittern, gadwall, and shoveler.	318km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 370km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation.	Yes	Wintering - Bittern, gadwall, and shoveler.
93	Lee Valley Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 2 - Nationally scarce plant species and a rare invertebrate species. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage – Northern shoveler; and • Winter – Gadwall.	318km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 370km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering species** – as above for Lee Valley SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation, for all species.	Yes	Passage - Northern shoveler. Wintering - Gadwall.
94	Leighton Moss SPA	Breeding - Bittern and marsh harrier. Wintering - Bittern.	123km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 320km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Bittern and marsh harrier** – species not recorded from the Dogger Bank Zone and non-migratory. No LSE is determined. **Wintering - Bittern** – species not recorded from the Zone, however, small numbers of birds may migrate through the Zone and be subject to potential collision with wind turbines.	Yes	Wintering (migratory) – Bittern.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
95	Leighton Moss Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – Reedbed habitat. 3 – The site supports a range of breeding birds including Western marsh harrier, great bittern, and bearded tit. Outside of the breeding season the site supports nationally important numbers of northern shoveler and water rail.	123km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 320km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 3 – Breeding species -** as above for Leighton Moss SPA, and bearded tit also not recorded from within the Dogger Bank Zone, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 3 – Non-breeding (passage and wintering) species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for northern shoveler and bittern. No LSE is determined for water rail as this species has not been recorded within the Zone during any surveys.	Yes	Migratory wintering - Northern shoveler and bittern.
96	Lindisfarne SPA	Breeding – Little tern. Passage – Ringed plover. Wintering – Bar-tailed godwit, golden plover, grey plover, greylag goose, knot, light-bellied brent goose, whooper swan, and wigeon. Wintering assemblage – as wintering species above and common scoter, dunlin, eider, lapwing, pink-footed goose, redshank, ringed plover, and shelduck.	121km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 244km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation excluding eider, greylag goose, pink-footed goose, and whooper swan as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (with regard to eider only a small number of the continental birds migrate across the North Sea) therefore, for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage – Ringed plover. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, common scoter, dunlin, golden plover, grey plover, knot, lapwing, light-bellied brent goose, redshank, ringed plover, and shelduck.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
97	Lindisfarne Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – This site contains extensive intertidal flats, together with a large area of saltmarsh, and major sand dune system with well-developed dune slacks. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, common scoter, Eurasian curlew, European golden plover, grey plover, and ruff; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including common eider, common shelduck, dunlin, red knot, and Slavonian grebe. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage – Common redshank, Eurasian wigeon, light-bellied brent goose, and ringed plover; and • Winter – Bar-tailed godwit and greylag goose. Possible future consideration: • Passage – Pink-footed goose.	121km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 244km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Lindisfarne SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding common eider, greylag goose, and pink-footed goose as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (with regard to common eider only a small number of the continental birds migrate across the North Sea). **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage assemblage and species – Common greenshank, common redshank, common scoter, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, grey plover, light-bellied brent goose, ringed plover, and ruff. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, common shelduck, dunlin, red knot, and Slavonian grebe.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
98	Loch of Strathbeg SPA	Breeding - Sandwich tern. Wintering – Barnacle goose, greylag goose, pink-footed goose, and whooper swan. Wintering assemblage – as wintering species above and teal.	337km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 371km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Sandwich tern** - not recorded in significant numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation excluding barnacle goose, greylag goose, pink-footed goose, and whooper swan as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering - Teal.
99	Loch of Strathbeg Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – The loch constitutes the largest dune slack pool in Britain and the largest water body in the north-east Scottish lowlands and is one of very few naturally eutrophic lochs of the size in the region. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - Little tern; • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank and ruff; and • Winter – as Criterion 6 species below and including barnacle goose, and smew. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage – Pink-footed goose; and • Winter – Greylag goose and whooper swan.	337km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 371km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Loch of Strathbeg SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation excluding greylag goose, barnacle goose, pink-footed goose, smew, and whooper swan as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (smew and whooper swan have not been recorded in the Zone) therefore, for these species no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage assemblage species - Common greenshank and ruff.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
100	Lower Derwent Valley SPA	Breeding - Corncrake, ruff, and spotted crake. Wintering - Bewick's swan, bittern, golden plover, ruff, and teal. Wintering assemblage - as above wintering species and including lapwing, mallard, pochard, shoveler, and wigeon.	72km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 230km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Corncrake and spotted crake** – species not recorded from the Dogger Bank Zone. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Ruff** – no impact pathway identified during the breeding season. No LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding Bewick's swan whose wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone therefore, for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Bittern, golden plover, lapwing, mallard, pochard, ruff, shoveler, teal, and wigeon.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
101	Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – This site represents an important example of traditionally managed species-rich alluvial flood meadow habitat. 2 - The site supports a rich assemblage of wetland invertebrates including 15 British Red Data Book invertebrate species. 4 - The site supports nationally important numbers of passage birds including ruff and whimbrel. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - Black-headed gull, black-necked grebe, common quail, garganey, great bittern, and spotted crake; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including European golden plover, gadwall, mallard, northern pintail, northern shoveler, ruff, water rail, and whooper swan. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Winter – Eurasian teal and Eurasian wigeon.	72km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 230km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 4 – Passage species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species. **Criterion 5 – Breeding black-necked grebe, common quail, garganey, great bittern, and spotted crake** – species not recorded from the Dogger Bank Zone and no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding - Black-headed gull** - recorded in low numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). The SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (26km) and, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Lower Derwent Valley SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding water rail and whooper swan as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (and both species have not been recorded in the Zone) therefore, for these species no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Wintering, migratory species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage - Ruff and whimbrel. Wintering assemblage and species - Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, gadwall, mallard, northern pintail, northern shoveler, and ruff.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
102	Marazion Marsh SPA	Passage - Aquatic warbler. Wintering - Bittern.	582km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 739km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Passage - Aquatic warbler -** species not recorded from the Dogger Bank Zone. No LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory bittern -** potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation, though none have been recorded in the Zone.	Yes	Wintering - Bittern.
103	Martin Mere SPA	Wintering - Bewick's swan, pink-footed goose, pintail, and whooper swan. Wintering assemblage - as wintering species above and including mallard, pochard, teal, and wigeon.	162km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 349km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation excluding Bewick's swan, pink-footed goose, and whooper swan as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone therefore, for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Mallard, pintail, pochard, teal, and wigeon.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
104	Martin Mere Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including Eurasian teal; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including common pochard, common shelduck, ruff, and spotted redshank. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage - Pink-footed goose. • Winter – Eurasian wigeon, northern pintail, tundra swan, and whooper swan.	162km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 349km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Martin Mere SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding pink-footed swan, spotted redshank, tundra swan, and whooper swan as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (and spotted redshank, tundra swan, and whooper swan have not been recorded in the Zone) therefore, for these species no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering / migratory species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage - Eurasian teal. Wintering assemblage and species - common pochard, common shelduck, Eurasian wigeon, northern pintail, and ruff.
105	Marwick Head SPA	Breeding – Common guillemot. Breeding assemblage – as breeding and black-legged kittiwake.	519km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 553km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Black-legged kittiwake and common guillemot** - although the Dogger Bank Zone is outside of the maximum foraging range of these species, birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	Breeding – Black-legged kittiwake and common guillemot.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
106	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA	Breeding – Avocet and little tern. Passage – Ringed plover. Wintering – Avocet, black-tailed godwit, dark-bellied brent goose, dunlin, grey plover, pintail, redshank, ringed plover, and shelduck. Wintering assemblage – as above wintering species and cormorant, curlew, great-crested grebe, lapwing, little grebe, oystercatcher, teal, whimbrel, and wigeon.	363km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 391km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding – Avocet** – no impact pathway identified and none recorded within the Zone. No LSE is determined. **Passage - Ringed plover –** migration zone during the autumn crosses the Dogger Bank Zone. Potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding avocet, cormorant, and dark-bellied brent goose as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (and avocet and little grebe have not been recorded in the Zone) therefore, for these species no LSE is determined. Furthermore, little grebe is a resident species which has not been recorded within the Zone, and therefore no impact pathway is identified and no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage – Ringed plover. Wintering assemblage and species - Black-tailed godwit, curlew, dunlin, great-crested grebe, grey plover, lapwing, oystercatcher, pintail, redshank, ringed plover, shelduck, teal, whimbrel, and wigeon.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
107	Medway Estuary and Marshes Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 2 – Several nationally scarce plants and at least 12 British Red Data Book species of wetland invertebrates, and a significant number of non-wetland British Red Data Book species. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - Black-headed gull, common tern, little tern, Mediterranean gull, and sandwich tern; • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, Eurasian curlew, great cormorant, little egret, pied avocet, ruddy turnstone, and whimbrel; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including Eurasian oystercatcher, European golden plover, and northern shoveler. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage – Common redshank and grey plover; and • Winter – Common shelduck, dark-bellied brent goose, dunlin, northern pintail, red knot, and ringed plover. Possible future consideration: • Passage – Black-tailed godwit.	363km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 391km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding - Black-headed gull** - recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). The SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (26km) and, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). The SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (16km) and therefore no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding - Little tern** – as Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA above, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding - Mediterranean gull** –not recorded in the Zone, and no impact pathway due to distance is identified, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding - Sandwich tern** – recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys), and the Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species, therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Passage – Black-tailed godwit, common greenshank, common redshank, Eurasian curlew, grey plover, ringed plover, ruddy turnstone, and whimbrel. Wintering assemblage and species - Common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian oystercatcher, European golden plover, northern pintail, northern shoveler, red knot, and ringed plover.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
107	Medway Estuary and Marshes Ramsar (*continued from above*)	See above.	363km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 391km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding dark-bellied brent goose, great cormorant, little egret, little grebe, and pied avocet as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (and little egret, little grebe, and pied avocet have not been recorded in the Zone) therefore, for these species no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	See above.
108	Mersey Estuary SPA	Passage - Redshank and ringed plover. Wintering - Dunlin, golden plover, pintail, redshank, shelduck, and teal. Wintering assemblage - as wintering species above and including black-tailed godwit, curlew, great-crested grebe, grey plover, lapwing, and wigeon.	179km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 358km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Passage - Ringed plover** - the migratory movements for ringed plover on the west coast are unlikely to overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone therefore, for this species no LSE is determined. **Passage - Redshank** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation.	Yes	Passage - Redshank. Wintering assemblage and species - Black-tailed godwit, curlew, dunlin, golden plover, great-crested grebe, grey plover, lapwing, pintail, redshank, shelduck, teal, and wigeon.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
109	Mersey Estuary Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, Eurasian curlew, ringed plover, and spotted redshank; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including Eurasian teal. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage - Black-tailed godwit, common redshank, and common shelduck. • Winter – Dunlin, Eurasian wigeon, and northern pintail.	179km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 358km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Mersey Estuary SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding ringed plover and spotted redshank as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (and spotted redshank have not been recorded in the Zone) therefore, for these species no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage assemblage and species - Black-tailed godwit, common greenshank, common redshank, common shelduck, and Eurasian curlew. Wintering assemblage and species - Dunlin, Eurasian teal Eurasian wigeon, and northern pintail.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
110	Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore SPA	Breeding – Common tern. Wintering – Bar-tailed godwit and knot. Passage – Common tern and little gull. Wintering assemblage - as above wintering species and including cormorant, dunlin, grey plover, oystercatcher, redshank, and sanderling.	179km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 358km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B) Assumed to be similar to Mersey Estuary	**Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). The SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (16km) and therefore no LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding cormorant as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone therefore, for this species no LSE is determined. **Passage - Common tern and little gull** – common tern recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone. Birds passing through this SPA would be highly unlikely to have migrated via the North Sea. While little gull was recorded in low numbers in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B and infrequently, it is highly unlikely that passage birds occurring at this SPA would have reached this site via the North Sea. No LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species –Bar-tailed godwit, dunlin, grey plover, knot, oystercatcher, redshank, and sanderling,

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
111	Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 4 - The site supports common tern and little gull and common tern in important numbers during critical stage in their life cycle (on passage) and provides refuge during adverse conditions. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Passage - Common tern and little gull; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including common redshank, dunlin, Eurasian oystercatcher, great cormorant, grey plover, and sanderling. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Winter – Bar-tailed godwit and red knot.	179km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 358km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B) Assumed to be similar to Mersey Estuary	**Criterion 4 – Passage - Common tern and little gull** – common tern recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone. Birds passing through this proposed Ramsar would be highly unlikely to have migrated via the North Sea. While little gull was recorded in little gull was recorded in low numbers in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B and infrequently, it is highly unlikely that passage birds occurring at this proposed Ramsar would have reached this site via the North Sea. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding great cormorant as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone therefore, for this species no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Wintering species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, common redshank, dunlin, Eurasian oystercatcher, grey plover, red knot, and sanderling.
112	Minsmere-Walberswick SPA	Breeding – Avocet, bittern, little tern, marsh harrier, nightjar, and woodlark. Wintering – Avocet, bittern, and hen harrier.	281km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 282km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding – Avocet, bittern, marsh harrier, nightjar, and woodlark** - No impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding avocet whose wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (and they have not been recorded in the Zone) therefore, for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering - Bittern and hen harrier.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
113	Minsmere-Walberswick Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 1 – Marine, freshwater, marshland and associated habitats, reedbed, and rare transitions in grazing marsh ditch plants from brackish to fresh water habitats. 2 – This site supports 9 nationally scarce plants and at least 26 Red Data Book invertebrates. An important assemblage birds including: • Breeding - Bearded reedling, black-headed gull, Western marsh harrier, Eurasian teal, gadwall, great bittern, little tern, Mediterranean gull, northern shoveler, and pied avocet; • Passage - Black-tailed godwit, common greenshank, Eurasian teal, great bittern, ruff, and spotted redshank; • Winter - Common redshank, gadwall, European golden plover, greater white-fronted goose, hen harrier, lesser black-backed gull, northern shoveler, pied avocet, and water rail.	281km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 282km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 2 – Breeding / migratory species** – as above for Minsmere-Walberswick SPA, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 2 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Minsmere-Walberswick SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding greater white-fronted goose, pied avocet, spotted redshank, and water rail whose wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (and pied avocet, spotted redshank, and water rail have not been recorded in the Zone) therefore, for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - Black-tailed godwit, common greenshank, Eurasian teal, bittern, and ruff. Wintering - Common redshank, gadwall, European golden plover, hen harrier, lesser black-backed gull, and northern shoveler.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
114	Montrose Basin SPA	Wintering – Greylag goose, knot, pink-footed goose, and redshank. Wintering assemblage – as above and including dunlin, eider, oystercatcher, wigeon, and shelduck.	251km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 335km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding eider, greylag goose, and pink-footed goose as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (with regard to common eider only a small number of the continental birds migrate across the North Sea) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Dunlin, knot, oystercatcher, redshank, wigeon, and shelduck.
115	Montrose Basin Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – A particularly good example of an estuary, being relatively unaffected by land-claim, industrial development or pollution, with a remarkably high species diversity in the intertidal zone when compared with other sites. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, ruff, and spotted redshank; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including common eider, common shelduck, Eurasian wigeon, and red knot. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage – Common redshank; and • Winter – Greylag goose and pink-footed goose.	251km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 335km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Montrose Basin SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding common eider, greylag goose, pink-footed goose, and spotted redshank as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (spotted redshank have not been recorded in the Zone, with regard to common eider only a small number of the continental birds migrate across the North Sea) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage assemblage and species – Common greenshank, common redshank, and ruff. Wintering assemblage and species - Common shelduck, Eurasian wigeon, and red knot.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
116	Moray and Nairn Coast SPA	Breeding – Osprey. Wintering – Bar-tailed godwit, greylag goose, pink-footed goose, and redshank. Wintering assemblage – as above wintering species and common scoter, dunlin, long-tailed duck, oystercatcher, red-breasted merganser, velvet scoter, and wigeon.	360km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 427km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Osprey** – the Dogger Bank Zone does not lie on the main route of birds migrating to/from the UK. No LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding greylag goose, long-tailed duck, and pink-footed goose as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, common scoter, dunlin, oystercatcher, red-breasted merganser, redshank, velvet scoter, and wigeon.
117	Moray and Nairn Coast Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – Intertidal flats, saltmarsh and floodplain alder woodland habitats. 2 – Supports at least 6 nationally scarce aquatic and coastal plants and 2 British RDB invertebrates. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - Osprey; • Passage - Red-breasted merganser; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including common scoter, greater scaup, and velvet scoter. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Winter – Common redshank, greylag goose, and pink-footed goose. Possible future consideration: • Winter – Long-tailed duck.	360km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 427km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Moray and Nairn Coast SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding greylag goose, long-tailed duck, and pink-footed goose. **Criterion 6 – Wintering / migratory species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage assemblage and species - Red-breasted merganser. Wintering assemblage and species - Common redshank, common scoter, greater scaup, and velvet scoter.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
118	Morecambe Bay SPA	Breeding - Little tern, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, and sandwich tern. Passage - Ringed plover and sanderling. Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit, curlew, dunlin, golden plover, grey plover, knot, oystercatcher, pink-footed goose, pintail, redshank, shelduck, and turnstone. Breeding seabird assemblage - as above breeding species. Wintering assemblage - as above wintering species and including black-tailed godwit, cormorant, eider, goldeneye, great-crested grebe, lapwing, mallard, red-breasted merganser, ringed plover, sanderling, teal, whimbrel, and wigeon.	120km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 318km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season, with higher numbers present during the winter and late autumn (population estimate of 297 birds for the whole of the Dogger Bank Zone). Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull** - the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range of this species. While it is possible that post-breeding birds from this SPA could move across the UK and into the North Sea it is considered more likely that birds would venture southwards along the west coast and thus avoid any potential interaction with the development area. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern** – recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys), and the Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species, no LSE is therefore determined. **Passage - Ringed plover** - the passage movements for west coast ringed plover do not overlap with the Zone therefore, for this species no LSE is determined. **Passage - Sanderling** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation, therefore LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Passage – Sanderling. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, curlew, dunlin, golden plover, goldeneye, great-crested grebe, grey plover, knot, lapwing, mallard, oystercatcher, pintail, red-breasted merganser, redshank, sanderling, shelduck, teal, turnstone, whimbrel, and wigeon.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
118	Morecambe Bay SPA (*continued from above*)	See above.	120km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 318km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding cormorant, eider, ringed plover, and pink-footed goose as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (with regard to eider only a small number of the continental birds migrate across the North Sea) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
119	Morecambe Bay Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 4 - Internationally important numbers of passage ringed plover. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - as Criterion 6 species below and including black-headed gull; • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including black-headed gull, common greenshank, ruff, spotted redshank, and whimbrel; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including black-tailed godwit and Eurasian teal. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull, herring gull, and sandwich tern; • Passage - Common eider, common redshank, common shelduck, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, great cormorant, grey plover, lesser black-backed gull, northern pintail, ringed plover, ruddy turnstone, and sanderling; • Winter – Bar-tailed godwit, common goldeneye, dunlin, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, great-crested grebe, northern lapwing, pink-footed goose, red knot, and red-breasted merganser.	120km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 318km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 4 - Passage - Ringed plover** - the migratory movements for ringed plover do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone therefore, for this species no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species** – as above for Morecambe Bay SPA, no LSE is determined for herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, and sandwich tern. Black-headed gull is recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). The SPA is a significantly greater distance from the Zone than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (26km) and, therefore, no LSE is determined **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Morecambe Bay SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding black-headed gull, common eider, great cormorant, ringed plover, pink-footed goose, and spotted redshank as their wintering and migratory movements to and from this site would not overlap with the Zone (spotted redshank not recorded in the Zone, and with regard to common eider only a small number of the continental birds migrate across the North Sea) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Breeding species** – as above for Criterion 5. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage - Common greenshank, common redshank, common shelduck, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, grey plover, northern pintail, ringed plover, ruddy turnstone, ruff, sanderling, and whimbrel. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, common goldeneye, dunlin, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, great-crested grebe, northern lapwing, red knot, and red-breasted merganser.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
120	Mousa SPA	Breeding – Arctic tern and storm petrel.	586km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 577km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Storm-petrel** - recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (>65km). No birds recorded during the winter period. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Arctic tern**. Recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (24km). Arctic tern could potentially pass through the Zone on migration and therefore be subject to collision with turbines during operation. However, the small numbers observed within the Zone and the large migratory population size would preclude population impacts. No LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.
121	Nene Washes SPA	Breeding – Black-tailed godwit, ruff, and spotted crake. Wintering – Bewick's swan, pintail, ruff, and shoveler. Wintering assemblage – as above wintering species and black-tailed godwit, gadwall, lapwing, pochard, teal, and wigeon.	229km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 288km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Black-tailed godwit, ruff, and spotted crake -** No impact pathway identified. No LSE is therefore determined for these species. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding Bewick's swan whose wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone therefore, for this species, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species – Black-tailed godwit, gadwall, lapwing, pintail, pochard, ruff, shoveler, teal, and wigeon.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
122	Nene Washes Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 2 – The site supports an important assemblage of nationally rare breeding birds. In addition, a wide range of raptors occur through the year. The site also supports several nationally scarce plants, and two vulnerable and two rare British Red Data Book invertebrate species have been recorded. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Winter – Tundra swan. Possible future consideration: • Passage – Black-tailed godwit; and • Winter – Northern pintail.	229km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 288km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 2 – Breeding assemblage -** No impact pathway identified. No LSE is therefore determined for the breeding assemblage species. **Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Nene Washes SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding Bewick's swan and tundra swan as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (and tundra swan has not been recorded within the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage – Black-tailed godwit. Wintering– Northern pintail.
123	New Forest SPA	Breeding - Dartford warbler, honey buzzard, nightjar, and woodlark. Wintering - Hen harrier.	405km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 503km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Dartford warbler, honey buzzard, and woodlark** - these species were not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**), and no impact pathway is identified during the breeding season. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Nightjar** - this species was not recorded in the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**), and no impact pathway is identified during the breeding season. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Wintering - Hen harrier** – this species was not recorded in the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). This species may pass through the Dogger Bank Zone on migration and, therefore, a potential collision risk and barrier effect could occur during operation.	Yes	Wintering– Hen harrier.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
124	North Caithness Cliffs SPA	Breeding – common guillemot and peregrine falcon. Breeding assemblage – as above breeding species and Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, northern fulmar, and razorbill.	459km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 497km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Peregrine falcon**. No impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Northern fulmar** – the Dogger Bank Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range of this species and therefore birds from this SPA would be unlikely to be present in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B during the breeding season. Birds that form part of the breeding population could also be present in the area in the post-breeding season. Birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. **Breeding - Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, and razorbill** - although the Zone is outside of the maximum foraging range of these species, birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	Breeding – Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, northern fulmar, and razorbill.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
125	North Norfolk Coast SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Coastal lagoons; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (*Sarcocornetea fruticosi*); • Embryonic shifting dunes • Shifting dunes *along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria* (`white dunes`); • Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (`grey dunes`); and • Humid dune slacks. Additional qualifying features: • Otter; and • Petalwort.	195km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 223km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Dogger Bank Zone (including cable route). No LSE is determined. **Otter** - site sufficiently distant from terrestrial cable route corridor for no disturbance to occur to designated populations of otter. No LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
126	North Norfolk Coast SPA	Breeding – Avocet, bittern, common tern, little tern, marsh harrier, Mediterranean gull, redshank, ringed plover, roseate tern, and sandwich tern. On passage - Ringed plover. Overwintering – Avocet, bar-tailed godwit, bittern, dark-bellied brent goose, golden plover, hen harrier, knot, pink-footed goose, pintail, redshank, ruff, and wigeon. Wintering assemblage - as wintering species above and common scoter, cormorant, dunlin, gadwall, grey plover, lapwing, oystercatcher, ringed plover, sanderling, shelduck, shoveler, teal, velvet scoter, and white-fronted goose.	195km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 223km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Avocet, bittern, marsh harrier, redshank, and ringed plover** – no impact pathway identified during the breeding season for these species. No LSE is therefore determined. **Breeding – Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (16km). No LSE is therefore determined. **Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is therefore determined. **Breeding - Mediterranean gull** – no impact pathway identified. No LSE is therefore determined. **Breeding - Roseate tern and sandwich tern** – roseate tern not recorded within the Zone. Sandwich tern not recorded in significant numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is therefore determined. **Passage - Ringed plover** - migratory movements for ringed plover overlap in part with the Zone and potentially birds passing through the Zone could be subject to collision and barrier effects. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding avocet, cormorant, dark-bellied brent goose, pink-footed goose, and white-fronted goose as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (and avocet has not been recorded within the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage – Ringed plover. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, bittern, common scoter, dunlin, gadwall, golden plover, grey plover, hen harrier, knot, lapwing, oystercatcher, pintail, redshank, ringed plover, ruff, sanderling, shelduck, shoveler, teal, velvet scoter, and wigeon.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
127	North Norfolk Coast Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – Intertidal sand and mud, saltmarshes, shingle banks and sand dunes, brackish-water lagoons, freshwater grazing marsh and reed bed habitats. 2 –3 British Red Data Book and 9 nationally scarce plants, 1 British RDB lichen, and 38 British RDB invertebrates. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - as Criterion 6 species below and including black-headed gull, Western marsh harrier, Mediterranean gull, and roseate tern; • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including black-tailed godwit, common greenshank, Eurasian curlew, gadwall, great cormorant, grey plover, ruddy turnstone, ruff, spotted redshank, and whimbrel; and • Winter – as Criterion 6 species below and including common redshank, common scoter, common shelduck, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, golden plover, great bittern, greater white-fronted goose, northern shoveler, red-breasted merganser, velvet scoter, and water rail). *Continued below.*	195km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 223km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 5 – Breeding - Black-headed gull -** recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). The SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (26km) and, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding - Common tern, Western marsh harrier, little tern, Mediterranean gull, roseate tern, and sandwich tern** - as North Norfolk Coast SPA above, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for North Norfolk Coast SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding dark-bellied brent goose, great cormorant, greater white-fronted goose, pink-footed goose, spotted redshank, and water rail as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (and spotted redshank and water rail have not been recorded within the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Breeding / migratory tern species** - as above for North Norfolk Coast SPA and Criterion 5, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering / migratory species** - as above for North Norfolk Coast SPA and Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage assemblage and species – Bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, common greenshank, Eurasian curlew, gadwall, grey plover, ringed plover, red knot, ruddy turnstone, ruff, sanderling, and whimbrel. Wintering assemblage and species – Common redshank, common scoter, common shelduck, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, golden plover, great bittern, northern pintail, northern shoveler, red-breasted merganser, and velvet scoter.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
127	North Norfolk Coast Ramsar (*continued from above*)	*Continued from above.* 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Breeding – Common tern, little tern, and sandwich tern; • Passage – Red knot; and • Winter – Dark-bellied brent goose, Eurasian wigeon, northern pintail, and pink-footed goose. Possible future consideration: • Passage – Bar-tailed godwit, ringed plover, and sanderling.	See above.	See above.	Yes	See above.
128	North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef cSAC	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Reefs.	125km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 125km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Dogger Bank Zone (including cable route). No LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
129	Northumbria Coast SPA	Breeding - Little tern. Wintering - Purple sandpiper and turnstone. Supporting habitats - sandy beaches, shallow inshore waters, rocky shores with boulder and cobble communities, and high tide artificial roost sites.	20km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 208km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. There is a potential for indirect disturbance to the supporting habitat for little tern which could impact on foraging behaviour during the breeding season. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation. Purple sandpiper migratory movements would not overlap with the Zone. No LSE is therefore determined for this species. **Supporting habitats** - potential indirect disturbance to supporting habitats due to increased suspended sediment concentrations and sediment deposition extending into this area.	Yes	Breeding – Little tern. Wintering – Turnstone. Supporting habitats.
130	Northumbria Coast Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Breeding – Little tern; and • Winter – Purple sandpiper and ruddy turnstone.	20km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 208km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 6 – Breeding / migratory - Little tern** - as above for Northumbria Coast SPA. **Criterion 6 – Wintering / migratory species** – as above for Northumbria Coast SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for turnstone but not for purple sandpiper. Potential indirect disturbance to supporting habitats (see Northumbria Coast SPA) due to increased suspended sediment concentrations and sediment deposition extending into this area.	Yes	Breeding – Little tern. Wintering – turnstone. Supporting habitats.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
131	Noss SPA	Breeding – Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, northern fulmar, common guillemot, great skua, and northern gannet.	597km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 586km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Northern fulmar and northern gannet** – the Dogger Bank Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range of these species and therefore birds present in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B during the breeding season would be unlikely to derive from the SPA. Birds that form part of the breeding populations could also be present in the area in the post-breeding season. Birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. **Breeding –Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, and great skua** - although the Zone is outside of the mean and maximum foraging range of these species, birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	Breeding – Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great skua, northern fulmar, and northern gannet.
132	Orkney Mainland Moors SPA	Breeding – Red-throated diver, hen harrier, and short-eared owl. Wintering – Short-eared owl.	500km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 530km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Red-throated diver** – recorded in very small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). No impact pathway identified during the breeding season. No LSE is therefore determined. **Breeding - Hen harrier and short-eared owl** - no impact pathway identified during the breeding season. No LSE is therefore determined. **Wintering, migratory species – Short-eared owl** - Migratory movements of this species unlikely to overlap with the Zone as site located significantly to the north of Dogger Bank Teesside A & B. No LSE is therefore determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
133	Otterswick and Graveland SPA	Breeding – Red-throated diver.	644km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 632km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Red-throated diver** – recorded in very small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). No impact pathway identified during the breeding season. No LSE is therefore determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.
134	Ouse Washes SPA	Breeding – Black-tailed godwit, gadwall, ruff, shoveler, and spotted crake. Wintering – Bewick's swan, black-tailed godwit, gadwall, hen harrier, pintail, pochard, ruff, shoveler, whooper swan, and wigeon. Wintering assemblage – as wintering species above and coot, cormorant, lapwing, mallard, teal, and tufted duck.	238km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 284km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Black-tailed godwit, gadwall, ruff, shoveler, and spotted crake** – no impact pathway identified during the breeding season. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding Bewick's swan, cormorant, and whooper swan as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (and Bewick's swan and whooper swan have not been recorded within the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Black-tailed godwit, coot, gadwall, hen harrier, lapwing, mallard, pintail, pochard, ruff, shoveler, teal, tufted duck, and wigeon.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
135	Ouse Washes Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – The site is one of the most extensive areas of seasonally-flooding washland of its type in Britain. 2 – The site supports several nationally scarce plants and 2 British Red Data Book invertebrate species. The site also supports a diverse assemblage of nationally rare breeding waterfowl associated with seasonally-flooding wet grassland. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including bean goose, Eurasian coot, great cormorant, hen harrier, ruff, and tufted duck. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Winter – Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, gadwall, northern pintail, northern shoveler, tundra swan, and whooper swan. Possible future consideration: • Winter – Black-tailed godwit, common pochard, and mute swan.	238km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 284km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 2 – Breeding waterfowl assemblage and species** - as above for Ouse Washes SPA, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Ouse Washes SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding Bewick's swan, great cormorant, mute swan, tundra swan, and whooper swan as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (and Bewick's swan, mute swan, tundra swan, and whooper swan have not been recorded within the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Wintering / migratory species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Bean goose, black-tailed godwit, common pochard, Eurasian coot, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, gadwall, hen harrier, northern pintail, northern shoveler, ruff, and tufted duck.

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136	Outer Thames Estuary SPA	Wintering – Red-throated diver.	248km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 244km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Wintering, migratory – Red-throated diver** - recorded in very low numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**) there is therefore no potential for signicant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effect or collisions. No LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.
137	Pagham Harbour SPA	Breeding - Little tern. Wintering – Pintail and ruff.	424km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 494km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Wintering / migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for both species.	Yes	Wintering - Pintail and ruff.
138	Pagham Harbour Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Winter – Dark-bellied brent goose. Possible future consideration: • Winter – Black-tailed godwit.	424km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 494km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 6 – Wintering / migratory species** – as above for Pagham Harbour SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for black-tailed godwit but not for dark-bellied brent goose.	Yes	Wintering – Black-tailed godwit.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
139	Papa Stour SPA	Breeding – Arctic tern and ringed plover.	628km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 622km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (24km). Arctic tern could potentially pass through the Zone on migration and therefore be subject to collision with turbines during operation. However, the small numbers observed within the Zone and the large migratory population size would preclude population impacts. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Ringed plover** – no impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.
140	Papa Westray (North Hill and Holm) SPA	Breeding - Arctic skua and Arctic tern.	539km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 559km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (24km). Arctic tern could potentially pass through the Zone on migration and therefore be subject to collision with turbines during operation. However, the small numbers observed within the Zone and the large migratory population size would preclude population impacts. No LSE is determined. **Breeding – Arctic skua** - although the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range of this species, birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	Breeding - Arctic skua.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
141	Pentland Firth Islands SPA	Breeding – Arctic tern.	469km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 502km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (24km). Arctic tern could potentially pass through the Zone on migration and therefore be subject to collision with turbines during operation. However, the small numbers observed within the Zone and the large migratory population size would preclude population impacts. No LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.
142	Poole Harbour SPA	Breeding - Common tern and Mediterranean gull. Passage – aquatic warbler and little egret. Wintering – Avocet, black-tailed godwit, little egret, and shelduck. Wintering assemblage – as wintering species above and cormorant, curlew, dark-bellied brent goose, dunlin, goldeneye, lapwing, pochard, red-breasted merganser, redshank, and shoveler.	435km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 539km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (16km). No LSE is therefore determined. **Breeding - Mediterranean gull** – no impact pathway identified. No LSE is therefore determined. **Passage - Aquatic warbler and little egret** - both species have not been recorded within the Zone, and their migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone therefore, no LSE is determined **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding avocet, cormorant, dark-bellied brent goose, and little egret as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (and avocet and little egret have not been recorded within the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Black-tailed godwit, curlew, dunlin, goldeneye, lapwing, pochard, red-breasted merganser, redshank, shelduck, and shoveler.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
143	Poole Harbour Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – The site is the best and largest example of a bar-built estuary with lagoonal characteristics (a natural harbour) in Britain. 2 – The site supports two species of nationally rare plant and one nationally rare alga. There are at least three British Red data book invertebrate species. 3 –Mediterranean and thermo Atlantic halophilous scrub, fens, and transitions from saltmarsh through to peatland mire habitats. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - Black-headed gull, common tern, and Mediterranean gull; • Passage - Common greenshank, great cormorant, little egret, and spotted redshank; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including black-necked grebe, dark-bellied brent goose, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, northern pintail, red-breasted merganser, water rail. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Winter – Black-tailed godwit and common shelduck. Possible future consideration: • Winter – Pied avocet.	435km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 539km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 3 – Mediterranean and thermo Atlantic halophilous scrubs, calcareous fens with *Cladium mariscus*, and transitions from saltmarsh through to peatland mires** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 5 – Breeding - Black-headed gull -** recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). The SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (26km) and, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding - Common tern and Mediterranean gull -** as above for Poole Harbour SPA, no LSE is determined for these species. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Poole Harbour SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding black-necked grebe, dark-bellied brent goose, great cormorant, little egret, pied avocet, spotted redshank, and water rail as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (and black-necked grebe, little egret, pied avocet, spotted redshank, and water rail have not been recorded within the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Wintering / migratory species** - as above for Poole Harbour SPA and Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage assemblage and species – Common greenshank. Wintering assemblage and species – Black-tailed godwit, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, northern pintail, and red-breasted merganser.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
144	Ramna Stacks and Gruney SPA	Breeding – Leach's petrel.	660km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 648km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Leach's petrel** – very small numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). No impact pathway identified during the breeding season. No LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
145	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA	Breeding - Common tern, lesser black-backed gull, and ruff. Passage - Ringed plover and sanderling. Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit, Bewick's swan, black-tailed godwit, dunlin, golden plover, grey plover, knot, oystercatcher, pink-footed goose, pintail, redshank, sanderling, shelduck, teal, whooper swan, and wigeon. Breeding seabird assemblage - as above breeding species and including black-headed gull. Wintering assemblage - as above wintering species and including common scoter, cormorant, curlew, and lapwing.	150km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 340km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (16km). No LSE is therefore determined. **Breeding – Lesser black-backed gull** - the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range of this species and birds from this site would be unlikely to be present in the Dogger Bank Zone during the breeding season. Post-breeding it is considered more realistic that birds from west coast colonies would move southwards along the west coast that migrate over to the North Sea. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Ruff** – no impact pathway identified during the breeding season. No LSE is therefore determined. **Breeding seabird assemblage** - as above for breeding common tern, lesser-black-backed gull. Breeding black-headed gull was recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). The SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (26km) and, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Passage - Ringed plover** - the migratory movements for ringed plover do not overlap with the Zone therefore, for this species no LSE is determined. **Passage - Sanderling** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation, therefore LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Passage - Sanderling. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, common scoter, curlew, dunlin, golden plover, grey plover, knot, lapwing, oystercatcher, pintail, redshank, sanderling, shelduck, teal, and wigeon.
145	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA	See above.	150km (Dogger Bank	*Continued from above:* **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
	(*continued from above*)		Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 340km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding Bewick's swan, cormorant, pink-footed goose, and whooper swan as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (and Bewick's swan and whooper swan have not been recorded within the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined.		

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
146	Ribble and Alt Estuaries Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 2 – The site supports up to 40% of GB population of natterjack toads. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, Eurasian curlew, and ruff; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including black-headed gull, common scoter, European golden plover, great cormorant, northern shoveler, red-throated diver, and spotted redshank. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Breeding - Lesser back-backed gull; • Passage: Black-tailed godwit, common redshank, dunlin, grey plover, lesser black-backed gull, ringed plover, red knot, and sanderling; and • Winter – Bar-tailed godwit, common shelduck, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, northern pintail, pink-footed goose, tundra swan, and whooper swan.	150km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 340km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 2 – Natterjack toad** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence or other disturbance pathways for construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. No LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding black-headed gull, great cormorant, pink-footed goose, ringed plover, spotted redshank, tundra swan, and whooper swan as their wintering and migratory movements to and from this site would not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (and spotted redshank, tundra swan, and whooper swan have not been recorded within the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Wintering assemblage species – red-throated diver** – recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone, and there is no potential for signicant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effect or collisions, therefore no LSE is determined.**Criterion 6 - Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull** - as above for Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA. **Criterion 6 – Wintering / migratory species** - as above for Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA and Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage - Black-tailed godwit, common greenshank, common redshank, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, grey plover, red knot and ruff. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, common scoter, common shelduck, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, northern pintail, and northern shoveler.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
147	River Derwent SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; and • River lamprey. Additional qualifying features: • Sea lamprey; • Bullhead; and • Otter.	48km overland (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 197km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Dogger Bank Zone (including cable route). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Bullhead** – species confined to freshwater habitat. No identified impact pathways. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Otter** - site sufficiently distant from terrestrial cable route corridor for no disturbance to occur to designated populations of otter. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **River lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Species confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats. Nearest potential habitat of importance for this species is the Humber Estuary, located approximately 110km from the export cable route corridor (via water) and outside of any potential influence of works within the corridor or at the landfall location. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	No	None – site screened out of assessment

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
147	River Derwent SAC (*continued from above*)	See above.	48km overland (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 197km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
148	River Oykel SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Freshwater pearl mussel. Additional qualifying features: • Atlantic salmon.	419km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 504km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Freshwater pearl mussel** - species confined to freshwater habitat. No identified impact pathways. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Atlantic salmon** - no direct impact on spawning habitat or migratory route to and from vicinity of the SAC. Individuals may potentially transit through the Dogger Bank Zone. However, the project area is located outside of any known key migratory routes for this species. If fish are present in the project area the effects of works would be highly unlikely to result in mortality or disturbance that would be significant with respect to the wider North Sea migratory population. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment
149	River South Esk SAC	Primary qualifying features; • Freshwater pearl mussel; and • Atlantic salmon.	250km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 339km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Freshwater pearl mussel** - species confined to freshwater habitat. No identified impact pathways. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Atlantic salmon** - no direct impact on spawning habitat or migratory route to and from vicinity of the SAC. Individuals may potentially transit through the Dogger Bank Zone. However, the project area is located outside of any known key migratory routes for this species. If fish are present in the project area the effects of works would be highly unlikely to result in mortality or disturbance that would be significant with respect to the wider North Sea migratory population. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
150	River Spey SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Freshwater pearl mussel; • Atlantic salmon; • Sea lamprey; and • Otter.	313km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 403km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Freshwater pearl mussel** - species confined to freshwater habitat. No identified impact pathways. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Atlantic salmon** - no direct impact on spawning habitat or migratory route to and from vicinity of the SAC. Individuals may potentially transit through the Dogger Bank Zone. However, the project area is located outside of any known key migratory routes for this species. If fish are present in the project area the effects of works would be highly unlikely to result in mortality or disturbance that would be significant with respect to the wider North Sea migratory population. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	No	None – site screened out of assessment

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
150	River Spey SAC (*continued from above*)	See above.	313km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 403km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Otter** - site sufficiently distant from terrestrial cable route corridor for no disturbance to occur to designated populations of otter. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
151	River Tay SAC	Primary qualifying features; • Atlantic salmon. Additional qualifying features: • River lamprey; • Brook lamprey; and • Sea lamprey.	340km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 348km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Atlantic salmon** – no direct impact on spawning habitat or migratory route to and from vicinity of the SAC. Individuals may potentially transit through the Dogger Bank Zone. However, the project area is located outside of any known key migratory routes for this species. If fish are present in the project area the effects of works would be highly unlikely to result in mortality or disturbance that would be significant with respect to the wider North Sea migratory population. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Brook lamprey** - species confined to freshwater habitat. No identified impact pathways. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **River lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	No	None – site screened out of assessment

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
151	River Tay SAC (*continued from above*)	Primary qualifying features; • Atlantic salmon. Additional qualifying features: • River lamprey; • Brook lamprey; and • Sea lamprey.	340km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 348km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
152	River Teith SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Sea lamprey; • Brook lamprey; and • River lamprey. Additional qualifying features: • Atlantic salmon.	249km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 391km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the Dogger Bank Zone. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Brook lamprey** - species confined to freshwater habitat. No identified impact pathways. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **River lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Species confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	No	None – site screened out of assessment

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
152	River Teith SAC (*continued from above*)	See above.	249km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 391km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Atlantic salmon** - no direct impact on spawning habitat or migratory route to and from vicinity of the SAC. Individuals may potentially transit through the Zone. However, the project area is located outside of any known key migratory routes for this species. If fish are present in the project area the effects of works would be highly unlikely to result in mortality or disturbance that would be significant with respect to the wider North Sea migratory population. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	See above.
153	River Thurso SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Atlantic salmon.	440km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 498km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Atlantic salmon** - no direct impact on spawning habitat or migratory route to and from vicinity of the SAC. Individuals may potentially transit through the Dogger Bank Zone. However, the project area is located outside of any known key migratory routes for this species. If fish are present in the project area the effects of works would be highly unlikely to result in mortality or disturbance that would be significant with respect to the wider North Sea migratory population. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
154	River Tweed SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Atlantic salmon. Additional qualifying features: • River lamprey; and • Sea lamprey.	107km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 250km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Atlantic salmon** - no direct impact on spawning habitat or migratory route to and from vicinity of the SAC. Individuals may potentially transit through the Dogger Bank Zone. However, the project area is located outside of any known key migratory routes for this species. If fish are present in the project area the effects of works would be highly unlikely to result in mortality or disturbance that would be significant with respect to the wider North Sea migratory population. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **River lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Species confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
155	Ronas Hill – North Roe and Tingon SPA	Breeding – Merlin and red-throated diver.	646km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 636km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Red-throated diver** – recorded in very small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). No impact pathway identified during the breeding season. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding – Merlin** – no impact pathway identified. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
156	Ronas Hill – North Roe and Tingon Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – Blanket bog with extensive pool systems, wet heath and mire, oligotrophic lochs and dystrophic lochans, and peat habitats. 2 – Supports a number of rare species of animal and plant, including common seal, otter, and invertebrate fauna.	646km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 636km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 2 - Otter** – the site is sufficiently distant from terrestrial cable route corridor for no disturbance to occur to designated populations of otter. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 2 - (Common) Harbour seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species. Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites. The potential for collision risk mortality at the population / site level is determined as very low risk given the small numbers of seals likely to be present within the project area (including the export cable route) and the significant distance between the works and areas of habitat within the Ramsar site that support harbour seal, particularly pups. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
157	Rousay SPA	Breeding – Arctic tern. Breeding assemblage – includes the breeding species above and Arctic skua, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot and northern fulmar	521km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 545km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (24km). Arctic tern could potentially pass through the Zone on migration and therefore be subject to collision with turbines during operation. However, the small numbers observed within the Zone and the large migratory population size would preclude population impacts. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Northern fulmar and northern gannet** – the Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range of these species and therefore birds present in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B during the breeding season would be unlikely to derive from this SPA. Birds that form part of the breeding populations could also be present in the area in the post-breeding season. Birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. **Breeding – Arctic skua, black-legged kittiwake, and common guillemot** - although the Zone is outside of the maximum foraging range of these species, birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	Breeding – Arctic skua, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, and northern fulmar.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
158	Rutland Water SPA	Wintering - Gadwall and shoveler. Wintering assemblage - as above wintering species and including coot, cormorant, goldeneye, great-crested grebe, lapwing, little grebe, pochard, teal, tufted duck, and wigeon.	215km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 307km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding cormorant and little grebe as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (and little grebe has not been recorded within the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Coot, gadwall, goldeneye, great-crested grebe, lapwing, pochard, shoveler, teal, tufted duck, and wigeon.
159	Rutland Water Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, Eurasian coot, great cormorant, great-crested grebe, lesser black-backed gull, little grebe, ruff, spotted redshank, and tufted duck; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including common goldeneye, smew, and water rail. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage: Gadwall and northern shoveler; and • Winter – Mute swan.	215km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 307km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Rutland Water SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding great cormorant, little grebe, mute swan, spotted redshank, smew, and water rail as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (and little grebe, mute swan, spotted redshank, smew, and water rail have not been recorded within the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering / migratory species** - as above for Rutland Water SPA and Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage - Common greenshank, Eurasian coot, gadwall, great-crested grebe, lesser black-backed gull, northern shoveler, ruff, and tufted duck. Wintering assemblage species - Common goldeneye.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
160	Salisbury Plain SPA	Breeding - Stone curlew. Wintering - Hen harrier.	372km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 477km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Stone curlew** - this species has not been recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**), and no impact pathway is identified during the breeding season. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Wintering - Hen harrier** – this species was not recorded in the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). The migration route for this species crosses part of the Dogger Part Zone, therefore, a potential collision risk and barrier effect could occur during operation.	Yes	Wintering - Hen harrier.
161	Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe Dunes & Gibraltar Point SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (`white dunes`); • Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (`grey dunes`); • Dunes with *Hippophae rhamnoides*; and • Humid dune slacks. Additional qualifying features: • Embryonic shifting dunes.	142km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 207km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Dogger Bank Zone (including cable route). Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment
162	Severn Estuary SPA	Passage - Ringed plover. Wintering - Bewick's swan, curlew, dunlin, pintail, redshank, and shelduck. Wintering assemblage - as wintering species above and including gadwall, grey plover, lapwing, mallard, pochard, shoveler, teal, tufted duck, and whimbrel, white-fronted goose, and wigeon.	327km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 461km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Passage - Ringed plover** - the wintering and migratory movements for ringed plover do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone therefore, for this species no LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding Bewick's swan and white-fronted goose as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (and Bewick's swan has not been recorded within the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Curlew, dunlin, gadwall, grey plover, lapwing, mallard, pintail, pochard, redshank, shelduck, shoveler, teal, tufted duck, and whimbrel, and wigeon

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
163	Severn Estuary Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – The site supports sandbanks, estuaries, mudflats and sandflats and Atlantic salt-meadow habitats. 3 – Unusual estuarine communities, reduced diversity and high productivity. 4 - Important migratory run of allis shad, eel, river lamprey, salmon, sea lamprey, sea trout, and twaite shad. It is also of particular importance for migratory birds during spring and autumn. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - as Criterion 6 species below and including herring gull; • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, Eurasian curlew, little egret, ruff, and whimbrel; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including common pochard, Eurasian wigeon, northern shoveler, spotted redshank, and water rail. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Winter – Common redshank, common shelduck, dunlin, gadwall, greater white-fronted goose, and tundra swan. *Continued below.*	327km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 461km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 3 – Estuarine communities** – as above for Criterion 1, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 4 – Migratory fish species** – as above for Criterion 1, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 4 – Migratory birds** – see below for Criterion 5. **Criterion 5 - Breeding assemblage species – Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season, with higher numbers present during the winter and late autumn (population estimate of 297 birds for the whole of the Dogger Bank Zone). Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Severn Estuary SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding greater white-fronted goose, little egret, ringed plover, spotted redshank, tundra swan, and water rail as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (and little egret, spotted redshank, tundra swan, and water rail have not been recorded within the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Passage assemblage species - Common greenshank, Eurasian curlew, ruff, and whimbrel. Wintering assemblage and species - Common pochard, common redshank, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, gadwall, northern pintail, and northern shoveler.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
163	Severn Estuary Ramsar (*continued from above*)	Ramsar criterion (*continued*): Possible future consideration: • Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull; • Passage - Ringed plover; and • Winter – Eurasian teal and northern pintail. 8 - Diverse number of fish species with over 110 species recorded, including migratory species (see criterion 4), and is an important feeding and nursery ground for allis shad and twaite shad.	327km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 461km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above*: **Criterion 6 - Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull** – the Dogger Bank Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range of this species, birds present in the Zone during the breeding season would therefore b unlikely to derive from this SPA. Post-breeding it is considered unlikely that birds from this SPA would move across to the North Sea. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering / migratory species** - as above for Severn Estuary SPA and Criterion 5. **Criterion 8 – Fish communities and nursery ground** – as above for Criterion 1, no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
164	Solent and Southampton Water SPA	Breeding - Common tern, little tern, Mediterranean gull, roseate tern, and sandwich tern. Wintering – Black-tailed godwit, dark-bellied brent goose, ringed plover, and teal. Wintering assemblage – as wintering species above and cormorant, curlew, dunlin, gadwall, great-crested grebe, grey plover, lapwing, little grebe, pintail, red-breasted merganser, redshank, shelduck, shoveler, and wigeon.	409km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 498km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Common tern**. Recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (16km). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Zone. The Zone is outside the maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Mediterranean gull** – no impact pathway identified. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Roseate tern** – not recorded within the Zone, and the Zone is outside their maximum foraging range. Therefore, as no impact pathway is identified, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern** –not recorded in significant numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding cormorant, dark-bellied brent goose, and little grebe as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (and little grebe has not been recorded within the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Black-tailed godwit, curlew, dunlin, gadwall, great-crested grebe, grey plover, lapwing, pintail, red-breasted merganser, redshank, ringed plover, shelduck, shoveler, teal, and wigeon.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
165	Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – Saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reef habitats. 2 – The site supports at least 33 British RDB invertebrates and at least 8 British RDB plants. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - Black-headed gull, common tern, little tern, Mediterranean gull, roseate tern, and sandwich tern; • Passage - Common greenshank, little egret, ringed plover and spotted redshank; • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including black-necked grebe, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian wigeon, great cormorant, grey plover, little grebe, northern pintail, northern shoveler, red-breasted merganser, Slavonian grebe, and water rail. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage – Ringed plover; and • Winter – Black-tailed godwit, dark-bellied brent goose, and Eurasian teal.	409km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 498km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 5 - Breeding assemblage species - Common tern, little tern, Mediterranean gull, roseate tern, and sandwich tern** - as above for Solent and Southampton Water SPA, no LSE is determined for common tern, little tern, Mediterranean gull, roseate tern, and sandwich tern. **Criterion 5 - Breeding assemblage species - Black-headed gull -** recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). The SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (26km) and, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Solent and Southampton Water SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding black-necked grebe, dark-bellied brent goose, great cormorant, little egret, little grebe, spotted redshank, and water rail as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (and black-necked grebe, little egret, little grebe, spotted redshank, and water rail have not been recorded within the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering / migratory species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage assemblage species – Common greenshank and ringed plover. Wintering assemblage and species - Black-tailed godwit, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, grey plover, northern pintail, northern shoveler, red-breasted merganser, and Slavonian grebe.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
166	Somerset Levels and Moors SPA	Wintering - Bewick's swan, golden plover, shoveler, teal, and wigeon. Wintering assemblage - as wintering species above and including gadwall, lapwing, pintail, snipe, and whimbrel.	385km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 527km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding Bewick's swan as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (and they have not been recorded within the Zone) therefore, for this species, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Gadwall, golden plover, lapwing, pintail, shoveler, snipe, teal, whimbrel, and wigeon.
167	Somerset Levels and Moors Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 2 – The site supports 17 British Red Data Book invertebrates. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Winter - as species in Criterion 6 below and including common snipe, European golden plover, gadwall, ruff, and water rail. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Winter – Eurasian teal, northern lapwing, and tundra swan. Possible future consideration: • Winter – Eurasian wigeon, mute swan, northern pintail and northern shoveler.	385km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 527km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 2 – Invertebrate species** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Somerset Levels and Moors SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding mute swan, tundra swan, and water rail as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (and all three species have not been recorded within the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Wintering / migratory species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Common snipe, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, gadwall, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, and ruff.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
168	South West London Waterbodies SPA	Wintering - Gadwall and shoveler.	349km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 418km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation.	Yes	Wintering - Gadwall and shoveler.
169	South West London Waterbodies Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Winter – Gadwall and northern shoveler.	349km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 418km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 6 – Wintering / migratory species** - as above for South West London Waterbodies SPA.	Yes	Wintering - Gadwall and shoveler.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
170	St Abb's Head to Fast Castle SPA	Breeding assemblage - Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, European shag, herring gull, and razorbill.	160km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 276km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - European shag** – this species recorded was recorded in very small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range (11km). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season, with higher numbers present during the winter and late autumn (population estimate of 297 birds for the whole of the Dogger Bank Zone). Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined. **Breeding – Black-legged kittiwake** - although the Zone is outside of the maximum foraging range of this species, birds that form part of the breeding population could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. **Breeding – Common guillemot and razorbill** – the Zone is within the maximum foraging range of these species and therefore birds present could derive from the SPA during the breeding season. Birds that form part of the breeding populations could also be present in the area in the post-breeding season. Birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	Breeding – Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, and razorbill.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
171	Stodmarsh SPA	Wintering - Bittern and hen harrier.	387km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 398km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Wintering - Bittern and hen harrier** – both species have not been recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). The migration route for these species crosses the Dogger Bank Zone and, therefore, a potential collision risk and barrier effect could occur during operation.	Yes	Wintering - Bittern and hen harrier.
172	Stodmarsh Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 2 – The site supports 6 British Red Data Book wetland invertebrates, 2 nationally rare and 5 nationally scarce plants, and a diverse assemblage of rare wetland birds: • Breeding - Gadwall; • Passage - Gadwall; and • Winter - Great bittern, hen harrier, and northern shoveler.	387km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 398km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 2 – Breeding - Gadwall** – no impact pathway identified during the breeding season. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 2 – Passage - Gadwall** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation. **Criterion 2 – Wintering migratory species** – as above for Stodmarsh SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species.	Yes	Passage - Gadwall. Wintering - Great bittern, hen harrier, and northern shoveler.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
173	Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA	Wintering – Black-tailed godwit, dunlin, grey plover, hen harrier, pintail, redshank, ringed plover, shelduck, and turnstone. Wintering assemblage – as wintering species above and cormorant, curlew, dark-bellied brent goose, goldeneye, great-crested grebe, knot, lapwing, oystercatcher, and wigeon.	306km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 320km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding cormorant and dark-bellied brent goose as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Black-tailed godwit, curlew, dunlin, goldeneye, great-crested grebe, grey plover, hen harrier, knot, lapwing, oystercatcher, pintail, redshank, ringed plover, shelduck, turnstone, and wigeon.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
174	Stour and Orwell Estuaries Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 2 – Contains 7 nationally scarce plants and 5 British Red Data Book invertebrates. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - Little tern and pied avocet; • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, ringed plover, and ruff; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including common goldeneye, common shelduck, Eurasian curlew Eurasian wigeon, great cormorant, great-crested grebe, ruddy turnstone, and spotted redshank. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage – Common redshank; and • Winter – Black-tailed godwit, common redshank, dark-bellied brent goose, dunlin, grey plover, northern pintail, and red knot.	306km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 320km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species - Little tern -** not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone, and the Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species therefore no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species - Pied avocet** – not recorded in the Zone, and no impact pathway identified therefore no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding dark-bellied brent goose great cormorant, and spotted redshank as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (and spotted redshank has not been recorded in the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering / migratory species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage assemblage and species – Common greenshank, common redshank, ringed plover, and ruff. Wintering assemblage and species - Black-tailed godwit, common goldeneye, common redshank, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew Eurasian wigeon, great-crested grebe, grey plover, northern pintail, red knot, and ruddy turnstone.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
175	Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA	Breeding - Atlantic puffin, European storm-petrel, Leach's storm petrel, and northern gannet. Breeding assemblage – as breeding species above and including common guillemot, and European shag.	533km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 590km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - European shag** – this species recorded was recorded in very small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range (11km). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding – Leach's storm petrel** – very small numbers recorded within the Zone during surveys (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). No impact pathway identified during the breeding season. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - European storm-petrel** recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (>65km). No birds recorded during the winter period. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Northern gannet** – the Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range of this species and therefore birds present in the Zone would be unlikely to derive from the SPA during the breeding season. Birds that form part of the breeding populations could also be present in the area in the post-breeding season. Birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. *Continued below.*	Yes	Breeding – Atlantic puffin, common guillemot, and northern gannet.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
175	Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (*Continued from above*)	Breeding - Atlantic puffin, European storm-petrel, Leach's storm petrel, and northern gannet. Breeding assemblage – as breeding species above and including common guillemot, and European shag.	533km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 590km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Breeding – Atlantic puffin and common guillemot** - although the Zone is outside of the mean and maximum foraging range of these species, birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
176	Sumburgh Head SPA	Breeding – Arctic tern. Breeding assemblage – as above breeding species and black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, and northern fulmar.	570km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 562km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (24km). Arctic tern could potentially pass through the Zone on migration and therefore be subject to collision with turbines during operation. However, the small numbers observed within the Zone and the large migratory population size would preclude population impacts. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Northern fulmar** – the Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range of this species and therefore birds present in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B would be unlikely to derive from this SPA during the breeding season. Birds that form part of the breeding populations could also be present in the area in the post-breeding season. Birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. **Breeding – Black-legged kittiwake and common guillemot** - although the Zone is outside of the maximum foraging range of these species, birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	Breeding – Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, and northern fulmar.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
177	Switha SPA	Wintering – Barnacle goose.	484km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 519km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Wintering – Barnacle goose** - migratory route for this species would not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
178	Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA	Breeding – Little tern. Passage – Ringed plover and sandwich tern. Wintering – Knot and redshank. Wintering assemblage – as wintering species above and including cormorant, lapwing, sanderling, and shelduck. Supporting habitats - sand and shingle, intertidal sandflat and mudflat, rocky shore, and saltmarsh.	2km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 197km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. There is a potential for disturbance to breeding little tern during the export cable landfall works, and indirect disturbance to the supporting habitat for little tern could impact on their foraging behaviour during the breeding season. However, breeding little tern screened out from the offshore wind farm impacts as it is significantly beyond their maximum foraging range. **Passage - Ringed plover** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation. There is a potential for disturbance to passage ringed plover during the export cable landfall works, and indirect disturbance to the supporting habitat could impact on passage ringed plover foraging behaviour. **Passage - Sandwich tern** - not recorded in significant numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone. However, there is a potential for disturbance to passage sandwich tern during the export cable landfall works, and indirect disturbance to the supporting habitat could impact on passage sandwich tern foraging behaviour. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation. There is a potential for disturbance to wintering birds and wintering bird assemblage during the export cable landfall works, and indirect disturbance to the supporting habitat could impact on wintering birds foraging behaviour. **Supporting habitats** - potential indirect disturbance to supporting habitats due to increased suspended sediment concentrations and sediment deposition extending into this area.	Yes	Breeding – Little tern. Passage – Ringed plover and sandwich tern. Wintering assemblage and species - Cormorant, knot, lapwing, redshank, sanderling, and shelduck. Supporting habitats.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
179	Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - Little tern; • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, northern shoveler, and sandwich tern; and • Winter – as Criterion 6 species below. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage – Common redshank; and • Winter – Red knot.	2km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 197km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species - Little tern -** as above for Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species, excluding sandwich tern. Potential indirect disturbance to supporting habitats (see Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA above) due to increased suspended sediment concentrations and sediment deposition extending into this area, which could impact on passage and wintering birds foraging behaviour. There is also a potential for disturbance to passage and wintering birds during the export cable landfall works. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering / migratory species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Breeding – Little tern. Passage – Common greenshank, common redshank, northern shoveler, and sandwich tern. Wintering assemblage and species - Red knot. Supporting habitats.
180	Thames Estuary and Marshes SPA	Passage – Ringed plover. Wintering – Avocet, black-tailed godwit, dunlin, grey plover, hen harrier, knot, redshank, and ringed plover. Wintering assemblage – as wintering species above and gadwall, lapwing, little grebe, pintail, shelduck, shoveler, white-fronted goose, and whimbrel.	354km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 388km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Passage - Ringed plover** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding avocet, little grebe, and white-fronted goose as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (and avocet and little grebe have not been recorded in the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage – Ringed plover. Wintering assemblage and species - Black-tailed godwit, dunlin, gadwall, grey plover, hen harrier, lapwing, pintail, redshank, ringed plover, shelduck, shoveler, and whimbrel.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
181	Thames Estuary and Marshes Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 2 – The site supports 1 endangered plant species and at least 14 nationally scarce plants of wetland habitats and more than 20 British Red Data Book invertebrates. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, little egret, little grebe, and ruff; and • Winter – as Criterion 6 species below and including common shelduck, gadwall, northern shoveler, pied avocet, spotted redshank, and water rail. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage – Black-tailed godwit and ringed plover; and • Winter – Common redshank, dunlin, grey plover, and red knot.	354km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 388km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Thames Estuary and Marshes SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding little egret, little grebe, pied avocet, spotted redshank, and water rail as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (and all species have not been recorded in the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering / migratory species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage assemblage and species – Black-tailed godwit, common greenshank, ringed plover, and ruff. Wintering assemblage and species - Common redshank, common shelduck, dunlin, gadwall, grey plover, northern shoveler, and red knot.
182	Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA	Wintering – Turnstone.	377km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 387km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Wintering - Turnstone** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation.	Yes	Wintering - Turnstone.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
183	Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 2 – Supports 15 British Red Data Book wetland invertebrates. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Winter – Ruddy turnstone.	377km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 387km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 2 – Invertebrate species** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Wintering / migratory - Ruddy turnstone** - as above for Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA.	Yes	Wintering - Ruddy turnstone.
184	The Dee Estuary SPA	Breeding - Common tern and little tern. Passage - Redshank and sandwich tern. Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, curlew, dunlin, grey plover, knot, oystercatcher, pintail, redshank, shelduck, and teal. Wintering assemblage - as above wintering species and including cormorant, lapwing, mallard, sanderling, and wigeon.	196km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 381km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (24km). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Passage - Redshank** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation. **Passage - Sandwich tern** - not recorded in significant numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys) and the Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) for sandwich tern. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding cormorant as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone therefore, for this species, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - Redshank. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, curlew, dunlin, grey plover, knot, lapwing, mallard, oystercatcher, pintail, redshank, sanderling, shelduck, teal, and wigeon.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
185	The Dee Estuary Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – Estuaries, mudflats and sandflats annual vegetation of drift lines, vegetated sea cliffs, saltmarsh, and dune habitats. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - Common redshank, common tern, little tern, and sandwich tern; • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and ringed plover and sandwich tern; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including Eurasian wigeon, great cormorant, great-crested grebe, and sanderling. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage - Common redshank; and • Winter – Bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, common redshank, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, grey plover, northern pintail, and red knot.	196km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 381km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species - Common redshank** - no identified impact pathway during the breeding season due to distance. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species - Common tern and little tern -** as above for The Dee Estuary SPA, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species - Sandwich tern** - not recorded in significant numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for The Dee Estuary SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding great cormorant and ringed plover as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering / migratory species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage - Common redshank. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, common redshank, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, great-crested grebe, grey plover, northern pintail, red knot, and sanderling.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
186	The River Dee SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Freshwater pearl mussel; • Atlantic salmon; and • Otter.	277km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 344km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Freshwater pearl mussel** - species confined to freshwater habitat. No identified impact pathways. No LSE is determined. **Otter** - site sufficiently distant from terrestrial cable route corridor for no disturbance to occur to designated populations of otter. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Atlantic salmon** – no direct impact on spawning habitat or migratory route to and from vicinity of the SAC. Individuals may potentially transit through the Dogger Bank Zone. However, the project area is located outside of any known key migratory routes for this species. If fish are present in the project area the effects of works would be highly unlikely to result in mortality or disturbance that would be significant with respect to the wider North Sea migratory population. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.
187	The Swale SPA	Breeding – Avocet, marsh harrier, and Mediterranean gull. Passage – Ringed plover. Wintering – Avocet, bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, golden plover, grey plover, hen harrier, knot, pintail, redshank, and shoveler. Wintering assemblage –as wintering species above and cormorant, curlew, dark-bellied brent goose, dunlin, gadwall, lapwing, little grebe, oystercatcher, shelduck, teal, white-fronted goose, and wigeon.	370km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 393km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Avocet, marsh harrier, and Mediterranean gull** – no impact pathway identified, and avocet and marsh harrier have also not been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Passage - Ringed plover** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding avocet, cormorant, dark-bellied brent goose, little grebe, and white-fronted goose as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (and avocet and little grebe have not been recorded in the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage – Ringed plover. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, curlew, dunlin, gadwall, golden plover, grey plover, hen harrier, knot, lapwing, oystercatcher, pintail, redshank, shelduck, shoveler, teal, and wigeon.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
188	The Swale Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 2 – The site supports nationally scarce plants and at least 7 British Red Data Book invertebrates. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - Black-headed gull, little tern, and Mediterranean gull; • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including Common greenshank, Eurasian curlew, little egret, and whimbrel; and • Winter – as Criterion 6 species below and including common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, golden plover, greater white-fronted goose, little grebe, northern lapwing, pied avocet, red knot, and ruff. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage – Common redshank; and • Winter – Dark-bellied brent goose and grey plover. Possible future consideration: • Passage – Ringed plover; and • Winter – Black-tailed godwit, Eurasian wigeon, northern pintail, and northern shoveler.	370km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 393km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 2 – Plant and invertebrate species** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species - Black-headed gull -** recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). The SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (26km) and, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species - Little tern -** not recorded in the Zone, and the Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species - Mediterranean gull** - as above for The Swale SPA, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for The Swale Estuary SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding dark-bellied brent goose, greater white-fronted goose, little egret, little grebe, pied avocet, as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (and little egret, little grebe, and pied avocet have not been recorded in the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering / migratory species** - as above for Criterion 5. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering / migratory species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	Passage assemblage and species – Common greenshank, common redshank, ringed plover, Eurasian curlew, and whimbrel. Wintering assemblage and species - Black-tailed godwit, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, golden plover, grey plover, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, red knot, and ruff.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
189	The Wash SPA	Breeding – Common tern, little tern, and marsh harrier. Passage - Ringed plover and sanderling. Wintering – Avocet, bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, curlew, dark-bellied brent goose, dunlin, golden plover, grey plover, knot, oystercatcher, pink-footed goose, pintail, redshank, shelduck, turnstone, and whooper swan. Wintering assemblage - as wintering species above and cormorant, lapwing, little grebe, mallard, ringed plover, sanderling, whimbrel, white-fronted goose, and wigeon,	180km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 232km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Common tern**. Recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (16km). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Marsh harrier -** not recorded in the Zone, and its migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Passage - Ringed plover** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation. **Passage - Sanderling** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation, therefore LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding avocet, cormorant, dark-bellied brent goose, little grebe, pink-footed goose, white-fronted goose, and whooper swan as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (and avocet, little grebe, and whooper swan have not been recorded in the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage – Ringed plover and sanderling. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, curlew, dunlin, golden plover, grey plover, knot, lapwing, mallard, oystercatcher, pintail, redshank, sanderling, shelduck, turnstone, whimbrel, and wigeon.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
190	The Wash Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 1 – Saltmarsh, intertidal sand and mud, shallow water, and deep channel habitats. 3 – The inter-relationship between the component habitats. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - Common tern, lesser black-backed gull, and little tern; • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, great cormorant, lesser black-backed gull, pied avocet, ruff, and whimbrel; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including bean goose, black-headed gull, common eider, common scoter, greater white-fronted goose, red-throated diver, and spotted redshank. *Continued below.*	180km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 232km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 1 – Habitats** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 3 – Saltmarsh, mudflat and estuarine communities** – as above for Criterion 1. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species - Common tern and little tern -** as above for The Wash SPA, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species - Lesser black-backed gull** - although the Dogger Bank Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range of this species, potentially birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for The Wash SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding common eider, dark-bellied brent goose, great cormorant, greater white-fronted goose, pied avocet, pink-footed goose, and spotted redshank as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (pied avocet, little grebe, spotted redshank, and whooper swan have not been recorded in the Zone; with regard to common eider only a small number of the continental birds migrate across the North Sea; very low numbers of black-headed gull were recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**)) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull. Passage assemblage and species - Black-tailed godwit, common greenshank, common redshank, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, grey plover, ringed plover, lesser black-backed gull, red knot, ruddy turnstone, ruff, sanderling, and whimbrel. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, bean goose, common scoter, common shelduck, dunlin, European golden plover, northern lapwing, and northern pintail.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
190	The Wash Ramsar (*continued from above*)	Ramsar criterion (*continued from above*): 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage – Common redshank, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, grey plover, red knot, ruddy turnstone, and sanderling; • Winter – Bar-tailed godwit, common shelduck, dark-bellied brent goose, dunlin, northern pintail, and pink-footed goose. Possible future consideration: • Passage – Black-tailed godwit and ringed plover; and • Winter – Golden plover and northern lapwing.	180km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 232km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	See above. **Criterion 5 – Wintering assemblage species – red-throated diver** – recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone, and there is no potential for signicant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effect or collisions, therefore no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering / migratory species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	See above.
191	The Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); and • Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (*Sarcocornetea fruticosi*). Additional qualifying features: • Harbour (common) seal.	178km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 213km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Dogger Bank Zone (including cable route). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour (Common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Zone by this species. Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is therefore unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites. The potential for collision risk mortality at the population / site level is determined as very low risk given the small numbers of seals likely to be present within the project area (including the export cable route) and the significant distance between the works and areas of habitat that support harbour seal, particularly pups. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
192	Troup, Pennan And Lion's Heads SPA	Breeding – Common guillemot. Breeding assemblage – as breeding species above and black-legged kittiwake, herring gull, northern fulmar, and razorbill.	349km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 389km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season, with higher numbers present during the winter and late autumn (population estimate of 297 birds for the whole of the Dogger Bank Zone). Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Northern fulmar** – the Zone is within the mean maximum foraging range of these species and therefore birds present in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B could derive from the SPA during the breeding season. Birds that form part of the breeding populations could also be present in the area in the post-breeding season. Birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. **Breeding – Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, and razorbill** - although the Zone is outside of the maximum foraging range of these species, birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	Breeding – Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, northern fulmar, and razorbill.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
193	Tweed Estuary SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Estuaries; and • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide. Additional qualifying features: • Sea lamprey; and • River lamprey.	142km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 263km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Dogger Bank Zone (including cable route). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **River lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Species confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None – site screened out of assessment.

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194	Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA	Passage - Ringed plover. Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit, barnacle goose, curlew, dunlin, golden plover, knot, oystercatcher, pink-footed goose, pintail, redshank, and whooper swan. Wintering assemblage - above wintering species and including cormorant, goldeneye, great-crested grebe, grey plover, lapwing, mallard, ringed plover, scaup, and shelduck.	132km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 318km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Passage - Ringed plover** – the migratory route for this species along the west coast would be unlikely to coincide with the Dogger Bank Zone. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding cormorant, pink-footed goose, ringed plover, and whooper swan as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (and whooper swan have not been recorded in the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, barnacle goose, curlew, dunlin, golden plover, goldeneye, great-crested grebe, grey plover, knot, lapwing, mallard, oystercatcher, pintail, redshank, scaup, and shelduck.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
195	Upper Solway Flats and Marshes Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 2 – The site supports over 10% of GB population of natterjack toads. 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - as Criterion 6 species below and little tern; • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, common shelduck, great cormorant, grey plover, mew gull, ruff, sanderling, and whimbrel; and • Winter - as Criterion 6 species below and including European golden plover and great-crested grebe. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Passage - Eurasian oystercatcher; and • Winter - Bar-tailed godwit, barnacle goose, common redshank, Eurasian curlew, greater scaup, northern pintail, pink-footed goose, red knot, and whooper swan. Possible future consideration: • Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull and herring gull; • Passage – Ringed plover; and • Winter – Dunlin.	132km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 318km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 2 – Natterjack toad** – no direct interaction due to distance and the site is outside of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence or other disturbance pathways for construction, operation or decommissioning activities either at the cable landfall, the export cable route or offshore wind farm. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season, with higher numbers present during the winter and late autumn (population estimate of 297 birds for the whole of the Dogger Bank Zone). Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species - Lesser black-backed gull** - the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range of this species and therefore it is unlikely that birds from the SPA would forage within the Dogger Bank Zone. Post-breeding birds would be likely to move southwards along the west coast rather than move over land and out across the North Sea. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species - Little tern -** not recorded in the Zone, and the Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species, therefore no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Passage assemblage and species - Common greenshank, common shelduck, Eurasian oystercatcher, grey plover, ruff, sanderling, and whimbrel. Wintering assemblage and species - Bar-tailed godwit, barnacle goose, common redshank, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, European golden plover, great-crested grebe, greater scaup, northern pintail, and red knot.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
195	Upper Solway Flats and Marshes Ramsar (*continued from above*)	See above.	132km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 318km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above*: **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding great cormorant, mew gull, pink-footed goose, ringed plover, and whooper swan as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (and mew gull and whooper swan have not been recorded in the Zone) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage and wintering / migratory species** - as above for Criterion 5.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
196	West Westray SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern and common guillemot. Breeding assemblage – as breeding species above and Arctic skua, black-legged kittiwake, northern fulmar, and razorbill.	532km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 555km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (24km). Arctic tern could potentially pass through the Zone on migration and therefore be subject to collision with turbines during operation. However, the small numbers observed within the Zone and the large migratory population size would preclude population impacts. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Northern fulmar** – the Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range of this species and therefore birds present in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B would be unlikely to derive from the SPA during the breeding season. Birds that form part of the breeding populations could also be present in the area in the post-breeding season. Birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. **Breeding – Arctic skua, Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, and razorbill** - although the Zone is outside of the maximum foraging range of these species, birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation.	Yes	Breeding – Arctic skua, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, northern fulmar, and razorbill.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
197	Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	Breeding – Common tern, little tern, and sandwich tern. Wintering - Pink-footed goose. Wintering assemblage species – as above and including eider, lapwing, and redshank.	306km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 353km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Common tern**. Recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (16km). Common tern could potentially pass through the Zone on migration and therefore be subject to collision with turbines during operation. However, the small numbers observed within the Zone and the generally coastal migratory route of this species would preclude population impacts. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern** - not recorded in significant numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Wintering, migratory species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding eider and pink-footed goose as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (with regard to eider only a small number of the continental birds migrate across the North Sea) therefore, for these species, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering - Lapwing and redshank.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened 'in'
198	Ythan Estuary and Meikle Loch Ramsar	Ramsar criterion: 5 – Assemblage of international importance: • Breeding - as Criterion 6 species below and including common tern and little tern; • Passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including common eider; and • Winter - Common redshank. 6 – Species / populations occurring at levels of international importance: • Breeding – Sandwich tern; and • Passage – Pink-footed goose.	306km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 353km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Criterion 5 – Breeding assemblage species -** as above for Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 5 – Passage and wintering assemblage / migratory species** – as above for Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA, potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding common eider and pink-footed goose as their wintering and migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (with regard to common eider only a small number of the continental birds migrate across the North Sea). **Criterion 6 - Breeding - Sandwich tern** - as above for Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA and Criterion 5, no LSE is determined. **Criterion 6 – Passage - Pink-footed goose** - as above for for Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA and Criterion 5, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Migratory wintering assemblage species – Common redshank.

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Table D-2 Screening of Likely Significant Effect for Transboundary sites

ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
Sites in Belgium						
1	Het Zwin SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, black-crowned night-heron, black-winged stilt, bluethroat, common tern, little egret, little tern, marsh harrier, Mediterranean gull, pied avocet, roseate tern, and white stork. Passage – Black kite, black stork, black tern, black-tailed godwit, Caspian tern, common crane, corn crake, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian dotterel, Eurasian spoonbill, European honey buzzard, great bittern, grey heron, little bittern, merlin, osprey, peregrine falcon, pied avocet, purple heron, red kite, red-breasted goose, ruff, short-eared owl, spotted crake, squacco heron, whimbrel, and wood sandpiper. Wintering - Barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, common shelduck, Eurasian coot, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, ferruginous duck, gadwall, great northern diver, great-crested grebe, greater white-fronted goose, lesser white-fronted goose, little grebe, northern pintail, northern shoveler, pink-footed goose, sanderling, Slavonian grebe, smew, tufted duck, and whooper swan.	412km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 393km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of these species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes of black kite, black stork, black tern, grey heron, little bittern, merlin, osprey, peregrine, avocet, purple heron, red kite, red-breasted goose, spotted crake, squacco heron, wood sandpiper, barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, ferruginous duck, great northern diver, greater white-fronted goose, lesser white-fronted goose, little grebe, pink-footed goose, smew and whooper swan would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering species – Black-tailed godwit, common shelduck, curlew, Eurasian coot, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, gadwall, great bittern, great-crested grebe, honey buzzard, northern pintail, northern shoveler, sanderling, short-eared owl, Slavonian grebe, and whimbrel.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
2	Kustbroedvogels te Zeebrugge-Heist SPA	Breeding - Common tern, little tern, Mediterranean gull, and sandwich tern.	410km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 392km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Mediterranean gull** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
3	SBZ1 pSCI	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Harbour porpoise; • Grey seal; • Harbour (common) seal; • Twaite shad; and • Sea lamprey.	414km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 402km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Harbour porpoise. Grey seal.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
3	SBZ1 pSCI (*continued from above*)	See above.	414km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 402km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
4	SBZ2 pSCI	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Harbour porpoise; • Grey seal; • Harbour (common) seal; • Twaite shad; and • Sea lamprey.	403km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 389km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Harbour porpoise. Grey seal.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
4	SBZ2 pSCI (*continued from above*)	See above.	403km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 389km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
5	SBZ3 pSCI	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Harbour porpoise; • Grey seal; • Harbour (common) seal; • Twaite shad; and • Sea lamprey.	405km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 387km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Harbour porpoise. Grey seal.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
5	SBZ3 pSCI (*continued from above*)	See above.	405km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 387km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
6	Uitbreiding Trapegeer-Stroombank SCI (Vlaamse Bank SCI)	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Reefs. Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull, little tern, and sandwich tern. Passage - Common tern, little gull, sandwich tern. Wintering - Black-throated diver, common guillemot, common scoter, great black-backed gull, great-crested grebe, and red-throated diver.	379km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 368km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull** - the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (140km) of this species. Potentially birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. *Continued below.*	Yes	Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull. Wintering – Common guillemot, common scoter, and great black-backed gull.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
6	Uitbreiding Trapegeer-Stroombank SCI (Vlaamse Bank SCI) (*continued from above*)	See above.	379km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 368km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes of common tern, little gull, sandwich tern, black-throated diver and red-throated diver would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone (though little gull was recorded in low numbers in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B and infrequently, it is highly unlikely that passage birds present would have reached this site via the North Sea; whilst red-throated diver are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone there is no potential for significant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effects or collisions.Only one sandwich tern recorded during all surveys. For these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
7	Vlakte van de Raan SCI	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Harbour porpoise; • Grey seal; • Harbour (common) seal; • Twaite shad; and • Sea lamprey. Breeding - Sandwich tern. Passage/staging – Common tern, little gull, and sandwich tern. Wintering – Black-throated diver, great-crested grebe, and red-throated diver.	399km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 380km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Harbour porpoise. Grey seal.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
7	Vlakte van de Raan SCI (*continued from above*)	See above.	399km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 380km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
7	Vlakte van de Raan SCI (*continued from above*)	See above.	399km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 380km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes of black-throated diver, common tern, little gull, great-crested grebe, red-throated diver, and sandwich tern would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone (though little gull was recorded in low numbers in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B and infrequently, it is highly unlikely that passage birds present would have reached this site via the North Sea; whilst red-throated diver are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone there is no potential for significant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effects or collisions. Only one sandwich tern recorded during all surveys.) For all of theses species no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
8	ZPS1 SPA	Breeding - Sandwich tern. Passage/staging – Common tern, little gull, and sandwich tern. Wintering – Black-throated diver, common guillemot, common scoter, great-crested grebe, and red-throated diver.	415km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 403km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of black-throated diver common tern, little gull, red-throated diver, and sandwich tern would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone (though little gull was recorded in low numbers in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B and infrequently, it is highly unlikely that passage birds present would have reached this site via the North Sea; whilst red-throated diver are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone there is no potential for significant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effects or collisions. Only one sandwich tern recorded during all surveys.) For all of these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering - Common guillemot, common scoter, and great-crested grebe.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
9	ZPS2 SPA	Breeding - Sandwich tern. Passage/staging – Common tern, little gull, and sandwich tern. Wintering – Black-throated diver, red-throated diver, common scoter, great-crested grebe, and common guillemot.	404km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 390km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of black-throated diver, common tern, little gull, red-throated diver, and sandwich tern would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone (though little gull was recorded in low numbers in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B and infrequently, it is highly unlikely that passage birds present would have reached this site via the North Sea; whilst red-throated diver are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone there is no potential for significant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effects or collisions. Only one sandwich tern recorded during all surveys). For all of these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering - Common guillemot, common scoter, and great-crested grebe.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
10	ZPS3 SPA	Breeding – Little tern, common tern, and sandwich tern. Passage/staging – Common tern, little gull, little tern, and sandwich tern. Wintering – Great-crested grebe.	406km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 388km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of common tern, little gull, little tern and sandwich tern would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone (though little gull was recorded in low numbers in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B and infrequently, it is highly unlikely that passage birds present would have reached this site via the North Sea; and only one sandwich tern recorded during all surveys) and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering - Great-crested grebe.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
Sites in Denmark						
11	Agger Tange SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, common tern, dunlin, European golden plover, great bittern, little tern, pied avocet, ruff, sandwich tern, and short-eared owl. Passage - Barnacle goose, bar-tailed godwit, Bewick's swan, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, light-bellied brent goose, northern harrier, northern pintail, peregrine falcon, pied avocet, pink-footed goose, and red-breasted merganser. Wintering - Whooper swan.	479km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 366km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of these species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, light-bellied brent goose, northern harrier, peregrine falcon, pink-footed goose, avocet and whooper swan would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering species – Bar-tailed godwit, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, northern pintail, and red-breasted merganser.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
12	Agger Tange, Nissum Bredning, Skibsted Fjord og Agerø SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Coastal lagoons; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes'); • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum*; • Dunes with *Hippophaë rhamnoides*; • Dunes with Salix repens ssp argentea (*Salicion arenariae*); • Humid dune slacks; *Continued below.*	476km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 365km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Otter** - this species utilises the coast, and as the landfall for the project is on the UK coastline, no potential pathways for impacts on the otter population arises (see paragraph 5.4.25 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Northern crested newt** - a freshwater and terrestrial species, therefore, as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Harbour porpoise.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
12	Agger Tange, Nissum Bredning, Skibsted Fjord og Agerø SCI / SAC (*continued from above*)	Primary qualifying features (*continued from above*): • Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition* - type vegetation; • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • European dry heaths; • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*); • Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe); • Transition mires and quaking bogs; • Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurion*); • Alkaline fens; • Harbour porpoise; • Otter; • Harbour (common) seal; • Northern crested newt; and • Twaite shad.	476km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 365km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above.* **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
13	Alborg Bugt, nordlige del SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, dunlin, and sandwich tern. Passage - Bewick's swan, common shelduck, dunlin, European golden plover, light-bellied brent goose, red-breasted merganser, and whooper swan. Wintering - Common eider, common goldeneye, common scoter, greater scaup, and velvet scoter.	602km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 488km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Arctic tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Dunlin** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes or wintering movements overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of, Bewick's swan, light-bellied brent goose, scaup, common eider, velvet scoter, and whooper swan would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering species – Common goldeneye, common scoter, common shelduck, dunlin, European golden plover, and red-breasted merganser.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
14	Ålborg Bugt, østlige del SPA	Passage - Light-bellied brent goose. Wintering - Common eider and common scoter.	583km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 487km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for common scoter as winter movements and migratory routes may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of common eider and light-bellied brent goose would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering - Common scoter.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
15	Draby Vig SCI	Primary qualifying features: • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Coastal lagoons; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*); • Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe); • Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurion*); • Alkaline fens; • Harbour (common) seal; • Otter; and • Twaite shad.	518km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 406km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Otter** - this species utilises the coast, and as the landfall for the project is on the UK coastline, no potential pathways for impacts on the otter population arises (see paragraph 5.4.25 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
16	Draby Vig SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern and pied avocet. Passage - European golden plover and light-bellied brent goose.	518km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 406km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding Arctic tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Pied avocet** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for European golden plover as winter movements and migratory routes may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of light-bellied brent goose would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - European golden plover.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
17	Fano SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, dunlin, great bittern, gull-billed tern, Kentish plover, little tern, marsh harrier, Montagu's harrier, northern harrier, and pied avocet. Passage - Bar-tailed godwit, brent goose, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian wigeon, great cormorant, grey plover, light-bellied brent goose, northern pintail, red knot, and sanderling.	451km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 334km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Arctic tern**- recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes and wintering movements overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of brent goose, cormorant and light-bellied brent goose would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage species – Bar-tailed godwit, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian wigeon, grey plover, northern pintail, red knot, and sanderling.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
18	Filso Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 2, 4, and 6: The site comprises two lakes surrounded by *Salix* scrub and reedbeds within an area intensively farmed and protected from flooding by dikes and water pumping which was formerly a large, shallow lake. Wetland habitats present include: • Canals and drainage channels, ditches; • Irrigated land; includes irrigation channels and rice fields; • Shrub-dominated wetlands; shrub swamps, shrub-dominated freshwater marsh, shrub carr, alder thicket; on inorganic soils; • Permanent freshwater lakes (over 8ha); includes large oxbow lakes; and • Permanent rivers/streams/creeks; includes waterfalls. The site is internationally important for wintering and staging waterbirds, including Bewick's swan, greylag goose, northern pintail, pink-footed goose, and whooper swan. A full species list is presented in the Filso SPA and the Kallesmærsk Hede og Grærup Langsø SPA.	444km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 327km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Birds** – see Filso SPA.	Yes	Passage - European golden plover and northern pintail.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
19	Filso SPA	Breeding - European nightjar, great bittern, marsh harrier, Montagu's harrier, red-backed shrike, spotted crake, and wood sandpiper. Passage - Bewick's swan, Eurasian dotterel, European golden plover, greylag goose, northern pintail, and pink-footed goose. Wintering - Whooper swan.	444km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 327km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding birds** – no impact pathway. No LSE identified. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes and wintering movements overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of Bewick's swan, dotterel, greylag goose, pink-footed goose and whooper swan would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - European golden plover and northern pintail.
20	Glomstrup Vig, Agero, Munkholm og Katholm Odde, Lindholm og Rotholme SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, little tern, marsh harrier, pied avocet, and ruff. Passage - European golden plover, light-bellied brent goose, red-breasted merganser. Wintering - Common goldeneye.	487km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 374km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Arctic tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes and wintering movements overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of light-bellied brent goose would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering species – Common goldeneye, European golden plover, and red-breasted merganser.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
21	Harboøre Tange, Plet Enge og Gjeller Sø SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, common tern, dunlin, great cormorant, Kentish plover, little tern, marsh harrier, pied avocet, ruff, and short-eared owl. Passage - Barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, brent goose, Eurasian wigeon, light-bellied brent goose, pied avocet, and pink-footed goose. Wintering - Whooper swan.	471km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 359km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of these species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species for which migratory routes and wintering movements overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, light-bellied brent goose, avocet, whooper swan and pink-footed goose would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - Eurasian wigeon.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
22	Hirsholmene SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, black guillemot, common tern, and sandwich tern.	638km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 528km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of these species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Black guillemot** – not recorded from the Dogger Bank Zone and movements unlikely to interact with Zone. No LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
23	Hirsholmene Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 2 and 4: The site comprises a group of small, rocky, coastal islands and shallow waters as well as the surrounding sea territory. Wetland habitats present include: • Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes; • Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats; • Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sandbars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks; • Marine subtidal aquatic beds; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows; and • Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits. The submerged limestone formations support rich communities of algae and littoral lichens; the habitat of stony islets with northern Atlantic seabird colonies is very rare in Denmark, and the "bubbling reefs" are unique in the country. The site is internationally important for numerous species of wintering and staging waterbirds. The site is an important breeding area for black guillemot, black-headed gull, common gull, rock pipit, and sandwich tern.	638km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 528km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Submerged limestone communities** - as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Stony islets** - as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Bubbling reefs** - as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Black-headed gull and common gull** – recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is located significantly outside the maximum foraging range of both species (40km and 50km respectively) and therefore birds from this SPA would not use the Dogger Bank Zone for foraging during the breeding season. No LSE is determined. **Other bird species** – see Hirsholmene SPA.	No	None - site screened out.

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24	Hirsholmene, havet vest herfor og Ellinge Å's udløb SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Coastal lagoons; • Reefs; • Submarine structures made by leaking gases; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes'); • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); • Dunes with *Salix repens* ssp *argentea* (*Salicion arenariae*); • Humid dune slacks; • Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition* - type vegetation; • Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds; • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; *Continued below.*	638km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 528km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Otter** - this species utilises the coast, and as the landfall for the project is on the UK coastline, no potential pathways for impacts on the otter population arises (see paragraph 5.4.25 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Brook lamprey** - as a non-migratory and freshwater species, no potential pathways for impacts on the brook lamprey population arises. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Grey seal.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
24	Hirsholmene, havet vest herfor og Ellinge Å's udløb SCI / SAC (*continued from above*)	Primary qualifying features (*continued from above*): • Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe); • Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); • Alkaline fens; • Grey seal; • Harbour (common) seal; • Otter; • Brook lamprey; • Sea lamprey; and • Marsh fritillary.	638km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 528km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Marsh fritillary** - as habitat features above. No LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
25	Horsens Fjord, havet øst for og Endelave SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Coastal lagoons; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Submarine structures made by leaking gases; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Spartina swards (*Spartinion maritimae*); • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); • Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara* spp.; • Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds; • European dry heaths; • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*); • Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe); *Continued below.*	557km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 451km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Grey seal.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
25	Horsens Fjord, havet øst for og Endelave SCI / SAC (*continued from above*)	Primary qualifying features (*continued from above*): • Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); • Alkaline fens; • Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (*Quercion robori-petraeae* or *Ilici-Fagenion*); • *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests; • Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the *Carpinion betuli*; • Old acidophilous oak woods with *Quercus robur* on sandy plains; • Bog woodland; • Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*); • Grey seal; and • Harbour (common) seal.	557km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 451km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	See above.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
26	Horsens Fjord og Endelave SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, great cormorant, little tern, pied avocet, and sandwich tern. Passage - Bar-tailed godwit, European golden plover, and great cormorant. Wintering - Common eider, common goldeneye, goosander, greater scaup, and velvet scoter.	558km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 442km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Arctic tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species for which migratory routes and wintering movements overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of common eider, cormorant, scaup and velvet scoter would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering – Bar-tailed godwit, common goldeneye, European golden plover, and goosander.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
27	Horsens Fjord og Endelave Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 2, 5, and 6: A shallow fjord, adjacent sea area with reefs, sand banks, saltmarshes, islets and lagoons including partly cultivated islands with scattered habitation. Wetland habitats present include: • Coastal brackish/saline lagoons; brackish to saline lagoons with at least one relatively narrow connection to the sea; • Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes; • Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sandbars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks; • Marine subtidal aquatic beds; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows; and • Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits. The site is important for the harbour (common) seal. The site is internationally important for breeding, moulting, wintering and staging various species of waterbirds (see Horsens Fjord og Endelave SPA above for full species list).	558km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 442km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Birds** – see Horsens Fjord og Endelave SPA.	Yes	Passage and wintering – Bar-tailed godwit, common goldeneye, European golden plover, and goosander.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
28	Kallesmærsk Hede og Grærup Langsø SPA	Breeding - European nightjar, Montagu's harrier, red-backed shrike, wood sandpiper, and woodlark.	444km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 327km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding birds** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.
29	Kallesmærsk Hede, Grærup Langsø, Fiilsø og Kærgård Klitplantage SCI / SAC (covers part of the Filso Ramsar site)	Primary qualifying features: • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ('white dunes'); • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum*; • Dunes with *Hippophaë rhamnoides*; • Dunes with *Salix repens* ssp *argentea* (*Salicion arenariae*); • Wooded dunes of the Atlantic, Continental and Boreal region; • Humid dune slacks; • Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp; *Continued below.*	444km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 327km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Otter** - this species utilises the coast, and as the landfall for the project is on the UK coastline, no potential pathways for impacts on the otter population arises (see paragraph 5.4.25 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None- site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
29	Kallesmærsk Hede, Grærup Langsø, Fiilsø og Kærgård Klitplantage SCI / SAC (covers part of the Filso Ramsar site) (*continued from above*)	Primary qualifying features (*continued from above*): • Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (*Littorelletalia uniflorae*); • Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoeto-Nanojuncetea*; • Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition* - type vegetation; • Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds; • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*; • European dry heaths; • *Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands; • Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe); • *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); • Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; • Transition mires and quaking bogs; *Continued below.*	444km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 327km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	See above.	No	None- site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
29	Kallesmærsk Hede, Grærup Langsø, Fiilsø og Kærgård Klitplantage SCI / SAC (covers part of the Filso Ramsar site) (*continued from above*)	Primary qualifying features (*continued from above*): • Depressions on peat substrates of the *Rhynchosporion*; • Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurion*); • Alkaline fens; • Bog woodland; • Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*); and • Otter.	444km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 327km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	See above.	No	None- site screened out.
30	Kysing Fjorde SPA	Breeding - Common tern, marsh harrier, and pied avocet. Wintering - Goosander and whooper swan.	575km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 458km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for goosander as migratory route and wintering movements could overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of whooper swan would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering - Goosander.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
31	Kysten fra Aggersund til Bygholm Vejle SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, dunlin, pied avocet, and ruff. Passage - Bewick's swan, common shelduck, European golden plover, and pink-footed goose. Wintering - Whooper swan.	544km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 432km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for shelduck and golden plover as migratory route and wintering movements could overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of Bewick's swan, whooper swan and pink-footed goose would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - Common shelduck and European golden plover.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
32	Laeso, sydlige del SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, common crane, common tern, dunlin, little tern, pied avocet, ruff, sandwich tern, and wood sandpiper. Passage - Bar-tailed godwit, brent goose, dunlin, red-breasted merganser, and pied avocet. Wintering - Common eider, common scoter, velvet scoter, and whooper swan.	641km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 528km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of these species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of brent goose, avocet, common eider, velvet scoter and whooper swan would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering species – Bar-tailed godwit, common scoter, dunlin, and red-breasted merganser.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
33	Løgstør Bredning, Livø, Feggesund og Skarrehage SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, little tern, and pied avocet. Passage - Common shelduck, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, osprey, peregrine falcon, pink-footed goose, and red-breasted merganser. Wintering - Common goldeneye, goosander, greater scaup, velvet scoter, and whooper swan.	523km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 411km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern**- recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Pied avocet** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of osprey, peregrine falcon, pink-footed goose, greater scaup, velvet scoter and whooper swan would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering - Common goldeneye, common shelduck, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, goosander, and red-breasted merganser.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
34	Magerodde og Karby Odde SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Coastal lagoons; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*); • Alkaline fens; and • Otter.	495km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 383km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Otter** - this species utilises the coast, and as the landfall for the project is on the UK coastline, no potential pathways for impacts on the otter population arises (see paragraph 5.4.25 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
35	Magerodde og Karby Odde SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, little tern, pied avocet, and ruff. Passage - European golden plover and light-bellied brent goose.	495km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 383km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for golden plover as migratory route and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of light-bellied brent goose would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - European golden plover.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
36	Mandø SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, common tern, gull-billed tern, little tern, marsh harrier, pied avocet, ruff, and short-eared owl. Passage - Bar-tailed godwit, brent goose, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian wigeon, light-bellied brent goose, and red knot.	462km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 346km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of these species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of brent goose and light-bellied brent goose would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - Bar-tailed godwit, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian wigeon, and red knot.
37	Nissum Bredning SPA	Passage - Red-breasted merganser. Wintering - Common goldeneye and goosander.	476km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 363km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for red-breasted merganser, goldeneye and goosander as migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone.	Yes	Passage and wintering - Common goldeneye, goosander, and red-breasted merganser.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
38	Nissum Bredning with Harboore and Agger Tange Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 2, 4, and 6: A shallow fjord area, open water, saltmarsh, sand flats, meadows, agricultural land, brackish lagoons and reedbeds. Wetland habitats present include: • Coastal brackish/saline lagoons; brackish to saline lagoons with at least one relatively narrow connection to the sea; • Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes; • Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats; • Marine subtidal aquatic beds; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows; and • Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits. The site supports a breeding colony of harbour (common) seal. The site is an internationally important area for breeding, wintering and staging various species of waterbirds such as Baltic dunlin and ruff (see Agger Tange SPA, Harboøre Tange, Plet Enge og Gjeller Sø SPA, and Nissum Bredning SPA for full species list). Moreover, the site supports more than 1% of the individuals of greylag goose, light-bellied brent goose, and pink-footed goose.	471km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 359km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Birds** - See Agger Tange SPA, Harboøre Tange, Plet Enge og Gjeller Sø SPA, and Nissum Bredning SPA.	Yes	Passage and wintering species (as Agger Tange SPA, Harboøre Tange, Plet Enge og Gjeller Sø SPA, and Nissum Bredning SPA) – Bar-tailed godwit, common goldeneye, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, goosander, northern pintail, and red-breasted merganser.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
39	Nissum Fjord SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Coastal lagoons; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes'); • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum*; • Humid dune slacks; • Dry sand heaths with *Calluna* and *Genista*; • Inland dunes with open *Corynephorus* and *Agrostis* grasslands; • Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoeto-Nanojuncetea*; • Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara* spp.; • Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition* - type vegetation; *Continued below.*	457km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 343km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Otter** - this species utilises the coast, and as the landfall for the project is on the UK coastline, no potential pathways for impacts on the otter population arises (see paragraph 5.4.25 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Atlantic salmon** – no direct impact on spawning habitat or migratory route to and from vicinity of the SAC. Individuals may potentially transit through the Zone. However, the project area is located outside of any known key migratory routes for this species (see paragraphs 6.3.48 and 6.3.49 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). If fish are present in the project area the effects of works would be highly unlikely to result in mortality or disturbance that would be significant with respect to the wider North Sea migratory population. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Brook lamprey** - as a non-migratory and freshwater species, no potential pathways for impacts on the brook lamprey population arises. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **River lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Species confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraph 5.4.30 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The site is outside of any potential influence from any works in all phases. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
39	Nissum Fjord SCI / SAC (*continued from above*)	Primary qualifying features (*continued from above*): • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*; • European dry heaths; • Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe); • Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); • Alkaline fens; • Bog woodland; • Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*); • Otter; • Atlantic salmon; • Brook lamprey; • River lamprey; • Sea lamprey; • Twaite shad; and • Floating water plantain.	457km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 343km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
39	Nissum Fjord SCI / SAC (*continued from above*)	See above.	457km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 343km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Floating water plantain** - a freshwater species, see habitat features above. No LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
40	Nissum Fjord SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, common tern, dunlin, great bittern, Kentish plover, little tern, marsh harrier, pied avocet, ruff, sandwich tern, spotted crake. Passage - Barnacle goose, bar-tailed godwit, Bewick's swan, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, greylag goose, light-bellied brent goose, mute swan, northern harrier, northern pintail, northern shoveler, peregrine falcon, pied avocet, pink-footed goose, and red-breasted merganser. Wintering - Goosander and whooper swan.	457km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 343km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of these species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, greylag goose, light-bellied brent goose, mute swan, peregrine falcon, northern harrier, avocet, pink-footed goose and whooper swan would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering - Bar-tailed godwit, teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, goosander, northern pintail, northern shoveler, and red breasted merganser.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
41	Nissum Fjord Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 2, 5, and 6: A shallow, very eutropic, brackish fjord connected to the North Sea through a lock system, supporting saltmarshes, uninhabited islands supporting heathland vegetation, brackish meadows, and extensive reedbeds. Wetland habitats present include: • Seasonally flooded agricultural land (including intensively managed or grazed wet meadow or pasture); • Permanent freshwater lakes (over 8ha); includes large oxbow lakes; • Coastal brackish/saline lagoons; brackish to saline lagoons with at least one relatively narrow connection to the sea; • Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes; • Estuarine waters; permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas; and • Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sandbars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks. The site is an internationally important area for breeding, wintering and staging of various species of endangered waterbirds such as Baltic dunlin and ruff, and regularly supports over 20,000 staging waterbirds during spring and autumn (see Nissum Fjord SPA above).	457km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 343km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Birds** - See Nissum Fjord SPA.	Yes	Passage and wintering - Bar-tailed godwit, teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, goosander, northern pintail, northern shoveler, and red breasted merganser.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
42	Nordre Rønner SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, common tern, and sandwich tern. Wintering – Common eider.	655km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 543km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of these species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Wintering - Common eider** – migratory and wintering movements would be unlikely to interact with the Dogger Bank Zone.. No LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
43	Nordre Rønner Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 2, 5, and 6: The site comprises an area of sea with stony banks and inhabited islands which support a diverse range of habitats. Wetland habitats present include: • Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sandbars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks; • Marine subtidal aquatic beds; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows; • Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits; • Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, marine/coastal; • Rocky marine shores; includes rocky offshore islands, sea cliffs; • Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, man-made; and • Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, inland. The site supports a breeding population of harbour (common) seals. The site is important for wintering and staging various species of waterbirds (see Nordre Rønner SPA for species). The site is a nationally important breeding area for the Artic tern and the rock pipit.	655km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 543km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Birds** – see Nordre Rønner SPA.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
44	Østlige Vejler SPA	Breeding - Black tern, common crane, common tern, dunlin, great bittern, little gull, marsh harrier, Montagu's harrier, pied avocet, ruff, and spotted crake. Passage - Arctic tern, Bewick's swan, common crane, common shelduck, Eurasian dotterel, Eurasian spoonbill, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, greylag goose, northern harrier, osprey, peregrine falcon, pink-footed goose, red-breasted merganser, and white stork. Wintering - Bean goose and whooper swan.	538km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 427km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of Arctic tern, Bewick's swan, common crane, dotterel, greylag goose, spoonbill, northern harrier, osprey, peregrine, pink-footed goose, white stork, bean goose and whooper swan would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - Common shelduck, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, and red-breasted merganser.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
45	Ovesø SPA	Breeding - Common tern, great bittern, and ruff. Passage - Bean goose and European golden plover. Wintering - Whooper swan.	495km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 383km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for golden plover as migratory route and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of bean goose and whooper swan would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - European golden plover.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
46	Randers og Mariager Fjorde og Alborg Bugt, sydlige del SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, common tern, little tern, marsh harrier, pied avocet, and ruff. Passage - Barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, common shelduck, European golden plover, great cormorant, light-bellied brent goose, mute swan, osprey, peregrine falcon, and white-tailed eagle. Wintering - Common eider, common goldeneye, common scoter, goosander, greater scaup, velvet scoter, and whooper swan.	588km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 473km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of these species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, cormorant, light-bellied brent goose, mute swan, osprey, peregrine, white-tailed sea eagle, common eider, greater scaup, velvet scoter and whooper swan would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering - Common goldeneye, common scoter, common shelduck, European golden plover, and goosander.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
47	Ringkøbing Fjord SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, common tern, dunlin, Eurasian spoonbill, great bittern, marsh harrier, Montagu's harrier, pied avocet, ruff, sandwich tern, short-eared owl, and spotted crake. Passage - Barnacle goose, bar-tailed godwit, Bewick's swan, brent goose, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian coot, Eurasian spoonbill, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, greylag goose, merlin, mute swan, northern harrier, northern pintail, northern shoveler, peregrine falcon, pied avocet, pink-footed goose, and white-tailed eagle. Wintering - Common goldeneye, goosander, and whooper swan.	446km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 329km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of these species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern -** recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, brent goose, spoonbill, greylag goose, avocet, merlin, mute swan, northern harrier, peregrine, pink-footed goose and whooper swan would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering - Common goldeneye, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian coot, Eurasian wigeon, goosander, northern pintail, and northern shoveler.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
48	Ringkøbing Fjord Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 2, 4, 5, and 6: A big shallow, brackish inlet, surrounded by extensive areas of salt meadows. Wetland habitats present include: • Coastal brackish/saline lagoons; brackish to saline lagoons with at least one relatively narrow connection to the sea; • Permanent freshwater marshes/pools; ponds (below 8ha), marshes and swamps on inorganic soils; with emergent vegetation water-logged for at least most of the growing season; • Permanent rivers/streams/creeks; includes waterfalls; • Permanent inland deltas; • Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes; • Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats; • Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sandbars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks; and • Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits. The site is an internationally important area for breeding, wintering and staging numerous species of waterbirds (see Ringkøbing Fjord SPA for full species list).	446km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 329km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Birds** – see Ringkøbing Fjord SPA.	Yes	Passage and wintering - Common goldeneye, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian coot, Eurasian wigeon, goosander, northern pintail, and northern shoveler.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
49	Rømø SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, common tern, dunlin, great bittern, gull-billed tern, Kentish plover, little tern, marsh harrier, Montagu's harrier, northern harrier, pied avocet, red-backed shrike, ruff, sandwich tern, short-eared owl, and spotted crake. Passage - Brent goose, common redshank, dunlin, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, northern pintail, northern shoveler, and pink-footed goose. Wintering - Bean goose.	457km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 342km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of these species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern -** recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of brent goose, pink-footed goose and bean goose would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - Common redshank, dunlin, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, northern pintail, and northern shoveler.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
50	Sejrø Bugt og Nekselø SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, marsh harrier, corn crake, pied avocet, and sandwich tern. Passage - Pied avocet and red-breasted merganser. Wintering - Common eider, common scoter, greater scaup, velvet scoter, and whooper swan.	628km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 512km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern**- recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern -** recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for common scoter as migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of common eider, greater scaup, velvet scoter and whooper swan would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering - Common scoter.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
51	Sejrø Bugt, Nekselø Bugt and Saltbaek Vig Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 2 and 6: The site comprises shallow coastal waters with cultivated islands, clay cliffs and sand and gravel bars, heathland, reedbeds, meadows, saltmarshes, and an artificially regulated lake. Wetland habitats present include: • Coastal brackish/saline lagoons; brackish to saline lagoons with at least one relatively narrow connection to the sea; • Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes; • Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats; • Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sandbars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks; • Marine subtidal aquatic beds; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows; and • Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits. The site is internationally important for wintering and staging geese and sea ducks (see Sejrø Bugt og Nekselø SPA for full species list), and is an important moulting area for greylag goose. The site supports more than 1% of the biogeographic population of common eider and common scooter.	628km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 512km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Birds** – see Sejrø Bugt og Nekselø SPA.	Yes	Wintering - Common scoter.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
52	Skallingen og Langli SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, common tern, dunlin, gull-billed tern, little tern, pied avocet, ruff, sandwich tern, and short-eared owl. Passage - Brent goose, dunlin, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, marsh harrier, merlin, northern harrier, peregrine falcon, pied avocet, short-eared owl, and white-tailed eagle.	440km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 323km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of these species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern -** recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of brent goose, merlin, northern harrier, peregrine, avocet and white-tailed sea-eagle would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - Dunlin, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, marsh harrier, and short-eared owl.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
53	Stadil and Veststadil Fjords Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 2, 4, 5, and 6: The site comprises two shallow fjords with four lakes surrounded by extensive reed swamp, meadows, fields and dunes, with adjacent agricultural land. Wetland habitats present include: • Seasonally flooded agricultural land (including intensively managed or grazed wet meadow or pasture); • Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes; • Permanent freshwater lakes (over 8ha); includes large oxbow lakes; and • Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sandbars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks. The site is an internationally important area for breeding, wintering and staging of a diverse number of threatened waterbirds as Bewicks' swan, black tern, Eurasian teal, great bittern, greylag goose, northern pintail, pink-footed goose, ruff, spotted crake, and whooper swan. A full species list is presented in Stadil Fjord og Vest Stadil Fjord SPA below. The site includes greater than 1% populations of at least five species, among them Bewick's swan and pink-footed goose.	452km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 337km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Birds** - see Stadil Fjord og Vest Stadil Fjord SPA.	Yes	Passage - Eurasian teal, northern pintail, and northern shoveler.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
54	Stadil Fjord og Vest Stadil Fjord SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Coastal lagoons; • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum*; • Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara* spp.; • Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition* - type vegetation; • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Alkaline fens; • Otter; • Brook lamprey; • Sea lamprey; and • Floating water plantain.	452km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 337km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Otter** - this species utilises the coast, and as the landfall for the project is on the UK coastline, no potential pathways for impacts on the otter population arises (see paragraph 5.4.25 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Brook lamprey** - as a non-migratory and freshwater species, no potential pathways for impacts on the brook lamprey population arises. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
54	Stadil Fjord og Vest Stadil Fjord SCI / SAC (*continued from above*)	See above.	452km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 337km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above.* **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Floating water plantain** - a freshwater species, see habitat features above. No LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
55	Stadil Fjord og Vest Stadil Fjord SPA	Breeding - Black tern, great bittern, marsh harrier, pied avocet, ruff, spotted crake, and white stork. Passage - Barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, black tern, Eurasian dotterel, Eurasian teal, greylag goose, merlin, northern harrier, northern pintail, northern shoveler, osprey, and pink-footed goose. Wintering - Whooper swan.	452km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 337km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding birds** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, black tern, dotterel, greylag goose, pink-footed goose, merlin, northern harrier, osprey and whooper swan would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - Eurasian teal, northern pintail, and northern shoveler.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
56	Stavns Fjord SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, great cormorant, little tern, pied avocet, and sandwich tern. Passage - Barnacle goose, European golden plover, great cormorant, mute swan, and peregrine falcon. Wintering - Common eider, common scoter, goosander, mute swan, and whooper swan.	597km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 481km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern**- recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern -** recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of barnacle goose, common eider, great cormorant, mute swan, peregrine falcon, and whooper swan would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering - Common scoter, European golden plover, and goosander.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
57	Stavns Fjord and adjacent waters Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 2 and 6: The site comprises an area of shallow sea and fjord supporting areas of reefs, sand banks, islands, and saltmarshes, with farmland on inhabited islands, with a rich marine flora and fauna. Wetland habitats present include: • Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes; • Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sandbars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks; • Marine subtidal aquatic beds; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows; and • Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits. The site includes haul-out areas for harbour (common) seal. The site is internationally important for various species of breeding, moulting, staging and wintering waterbirds. A full species list is presented in Stavns Fjord SPA above.	597km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 481km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Birds** - see Stavns Fjord SPA.	Yes	Passage and wintering - Common scoter, European golden plover, and goosander.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
58	Stavns Fjord, Samsø Østerflak og Nordby Hede SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Coastal lagoons; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum*; • Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara* spp.; • Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition* - type vegetation; • Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds; • European dry heaths; • Xeric sand calcareous grasslands; • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*); • Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe); • Alkaline fens; • Harbour (common) seal; and • Northern crested newt.	597km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 481km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Northern crested newt** - a freshwater and terrestrial species, therefore, as habitat features above. No LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
59	Sydlige Nordsø SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Harbour porpoise, • Grey seal; and • Harbour (common) seal.	365km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 255km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Sandbank features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Harbour porpoise. Grey seal.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
60	Sydlige Nordsø SPA	Passage - Common eider, common guillemot, common scoter, great skua, little auk, northern gannet, and razorbill. Wintering - Black-throated diver, common eider, common guillemot, common scoter, great skua, little auk, little gull, razorbill, and red-throated diver.	360km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 243km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of black-throated diver, common eider, little gull, and red-throated diver would be unlikely to interract with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined. Seabirds on passage may pass through the Dogger Bank Zone and potentially the Zone is within foraging range during the winter of common guillemot and razorbill.	Yes	Passage and wintering - Common guillemot, great skua, northern gannet, and razorbill.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
61	Vadehavet SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, common tern, gull-billed tern, Kentish plover, little tern, marsh harrier, Montagu's harrier, pied avocet, ruff, sandwich tern, short-eared owl, and wood sandpiper. Passage - Barnacle goose, bar-tailed godwit, brent goose, common greenshank, common redshank, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, great cormorant, grey plover, greylag goose, light-bellied brent goose, little gull, northern pintail, northern shoveler, pied avocet, pink-footed goose, red knot, red-breasted merganser, sanderling, and whimbrel. Wintering - Common eider, common scoter, and goosander.	431km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 314km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of these species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern -** recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of barnacle goose, brent goose, cormorant, greylag goose, light-bellied brent goose, little gull, pied avocet, pink-footed goose and common eider would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering - Bar-tailed godwit, common greenshank, common redshank, common scoter, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, goosander, northern pintail, northern shoveler, red knot, red-breasted merganser, sanderling, and whimbrel.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
62	Vadehavet Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 8: The site comprises tidal mud and sandflats, saltmarshes, brackish and freshwater marshland and arable land, and supports an outstanding rich bottom fauna including vast mussel beds. Wetland habitats present include: • Water storage areas; reservoirs / barrages / dams / impoundments; (generally over 8ha); • Irrigated land; includes irrigation channels and rice fields; • Seasonal/intermittent freshwater marshes/pools on inorganic soil; includes sloughs, potholes, seasonally flooded meadows, sedge marshes; • Permanent freshwater marshes/pools; ponds (below 8ha), marshes and swamps on inorganic soils; with emergent vegetation water-logged for at least most of the growing season; • Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes; • Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes; • Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats; • Estuarine waters; permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas; *Continued below.*	431km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 314km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Fish species** - as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Birds** - see Vadehavet SPA.	Yes	Grey seal. Passage and wintering - Bar-tailed godwit, common greenshank, common redshank, common scoter, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, goosander, northern pintail, northern shoveler, red knot, red-breasted merganser, sanderling, and whimbrel.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
62	Vadehavet Ramsar (*continued from above*)	Wetland habitats present include (*continued from above*): • Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sandbars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks; • Marine subtidal aquatic beds; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows; and • Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits. The site is an important nursing habitat for several fish species. A full species list is presented in Vadehavet med Ribe Å, Tved Å og Varde Å vest for Varde SCI / SAC below. The site supports internationally important numbers of seals. A full species list is presented in Vadehavet med Ribe Å, Tved Å og Varde Å vest for Varde SCI / SAC below. The site supports internationally important numbers of waterbirds, of which various species use the site for breeding, wintering and staging, including Baltic dunlin, ruff, and white stork. A full species list is presented in Vadehavet SPA above.	431km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 314km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	See above.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
63	Vadehavet med Ribe Å, Tved Å og Varde Å vest for Varde SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Coastal lagoons; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Spartina swards (*Spartinion maritimae*); • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes'); • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum*; • Dunes with *Hippophaë rhamnoides*; • Dunes with *Salix repens* ssp *argentea* (*Salicion arenariae*); • Wooded dunes of the Atlantic, Continental and Boreal region; • Humid dune slacks; • Dry sand heaths with *Calluna* and *Genista*; • Inland dunes with open *Corynephorus* and *Agrostis* grasslands; *Continued below.*	446km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 332km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Otter** - this species utilises the coast, and as the landfall for the project is on the UK coastline, no potential pathways for impacts on the otter population arises (see paragraph 5.4.25 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Harbour porpoise. Grey seal.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
63	Vadehavet med Ribe Å, Tved Å og Varde Å vest for Varde SCI / SAC (*continued from above*)	Primary qualifying features (*continued from above*): • Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoeto-Nanojuncetea*; • Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara* spp.; • Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition* - type vegetation; • Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds; • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*; • European dry heaths; • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*); • Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe); • Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); • Depressions on peat substrates of the *Rhynchosporion*; • Alkaline fens; *Continued below.*	446km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 332km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Atlantic salmon** – no direct impact on spawning habitat or migratory route to and from vicinity of the SAC. Individuals may potentially transit through the Zone. However, the project area is located outside of any known key migratory routes for this species (see paragraphs 6.3.48 and 6.3.49 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). If fish are present in the project area the effects of works would be highly unlikely to result in mortality or disturbance that would be significant with respect to the wider North Sea migratory population. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Brook lamprey** - as a non-migratory and freshwater species, no potential pathways for impacts on the brook lamprey population arises. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Houting** - no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Given their coastal locations and narrow range, given the distance from these to the project area there are no potential pathways for direct or indirect disturbance effects. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
63	Vadehavet med Ribe Å, Tved Å og Varde Å vest for Varde SCI / SAC (*continued from above*)	Primary qualifying features (*continued from above*): • Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains; • Bog woodland; • Otter; • Harbour porpoise; • Grey seal; • Harbour (common) seal; • Atlantic salmon, • Brook lamprey; • Houting; • River lamprey; • Sea lamprey; and • Twaite shad.	446km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 332km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **River lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Species confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraph 5.4.30 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The site is outside of any potential influence from any works in all phases. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
63	Vadehavet med Ribe Å, Tved Å og Varde Å vest for Varde SCI / SAC (*continued from above*)	See above.	446km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 332km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
64	Venø, Venø Sund SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Coastal lagoons; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • European dry heaths; • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*); • Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe); • Harbour porpoise; • Harbour (common) seal; and • Twaite shad.	491km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 379km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Harbour porpoise.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
65	Venø, Venø Sund SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, little tern, and pied avocet. Passage - Light-bellied brent goose and red-breasted merganser. Wintering - Common goldeneye and goosander.	491km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 379km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding – Pied avocet** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of light-bellied brent goose would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering - Common goldeneye, goosander, and red-breasted merganser.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
66	Vestlige Vejler, Arup Holm og Hovsør Røn SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, black tern, common tern, corn crake, dunlin, great bittern, little tern, marsh harrier, pied avocet, ruff, spotted crake, and white stork. Passage - Bewick's swan, Eurasian spoonbill, European golden plover, great cormorant, greylag goose, northern harrier, peregrine falcon, pink-footed goose, and ruff. Wintering - Bean goose and whooper swan.	525km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 414km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of these species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of Bewick's swan, spoonbill, cormorant, greylag goose, northern harrier, peregrine falcon, pink-footed goose, bean goose and whooper swan would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering - European golden plover and ruff.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
67	Vidaen, Tøndermarsken og Saltvandssøen SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, black tern, bluethroat, corn crake, common tern, great bittern, Kentish plover, little tern, marsh harrier, Montagu's harrier, pied avocet, ruff, short-eared owl, spotted crake, and white stork. Passage - Barnacle goose, bar-tailed godwit, Bewick's swan, brent goose, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, grey plover, greylag goose, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, peregrine falcon, pied avocet, pink-footed goose, red knot, ruff, spotted redshank, and white-tailed sea eagle. Wintering - Goosander and whooper swan.	469km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 355km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of these species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, brent goose, greylag goose, peregrine falcon, avocet, pink-footed goose, spotted redshank, white-tailed sea eagle and whooper swan would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering - Bar-tailed godwit, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, goosander, grey plover, northern lapwing, northern pintail, shoveler, red knot, and ruff.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
Sites in France						
68	Baie de Morlaix SPA	Breeding - Atlantic puffin, common shelduck, common tern, Eurasian oystercatcher, European shag, great black-backed gull, great cormorant, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, little egret, roseate tern, and sandwich tern. Passage - Bar-tailed godwit, black-headed gull, black-throated diver, brent goose, common greenshank, common redshank, common ringed plover, common shelduck, common tern, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, European shag, great black-backed gull, great cormorant, grey plover, grey heron, herring gull, Kentish plover, lesser black-backed gull, mallard, northern lapwing, peregrine falcon, razorbill, roseate tern, ruddy turnstone, sanderling,sandwich tern, and spotted redshank. Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit, black-headed gull, black-throated diver, brent goose, common greenshank, common redshank, common ringed plover, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, European storm-petrel, great black-backed gull, grey heron, grey plover, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, little egret, mallard, Mediterranean gull, northern lapwing, razorbill, ruddy turnstone, sanderling, and spotted redshank. *Continued below.*	672km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 788km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern -** recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys), and it is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season, with higher numbers present during the winter and late autumn (population estimate of 297 birds for the whole of the Dogger Bank Zone). Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined. **Breeding – Atlantic puffin, great black-backed gull, and lesser black-backed gull** – the Dogger Bank Zone is well outside of the mean maximum foraging ranges of these species and birds from this SPA would not be present in the breeding season. During the winter months although birds from this SPA are unlikely to move northwards to winter in the central North Sea it is possible. If this were the case then these birds would be subject to collision and possible displacement (puffin only) from winter foraging grounds. Therefore, LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Breeding - Atlantic puffin, great black-backed gull, and lesser black backed gull. Passage and wintering assemblage excluding species for which no LSE is determined.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
68	Baie de Morlaix SPA (*continued from above*)	See above.	See above.	*Continued from above*. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of brent goose, black-throated diver, peregrine falcon, roseate tern, sandwich tern, Mediterranean gull and spotted redshank would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone (and very low numbers of black-headed gull, only one Mediterranean gull and sandwich tern, and no peregrine falcon, roseate tern, and spotted redshank were recorded during all surveys) and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
69	Baie de Saint-Brieuc-Est SPA	Breeding - Common shelduck, Eurasian oystercatcher, European shag, great black-backed gull, great cormorant, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, and mallard. Passage - Balearic shearwater, bar-tailed godwit, black-headed gull, black-necked grebe, brent goose, common gull, common redshank, common ringed plover, common scoter, common shelduck, common tern, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European shag, European storm-petrel, gadwall, great black-backed gull, great cormorant, great northern diver, great-crested grebe, grey heron, grey plover, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, little grebe, little gull, mallard, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, peregrine falcon, razorbill, red knot, red-breasted merganser, red-throated diver, ruddy turnstone, ruff, sanderling, and sandwich tern. *Continued below*.	666km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 759km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Great black-backed gull and lesser black-backed gull** – the Dogger Bank Zone is well outside of the mean maximum foraging ranges of these species and birds from this SPA would not be present in the breeding season. During the winter months although birds from this SPA are unlikely to move northwards to winter in the central North Sea it is possible. If this were the case then these birds would be subject to collision and possible displacement from winter foraging grounds. **Breeding – European shag and great cormorant** – only recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and the Zone is located well outside the mazimum foraging range of these species from this SPA. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season. Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined. *Continued below*.	Yes	Breeding - Great black-backed gull and lesser black backed gull. Passage and wintering assemblage excluding species for which no LSE is determined.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
69	Baie de Saint-Brieuc-Est SPA (*continued from above*)	*Continued from above.* Wintering - Balearic shearwater, bar-tailed godwit, black-headed gull, black-necked grebe, brent goose, common gull, common redshank, common ringed plover, common scoter, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, gadwall, great black-backed gull, great northern diver, great-crested grebe, grey heron, grey plover, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, Little grebe, little gull, mallard, Mediterranean gull, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, peregrine falcon, razorbill, red knot, red-breasted merganser, red-throated diver, ruddy turnstone, ruff, and sanderling.	666km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 759km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	See above. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of grey heron, little grebe, little gull, Mediterranean gull, red-throated diver, and sandwich tern would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone. Little gull was recorded in low numbers in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B and infrequently.,Red-throated diver and black-headed gull were recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone and there is no potential for significant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effect or collisions. Onlyone sandwich tern was recorded during all surveys. For all of these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
70	Baie de Seine occidentale SPA	Breeding - Common eider, common shelduck, European shag, great black-backed gull, great cormorant, herring gull, and little egret. Passage - Arctic tern, black tern, black-legged kittiwake, common eider, common guillemot, common scoter, common tern, European shag, great-crested grebe, little gull, little tern, Mediterranean gull, northern fulmar, northern gannet, purple sandpiper, red-breasted merganser, red-throated diver, and sandwich tern. Wintering - Black-throated diver, common eider, common guillemot, common scoter, common shelduck, European shag, great cormorant, great northern diver, great black-backed gull, great-crested grebe, herring gull, little gull, Mediterranean gull, purple sandpiper, razorbill, red-breasted merganser, red-throated diver, ruddy turnstone, and Slavonian grebe.	557km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 626km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Great black-backed gull** – the Dogger Bank Zone is well outside of the mean maximum foraging range of this species and birds from this SPA would not be present in the breeding season. During the winter months although birds from this SPA are unlikely to move northwards to winter in the central North Sea it is possible. If this were the case then these birds would be subject to collision and possible displacement from winter foraging grounds. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Breeding – European shag and great cormorant** – only recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and the Zone is located well outside the mazimum foraging range of these species from this SPA. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season. Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected and no LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Breeding - Great black-backed gull. Passage and wintering species - Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, common scoter, common shelduck, great black-backed gull, great-crested grebe, northern fulmar, northern gannet, razorbill, red-breasted merganser, ruddy turnstone, and Slavonian grebe.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
70	Baie de Seine occidentale SPA (*continued from above*)	See above.	557km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 626km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of Arctic tern, black tern, common eider, common tern, little gull, little tern, Mediterranean gull, purple sandpiper, red-throated diver, and sandwich tern would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone. Little gull was recorded in low numbers in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B and infrequently. Red-throated diver, black-throated diver, and great northern diver were recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone and there is no potential for significant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effects or collisions. Only one sandwich tern was recorded during all surveys. For all of these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
71	Baie du Mont Saint Michel SPA	Breeding - Bluethroat, common shelduck, European shag, great black-backed gull, great cormorant, herring gull, Kentish plover, lesser black-backed gull, little egret, marsh harrier, red-backed shrike, spotted crake, and white stork. Passage - Aquatic warbler, Balearic shearwater, bar-tailed godwit, bluethroat, common ringed plover, common scoter, common shelduck, common tern, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian spoonbill, European golden plover, great cormorant, Kentish plover, little egret, little gull, little tern, northern pintail, Ortolan bunting, osprey, peregrine falcon, razorbill, red knot, ruff, sanderling, sandwich tern, spotted crake, tawny pipit, white stork, and woodlark. Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit, black-headed gull, black-tailed godwit, brent goose, common ringed plover, common scoter, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, great black-backed gull, great cormorant, grey plover, horned lark, Lapland bunting, little egret, marsh harrier, Mediterranean gull, merlin, northern pintail, peregrine falcon, pied avocet, red knot, ruff, sanderling, short-eared owl, and snow bunting.	644km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 720km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Great black-backed gull and lesser black-backed gull** – the Dogger Bank Zone is well outside of the mean maximum foraging range of these species and birds from this SPA would not be present in the breeding season. During the winter months although birds from this SPA are unlikely to move northwards to winter in the central North Sea it is possible. If this were the case then these birds would be subject to potential collision. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Breeding European shag** – only recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and the Zone is located well outside the mazimum foraging range of this species from this SPA. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season. Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Breeding - Great black-backed gull and lesser black-backed gull. Passage and wintering assemblage excluding species for which no LSE is determined.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
71	Baie du Mont Saint Michel SPA (*continued from above*)	See above.	644km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 720km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of aquatic warbler, bluethroat, spoonbill, little egret, little gull, little tern, Ortolan bunting, osprey, peregrine, sandwich tern, spotted crake, tawny pipit, white stork, brent goose, horned lark, merlin and pied avocet would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone. Black-headed gull was recorded in very low numbers in the Zone. Little gull was recorded in low numbers in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B and infrequently. Only one sandwich tern was recorded during all surveys. For all of these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
72	Bancs des Flandres SPA	Breeding - Little tern. Passage - Arctic skua, Arctic tern, black tern, black-legged kittiwake, brent goose, common eider, common guillemot, common scoter, common tern, great skua, great-crested grebe, Leach's storm-petrel, little gull, little tern, Mediterranean gull, northern fulmar, northern gannet, pomarine skua, razorbill, red-breasted merganser, red-throated diver, red-necked grebe, sandwich tern, and velvet scoter. Wintering - Black-legged kittiwake, black-throated diver, common guillemot, great-crested grebe, northern fulmar, northern gannet, razorbill, and red-throated diver.	399km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 393km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of black tern, brent goose, common eider, little gull, little tern, Mediterranean gull, red-throated diver, sandwich tern, and velvet scoter would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone. Numbers of recorded little gull, Arctic tern, common tern, black-throated diver, Leach's storm petrel, pomarine skua, and red-necked grebe within the Dogger Bank Zone were very low aand no significant potential collision risk or barrier effects are predicted for these species. For all of these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering assemblage species - Arctic skua, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, common scoter, great skua, great-crested grebe, northern fulmar, northern gannet, razorbill, red-breasted merganser, and velvet scoter.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
73	Basses Vallees du Contentin et Baie des Veys SPA	Breeding - Black-headed gull, black-tailed godwit, bluethroat, common redshank, common snipe, common shelduck, common tern, corn crake, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian teal, garganey, great bittern, Kentish plover, kingfisher, little egret, marsh harrier, Mediterranean gull, Montagu's harrier, northern lapwing, northern shoveler, ruff, sedge warbler, short-eared owl, spotted crake, whiskered tern, and white stork. Passage - Aquatic warbler, black tern, black-headed gull, black-tailed godwit, common eider, common gull, common ringed plover, common tern, corn crake, great bittern, great egret, herring gull, Kentish plover, kingfisher, little egret, little tern, Mediterranean gull, northern pintail, peregrine falcon, red knot, ruff, sanderling, sandwich tern, short-eared owl, whiskered tern, and white stork. Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit, common gull, common redshank, common ringed plover, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, European golden plover, gadwall, great bittern, great egret, grey plover, greylag goose, horned lark, Kentish plover, kingfisher, little egret, northern pintail, peregrine falcon, ruddy turnstone, ruff, sanderling, short-eared owl, snow bunting, and spotted redshank.	563km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 637km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Black-headed gull** - recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). The SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of this species (26km) and, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding bird assemblage** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of aquatic warbler, black tern, common eider, great egret, kingfisher, little egret, Mediterranean gull, peregrine falcon, sandwich tern, white stork, greylag goose and spotted redshank would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone . Black-headed gull were recorded in very low numbers in the Zone. For these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering assemblage excluding species for which no LSE is determined.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
74	Cap d'Erquy-Cap Frehel SPA	Breeding - Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, Dartford warbler, Eurasian oystercatcher, European nightjar, European shag, great black-backed gull, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, northern fulmar, peregrine falcon, and razorbill. Passage - Balearic shearwater. Passage and wintering - Northern gannet. Wintering - Brent goose, common redshank, common ringed plover, dunlin, Eurasian oystercatcher, and great cormorant.	642km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 731km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great black-backed gull, lesser black-backed gull, northern fulmar, and razorbill** – the Dogger Bank Zone is well outside of the mean maximum foraging range of these species and birds from this SPA would not be present in the breeding season. During the winter months although birds from this SPA are unlikely to move northwards to winter in the central North Sea it is possible. If this were the case then these birds would be subject to collision. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Breeding – European shag** – only recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and the Zone is located well outside the mazimum foraging range of this species from this SPA. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season. Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of brent goose and cormorant would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Breeding - Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great black-backed gull, lesser black-backed gull, northern fulmar, and razorbill. Passage and wintering assemblage excluding species for which no LSE is determined.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
75	Chausey SPA	Breeding - Common shelduck, common tern, Eurasian oystercatcher, European shag, great black-backed gull, great cormorant, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, northern gannet, purple sandpiper, razorbill, and red-breasted merganser. Passage - Balearic shearwater, common tern, and European storm-petrel. Passage and wintering - Black-headed gull, common guillemot, common gull, common scoter, Eurasian oystercatcher, herring gull, northern gannet, razorbill, and sandwich tern Wintering - Black-necked grebe, black-throated diver, common eider, common redshank, common shelduck, European shag, great cormorant, grey plover, Manx shearwater, purple sandpiper, red-breasted merganser, red-throated diver, ruddy turnstone, and Slavonian grebe.	623km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 701km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Great black-backed gull, lesser black-backed gull, northern gannet, and razorbill** – the Dogger Bank Zone is well outside of the mean maximum foraging range of these species and birds from this SPA would not be present in the breeding season. During the winter months although birds from this SPA are unlikely to move northwards to winter in the central North Sea it is possible. If this were the case then these birds would be subject to collision. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Breeding – European shag and great cormorant** – only recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and the Zone is located well outside the mazimum foraging range of these species from this SPA. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season. Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Breeding - Great black-backed gull, northern gannet, and razorbill. Passage and wintering assemblage excluding species for which no LSE is determined.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
75	Chausey SPA (*continued from above*)	See above.	623km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 701km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of black-necked grebe, common eider, purple sandpiper, red-throated diver, and sandwich tern would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone Red-throated diver and black-headed gull are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone and there is no potential for significant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effects or collisions. Only one sandwich tern recorded during all surveys. For these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
76	Cote de Granit Rose-Sept Iles SPA	Breeding - Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, common ringed plover, common shelduck, common tern, Eurasian oystercatcher, European shag, European storm-petrel, great black-backed gull, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, little tern, Manx shearwater, northern fulmar, northern gannet, razorbill, roseate tern, and sandwich tern. Passage and wintering- Balearic shearwater. Wintering - Brent goose, common gull, Eurasian oystercatcher, great-crested grebe, Mediterranean gull, purple sandpiper, red-breasted merganser, and Slavonian grebe.	639km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 750km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, northern fulmar, northern gannet, great black-backed gull, lesser black-backed gull, and razorbill** – the Dogger Bank Zone is well outside of the mean maximum foraging range of these species and birds from this SPA would not be present in the breeding season. During the winter months although birds from this SPA are unlikely to move northwards to winter in the central North Sea it is possible. If this were the case then these birds would be subject to collision. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Breeding – European shag** – only recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and the Zone is located well outside the mazimum foraging range of this species from this SPA. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season. Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Storm petrel** - recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the maximum foraging range of this species (>65km). No birds recorded during the winter period. No LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Breeding - Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great black-backed gull, lesser black-backed gull, northern fulmar, northern gannet, and razorbill. Passage and wintering assemblage excluding species for which no LSE is determined.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
76	Cote de Granit Rose-Sept Iles SPA (*continued from above*)	See above.	639km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 750km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Breeding - Manx shearwater** - recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (330km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys) and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (49km). No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of brent goose and purple sandpiper would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
77	Estuaires picards: Baie de Somme et d'Authie SPA	Breeding - Black-crowned night-heron, black-winged stilt, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian spoonbill, little egret, Mediterranean gull, pied avocet, and white stork. Passage - Common redshank, common ringed plover, common tern, red knot, ruff, and sandwich tern. Passage and wintering - Bar-tailed godwit, Eurasian spoonbill, grey plover, and greylag goose. Wintering - Baillon's crake, bean goose, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, great bittern, great egret, little egret, mallard, merlin, northern pintail, northern shoveler, osprey, pied avocet, short-eared owl, smew, and white stork.	492km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 500km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding bird assemblage** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of sandwich tern, spoonbill, Baillon's crake, bean goose, little egret, great egret, merlin, osprey, pied avocet, smew and white stork would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone (and only one sandwich tern recorded during all surveys) and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering assemblage excluding species for which no LSE is determined.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
78	Falaise du Bessin Occidental SPA	Breeding - Black-legged kittiwake, Dartford warbler, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, and northern fulmar. Wintering - Common guillemot, European shag, great cormorant, peregrine falcon, razorbill, red-breasted merganser, red-throated diver, and short-eared owl.	578km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 643km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Black-legged kittiwake, lesser black-backed gull, and northern fulmar** – the Dogger Bank Zone is well outside of the mean maximum foraging range of these species and birds from this SPA would not be present in the breeding season. During the winter months although birds from this SPA are unlikely to move northwards to winter in the central North Sea it is possible. If this were the case then these birds would be subject to collision. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season. Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of peregrine falcon would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for this species no LSE is determined. Whilst red-throated diver are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone there is no potential for significant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effects or collisions and for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Breeding - Black-legged kittiwake, lesser black-backed gull, and northern fulmar. Passage and wintering assemblage excluding species for which no LSE is determined.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
79	Iles de la Colombiere, de la Nelliere et des Haches SPA	Breeding - Common tern, Eurasian oystercatcher, European shag, roseate tern, and sandwich tern. Wintering - Brent goose, common ringed plover, common scoter, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, great cormorant, grey plover, and mallard.	668km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 754km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys) and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (49km). No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of brent goose would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering assemblage excluding species for which no LSE is determined.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
80	Ilot du Trevors SPA	Breeding - Common tern, Eurasian oystercatcher, European shag, great black-backed gull, great cormorant, herring gull, Kentish plover, lesser black-backed gull, roseate tern, and sandwich tern.	714km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 842km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Great black-backed gull and lesser black-backed gull** – the Dogger Bank Zone is well outside of the mean maximum foraging range of these species and birds from this SPA would not be present in the breeding season. During the winter months although birds from this SPA are unlikely to move northwards to winter in the central North Sea it is possible. If this were the case then these birds would be subject to potential collision. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Breeding – European shag and great cormorant** – only recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and the Zone is located well outside the mazimum foraging range of these species from this SPA. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season. Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Breeding - Great black-backed gull and lesser black-backed gull.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
80	Ilot du Trevors SPA (*Continued from above*)	Breeding - Common tern, Eurasian oystercatcher, European shag, great black-backed gull, great cormorant, herring gull, Kentish plover, lesser black-backed gull, roseate tern, and sandwich tern.	714km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 842km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys) and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (49km). No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
81	Ilots Notre-Dame et Chevret SPA	Resident - Common eider, common shelduck, common tern, European shag, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, little egret, mallard, and roseate tern.	672km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 755km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull** – the Dogger Bank Zone is well outside of the mean maximum foraging range of this species and birds from this SPA would not be present in the breeding season. During the winter months although birds from this SPA are unlikely to move northwards to winter in the central North Sea it is possible. If this were the case then these birds would be subject to potential collision. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season. Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined.	Yes	Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
82	Landes et dunes de la Hague SPA	Breeding - Common pochard, common ringed plover, Dartford warbler, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian hobby, Eurasian teal, European nightjar, European shag, garganey, Kentish plover, little grebe, marsh harrier, northern harrier, northern shoveler, and peregrine falcon. Passage - Aquatic warbler, bar-tailed godwit, black tern, common tern, little tern, and sandwich tern. Wintering - Black-throated diver, Eurasian teal, great bittern, great northern diver, Kentish plover, kingfisher, marsh harrier, Mediterranean gull, merlin, northern harrier, peregrine falcon, red-throated diver, and short-eared owl.	546km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 635km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – European shag** – only recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and the Zone is located well outside the mazimum foraging range of this species from this SPA. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of aquatic warbler, black tern, black-throated diver, great northern diver, kingfisher, little tern, Mediterranean gull, peregrine falcon, and sandwich tern, would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone (only one sandwich tern and no great northern diver, kingfisher, and peregrine falcon recorded during all surveys) and for these species no LSE is determined. Whilst red-throated diver are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone there is no potential for significant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effects or collisions and for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering assemblage excluding species for which no LSE is determined.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
83	Littoral Seino-Marin SPA	Breeding - Black-legged kittiwake, European shag, great black-backed gull, great cormorant, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, northern fulmar, and peregrine falcon. Passage - Arctic skua, Arctic tern, Balearic shearwater, black-necked grebe, common sandpiper, common shelduck, common tern, Eurasian spoonbill, European storm-petrel, great skua, greylag goose, gull-billed tern, Leach's storm-petrel, little tern, pomarine skua, Russian white-fronted goose, Sabine's gull, sandwich tern, and short-eared owl. Passage and wintering - Black-legged kittiwake, black-throated diver, common eider, common guillemot, common scoter, European shag, great cormorant, great northern diver, great-crested grebe, little gull, Manx shearwater, Mediterranean gull, northern fulmar, northern gannet, razorbill, red-breasted merganser, red-necked grebe, red-throated diver, Slavonian grebe, and velvet scoter. Wintering - Herring gull and purple sandpiper.	512km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 532km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Black-legged kittiwake, great black-backed gull, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, and northern fulmar** – the Dogger Bank Zone is well outside of the mean maximum foraging range of these species and birds from this SPA would not be present in the breeding season. During the winter months although birds from this SPA are unlikely to move northwards to winter in the central North Sea it is possible. If this were the case then these birds would be subject to potential collision. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Breeding – European shag and great cormorant** – only recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and the Zone is located well outside the mazimum foraging range of these species from this SPA. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season. Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Breeding – Black-legged kittiwake, great black-backed gull, lesser black-backed gull, and northern fulmar. Passage and wintering assemblage excluding species for which no LSE is determined.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
83	Littoral Seino-Marin SPA (*continued from above*)	See above.	512km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 532km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of black-necked grebe, common eider, Eurasian spoonbill, greylag goose, gull-billed tern, little gull, Russian white-fronted goose, Sabine's gull, sandwich tern, black-throated diver, common eider, Mediterranean gull, purple sandpiper and velvet scoter would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined. Whilst red-throated diver are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone there is no potential for significant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effects or collisions and for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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84	Marais arriere-littoraux Picards SPA	Breeding - Baillon's crake, black-crowned night-heron, black-winged stilt, bluethroat, European honey buzzard, great bittern, great egret, kingfisher, marsh harrier, Mediterranean gull, Montagu's harrier, pied avocet, and spotted crake. Passage - Black-crowned night-heron, black-winged stilt, Eurasian spoonbill, European golden plover, European honey buzzard, kingfisher, little egret, Mediterranean gull, osprey, pied avocet, ruff, white stork, and wood sandpiper. Passage and wintering - Marsh harrier, merlin, and peregrine falcon. Wintering - Great bittern, great egret, Montagu's harrier, and northern harrier.	498km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 504km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding assemblage** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of black-crowned night-heron, black-winged stilt, Eurasian spoonbill, kingfisher, little egret, Mediterranean gull, osprey, avocet, white stork, wood sandpiper, merlin, peregrine falcon, great egret, Montagu's harrier and northern harrier would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering assemblage excluding species for which no LSE is determined.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
85	Marais Audomarois SPA	Breeding - Bluethroat, common snipe, common tern, Eurasian teal, European nightjar, gadwall, garganey, great bittern, great cormorant, great-crested grebe, grey heron, kingfisher, little bittern, little grebe, mallard, marsh harrier, northern shoveler, pied avocet, and Savi's warbler. Passage - Aquatic warbler, Baillon's crake, barnacle goose, bean goose, black kite, black stork, black tern, black-crowned night-heron, black-tailed godwit, bluethroat, common crane, common redshank, common tern, Eurasian spoonbill, Eurasian teal, European golden plover, European honey buzzard, ferruginous duck, gadwall, garganey, great egret, great reed-warbler, greater scaup, greater white-fronted goose, greylag goose, little bittern, little crake, little egret, little tern, marsh harrier, Mediterranean gull, merlin, osprey, northern pintail, northern shoveler, Penduline tit, peregrine falcon, purple heron, red-necked phalarope, red-throated diver, ruff, Savi's warbler, smew, spotted crake, whimbrel, whiskered tern, white stork, whooper swan, and wood sandpiper. *Continued below.*	459km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 451km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Great cormorant** – only recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and the Zone is located well outside the mazimum foraging range of this species from this SPA. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Passage and wintering assemblage excluding species for which no LSE is determined.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
85	Marais Audomarois SPA (*continued from above*)	*Continued from above:* Passage and wintering - Bearded reedling, common pochard, common snipe, Eurasian wigeon, great cormorant, great-crested grebe, grey heron, kingfisher, little grebe, mallard, northern harrier, short-eared owl, and tufted duck.	459km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 451km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of aquatic warbler, Baillon's crake, barnacle goose, bean goose, black kite, black stork, black tern, black-crowned night-heron, bluethroat, common crane, common tern, spoonbill, ferruginous duck, great egret, great reed-warbler, greater scaup, greater white-fronted goose, greylag goose, little bittern, little crake, little egret, little tern, marsh harrier, Mediterranean gull, merlin, osprey, Penduline tit, peregrine falcon, purple heron, red-necked phalarope, Savi's warbler, smew, spotted crake, whiskered tern, white stork, whooper swan, wood sandpiper, bearded tit, cormorant, grey heron, kingfisher, little grebe, mallard and northern harrier would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined. Whilst red-throated diver are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone there is no potential for significant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effects or collisions and for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
86	Ouessant-Molene SPA	Breeding - Atlantic puffin, common ringed plover, common shelduck, common tern, Eurasian oystercatcher, European shag, European storm-petrel, great black-backed gull, great cormorant, great northern diver, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, little tern, Manx shearwater, marsh harrier, northern fulmar, razorbill, red-billed chough, and red-throated diver. Passage - Arctic skua, Arctic tern, Atlantic puffin, Balearic shearwater, black-throated diver, common shelduck, Cory's shearwater, European shag, European storm-petrel, great cormorant, great skua, Leach's storm-petrel, little egret, Manx shearwater, marsh harrier, northern fulmar, northern gannet, pomarine skua, roseate tern, and sooty shearwater. Passage and wintering - Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, common ringed plover, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, great black-backed gull, great northern diver, grey plover, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, peregrine falcon, purple sandpiper, razorbill, red-throated diver, and ruddy turnstone.	726km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 855km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Atlantic puffin, great black-backed gull, lesser black-backed gull, northern fulmar, and razorbill** – the Dogger Bank Zone is well outside of the mean maximum foraging range of these species and birds from this SPA would not be present in the breeding season. During the winter months although birds from this SPA are unlikely to move northwards to winter in the central North Sea it is possible. If this were the case then these birds would be subject to potential collision and displacement (puffin and razorbill only) from foraging grounds. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Breeding – European shag and great cormorant** – only recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and the Zone is located well outside the mazimum foraging range of these species from this SPA. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season. Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Storm petrel** - recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (>65km). No birds recorded during the winter period. No LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Breeding - Atlantic puffin, great black-backed gull, lesser black-backed gull, northern fulmar, and razorbill. Passage and wintering assemblage excluding species for which no LSE is determined.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
86	Ouessant-Molene SPA (*continued from above*)	See above.	726km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 855km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of little egret, Cory's shearwater, roseate tern, peregrine falcon and purple sandpiper would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined. Whilst red-throated diver are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone there is no potential for significant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effects or collisions and for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
87	Platier d'Oye SPA	Breeding - Black-necked grebe, black-winged stilt, common pochard, common redshank, common ringed plover, common snipe, common tern, Eurasian oystercatcher, great egret, Kentish plover, little ringed plover, little tern, marsh harrier, Mediterranean gull, northern lapwing, northern shoveler, pied avocet, sandwich tern, and tufted duck. Passage - Arctic tern, bar-tailed godwit, Bewick's swan, black kite, black stork, black tern, black-necked grebe, black-tailed godwit, black-winged stilt, brent goose, common crane, common greenshank, common ringed plover, common sandpiper, common tern, Eurasian curlew, European golden plover, European honey buzzard, great egret, green sandpiper, grey plover, marsh harrier, merlin, osprey, peregrine falcon, pied avocet, purple heron, red-breasted merganser, red-necked phalarope, ruff, spotted redshank, Terek sandpiper, whimbrel, whiskered tern, white stork, white-tailed eagle, wood sandpiper, and woodlark. Passage and wintering - Common redshank, Eurasian spoonbill, Eurasian woodcock, greater scaup, and little egret. *Continued below*.	432km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 426km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys) and not of significance at regional or national level. SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (49km). No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. *Continued below*.	Yes	Passage and wintering assemblage excluding species for which no LSE is determined.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
87	Platier d'Oye SPA (*continued from above*)	*Continued from above:* Wintering - Barnacle goose, common goldeneye, common pochard, common snipe, dunlin, Eurasian oystercatcher, great bittern, greater white-fronted goose, horned lark, kingfisher northern harrier, northern lapwing, northern shoveler, red-throated diver, sanderling, smew, snow bunting, tufted duck, and twite.	See above.	*Continued from above*: **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, black kite, black stork, black tern, black-necked grebe, black-winged stilt, brent goose, common crane, great egret, greater scaup, greater white-fronted goose, green sandpiper, horned lark, kingfisher, merlin, northern harrier, osprey, peregrine falcon, pied avocet, purple heron, smew, spotted redshank, Terek sandpiper, twite, whiskered tern, white stork, and white-tailed eagle would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined. Whilst red-throated diver are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone there is no potential for significant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effects or collisions and for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
88	Récifs et landes de la Hague SCI	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Humid dune slacks; • European dry heaths; • Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; • Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration; • Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with *Ilex* and sometimes also *Taxus* in the shrublayer (*Quercion robori-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion*); • *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines • Bottlenose dolphin; • Harbour porpoise; • Grey seal; • Harbour (common) seal; • Bechstein's bat *Myotis bechsteinii*; • Geoffroys's bat *Myotis emarginatus*; • Greater horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*; *Continued below.*	543km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 632km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Bottlenose dolphin** - limited numbers present in the Dogger Bank Zone and therefore no population scale effects are likely (see paragraph 5.4.22 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Harbour porpoise. Grey seal.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
88	Récifs et landes de la Hague SCI (*continued from above*)	Primary qualifying features (*continued from above*): • Jersey tiger moth *Callimorpha quadripunctaria*; • Killarney fern *Trichomanes speciosum*; and • Shore dock *Rumex rupestris*.	543km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 632km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above*. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Bechstein's bat, Geoffroys's bat, and greater horseshoe bat** - all bat species have been pre-screened out (see paragraph 5.4.24 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Invertebrate species** - as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Killarney fern and shore dock** - as habitat features above. No LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
89	Tregor Goelo SPA	Breeding - Common ringed plover, common shelduck, common tern, Eurasian oystercatcher, European shag, great black-backed gull, great cormorant, herring gull, Kentish plover, lesser black-backed gull, little egret, little tern, northern fulmar, peregrine falcon, and sandwich tern. Passage - Osprey. Wintering - Balearic shearwater, bar-tailed godwit, black-necked grebe, black-throated diver, brent goose, common greenshank, common redshank, common ringed plover, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, European shag, great cormorant, great northern diver, great-crested grebe, grey heron, grey plover, kingfisher, little egret, little grebe, Mediterranean gull, merlin, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, peregrine falcon, pied avocet, red knot, red-breasted merganser, red-throated diver, ruddy turnstone, sanderling, and Slavonian grebe.	639km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 747km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Great black-backed gull, lesser black-backed gull, and northern fulmar** – the Dogger Bank Zone is well outside of the mean maximum foraging range of these species and birds from this SPA would not be present in the breeding season. During the winter months although birds from this SPA are unlikely to move northwards to winter in the central North Sea it is possible. If this were the case then these birds would be subject to potential collision and displacement (puffin and razorbill only) from foraging grounds. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Breeding – European shag and great cormorant** – only recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and the Zone is located well outside the mazimum foraging range of these species from this SPA. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season. Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Breeding - Great black-backed gull, lesser black-backed gull, and northern fulmar. Passage and wintering assemblage excluding species for which no LSE is determined.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
89	Tregor Goelo SPA (*continued from above*)	See above.	639km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 747km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys) and not of significance at regional or national level. SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (49km). No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of Balearic shearwater, black-necked grebe, black-throated diver, brent goose, European shag, great cormorant, great northern diver, grey heron, kingfisher, little egret, little grebe, Mediterranean gull, merlin, peregrine falcon and avocet would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined. Whilst red-throated diver are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone there is no potential for significant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effects or collisions and for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
Sites in Germany						
90	Borkum-Riffgrund (Borkum Reef Ground) SCI	Qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Reefs; • Grey seal; • Harbour (common) seal; • Harbour porpoise; and • Twaite shad.	323km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 224km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. Therefore, LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Harbour porpoise. Grey seal.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
90	Borkum-Riffgrund (Borkum Reef Ground) SCI (*continued from above*)	See above.	323km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 224km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
91	Doggerbank SCI	Qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Harbour (common) seal; and • Harbour porpoise.	169km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 43km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Sandbanks** – potential for localised alteration of hydrodynamics due to presence of infrastructure adjacent to site. Indirect loss of habitat due to increase in suspended sediment concentrations during all phases. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. Therefore, LSE is determined.	Yes	Sandbanks. Harbour porpoise.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
92	Hamburgisches Wattenmeer SCI	Qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Perennial vegetation on stony banks; • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Spartina swards (*Spartinion maritimae*) • Atlantic saltmeadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes, shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes'); • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); • Humid dune slacks; • Harbour (common) seal; • Harbour porpoise; • River lamprey; • Sea lamprey; and • Twaite shad.	457km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 353km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. Therefore, LSE is determined. **River lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Species confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraph 5.4.30 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The site is outside of any potential influence from any works in all phases. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Harbour porpoise.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
92	Hamburgisches Wattenmeer SCI (*continued from above*)	See above.	457km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 353km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
93	Hamburgisches Wattenmeer SPA	Breeding – Arctic tern, common tern, little tern, peregrine falcon, pied avocet, ringed plover, sandwich tern, and short-eared owl. Passage – Barnacle goose, common shelduck, dark-bellied brent goose, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, European golden plover, grey plover, red knot, and sanderling.	465km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 353km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern -** not recorded in the Zone or Dogger Bank Teesside. The Zone is outside the maximum foraging range (11km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of these species (30km). Arctic tern and common tern could potentially pass through the Zone on migration and therefore be subject to collision with turbines during operation. However, the small numbers observed within the Zone together with the large migratory population of Arctic tern and the generally coastal migratory route of common tern would preclude population impacts. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Peregrine falcon, pied avocet, and short-eared owl** – no impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined. **Passage species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Pied avocet and dark-bellied brent goose migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering - Barnacle goose, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, European golden plover, grey plover, red knot, and sanderling.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
94	Hamburgisches Wattenmeer Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6: An area of the Wadden Sea consisting of sand, mudflats, islands and saltmarshes. Wetland habitats present include: • Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes; • Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats; • Estuarine waters; permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas; • Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sandbars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks; • Marine subtidal aquatic beds; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows; and • Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits. The nutrient-rich waters support high biomass production and are important for spawning fish (see Hamburgisches Wattenmeer SCI). The site is of international importance for staging and wintering numerous species of waterbirds (see Hamburgisches Wattenmeer SPA). *Continued below.*	465km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 353km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Spawning fish species** - see Hamburgisches Wattenmeer SCI. No LSE is determined. **Birds** – see Hamburgisches Wattenmeer SPA.	Yes	Grey seal. Wintering - Barnacle goose, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, European golden plover, grey plover, red knot, and sanderling.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
94	Hamburgisches Wattenmeer Ramsar (*continued from above*)	*Continued from above:* The site is one of the most important breeding areas for several species of terns (see Hamburgisches Wattenmeer SPA). Mammals include breeding populations of grey seal and harbour (common) seal.	465km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 353km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	See above.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
95	Helgoland mit Helgoländer Felssockel SCI	Qualifying features: • Reefs; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • *Spartina* swards (*Spartinion maritimae*); • Atlantic saltmeadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes'); • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); • Dunes with *Hippophae rhamnoides*; • Grey seal; • Harbour (common) seal; and • Harbour porpoise.	425km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 320km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. Therefore, LSE is determined.	Yes	Harbour porpoise. Grey seal.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
96	Hund und Paapsand SCI	Qualifying features: • Estuaries; and • Harbour (common) seal.	396km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 304km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Estuaries** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.
97	Hund und Paapsand SPA	Passage - Bar-tailed godwit, black-headed gull, brent goose, common eider, common gull, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian wigeon, Eurasian oystercatcher, great black-backed gull, great cormorant ssp. sinensis, grey plover, herring gull, pied avocet, and red-breasted merganser. Wintering - Mallard.	396km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 304km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Passage and wintering species –** potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species excluding black-headed gull, common eider, common gull, dark-bellied brent goose, mallard, great cormorant, great-black backed gull, pied avocet, and red-breasted merganser as their passage movements would be unlikely to overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone, therefore, for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - Bar-tailed godwit, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian wigeon, and grey plover.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
98	Küsten- und Dünenlandschaften Amrums SCI	Qualifying features: • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Coastal lagoons; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Perennial vegetation on stony banks; • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic saltmeadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes'); • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum*; • Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); • Dunes with *Salix repens* ssp. *Argentea* (*Salicion arenariae*); • Humid dune slacks; • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*; • Transition mires and quaking bogs; • Bog woodland; and • Grey seal.	448km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 336km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined.	Yes	Grey seal.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
99	Muhlenberger Loch SPA	Breeding – Black-headed gull, common gull, herring gull, and mallard. Passage – Barnacle goose, black tern, common shelduck, common tern, dunlin, Eurasian teal, great black-backed gull, northern lapwing, little gull, northern pintail, northern shoveler, pied avocet, ruff, smew, and white-tailed eagle.	571km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 467km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Blacked-headed gull -** recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). The SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km) and, therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Common gull** – recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone. The SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the maximum foraging range (50km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the maximum foraging range of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the surveys and a maximum of 40 birds outside of the breeding season are predicted to be present in Dogger Bank Teesside (297 in the Zone as a whole). On this basis no further assessment was undertaken. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Mallard** – No impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined. **Passage species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Barnacle goose, black tern, common tern, little gull, pied avocet, smew and white-tailed sea-eagle migratory movements do not overlap with the Zone (whilst little gull was recorded in low numbers in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B and infrequently, it is highly unlikely that passage birds present would have reached this site via the North Sea) and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage – Common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian teal, great black-backed gull, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, and ruff.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
100	Muhlenberger Loch Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 1, 3, and 6: An embayment of a tidal section of the Elbe River and extensive mudflats exposed at low tide. Wetland habitats present include: • Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats; and • Estuarine waters; permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas. An internationally important area for wintering and staging several species of waterbirds (see Muhlenberger Loch SPA for species) and the most important staging area in Northern Europe for Northern shoveler. The site supports plants endemic to the freshwater tidal areas. The site is an important breeding area for many native fish species.	571km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 467km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Birds –** as for Muhlenberger Loch SPA. **Native plant species** - as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Fish species** - as habitat features above. No LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage species – Common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian teal, great black-backed gull, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, and ruff (as for Muhlenberger Loch SPA).

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
101	Nationalpark Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer SCI	Qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by water all of the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Coastal lagoons; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • *Spartina* swards (*Spartinion maritimae*); • Atlantic saltmeadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes'); • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum*; • Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); • Dunes with *Hippophae rhamnoides*; • Dunes with *Salix repens* ssp. *Argentea* (*Salicion arenariae*); • Humid dune slacks; • Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoeto-Nanojunctea*; and • Harbour (common) seal.	363km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 266km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
102	Niederelbe, Barnkrug-Otterndorf Ramsar	Ramsar criterion - not identified: A section of the Elbe River, featuring riverine marshes, saltmarsh, sandbanks, islands and mudflats interspersed with extensive sedge and reedbeds. Wetland habitats present include: • Permanent freshwater marshes/pools; ponds (below 8ha), marshes and swamps on inorganic soils; with emergent vegetation water-logged for at least most of the growing season; • Permanent rivers/streams/creeks; includes waterfalls; • Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes; • Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats; • Estuarine waters; permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas; • Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sandbars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks. The site is internationally important for passage, wintering, and breeding waterbirds (see Unterelbe SPA for species).	506km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 401km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Birds** – see Unterelbe SPA.	Yes	Passage and wintering waterbirds – as Unterelbe SPA.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
103	Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer und angrenzendes Küstenmeer SPA	Breeding – Arctic tern, black-headed gull, black-tailed godwit, common eider, common gull, common redshank, common shelduck, common snipe, common tern, corncrake, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian spoonbill, gadwall, great bittern, great black-backed gull, great cormorant, greylag goose, hen harrier, herring gull, Kentish plover, lesser black-backed gull, little grebe, little ringed plover, little tern, mallard, marsh harrier, Mediterranean gull, mute swan, nightingale, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, northern wheatear, peregrine falcon, pied avocet, red-backed shrike, red-breasted merganser, reed warbler, ringed plover, ruff, sandwich tern, sedge warbler, short-eared owl, skylark, stonechat, tufted duck, and yellow wagtail. Passage – Arctic tern, barnacle goose, bar-tailed godwit, Bewick's swan, black tern, black-headed gull, black-legged kittiwake, black-tailed godwit, black-throated diver, Canada goose, common eider, common goldeneye, common greenshank, common guillemot, common gull, common pochard, common redshank, common shelduck, common snipe, common tern, curlew sandpiper, dark-bellied brent goose, dunlin, eared grebe, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian spoonbill, Eurasian wigeon (*continued below*).	356km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 261km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern** – recorded in small numbers in the Zone. SPA is a significant distance from the Zone and much greater than the mean maximum foraging range of these species (24km and 15km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Black-headed gull** – not recorded in significant numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (26km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Great-black backed gull** - the Dogger Bank Zone is outside the maximum foraging range (60km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull** – the Dogger Bank Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (140km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** - the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season. No LSE is determined. **Breeding bird assemblage** – no impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Passage and wintering - Bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, common goldeneye, common greenshank, common guillemot, common pochard, common redshank, common ringed plover, common shelduck, common snipe, dunlin, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, gadwall, golden plover, grey plover, little ringed plover, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, razorbill, ruddy turnstone, and whimbrel.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
103	Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer und angrenzendes Küstenmeer SPA (*continued from above*)	Passage species (*continued from above*): Gadwall, garganey, European golden plover, great black-backed gull, great cormorant, grey plover, greylag goose, grey heron, gull-billed tern, herring gull, Kentish plover, lesser black-backed gull, little grebe, little gull, little ringed plover, little tern, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, peregrine falcon, pied avocet, pink-footed goose, purple sandpiper, razorbill, red knot, red-breasted merganser, red-necked grebe, red-throated diver, ringed plover, ruddy turnstone, ruff, sanderling, sandwich tern, spotted redshank, and whimbrel. Wintering – Bean goose, common pochard, common scoter, Eurasian teal, great-crested grebe, horned lark, mallard, mute swan, smew, snow bunting, tufted duck, twite, velvet scoter, white-fronted goose, and whooper swan.	356km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 261km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above*. **Passage and wintering species** – Migratory pathways of many species unlikely to interact with the Dogger Bank Zone, apart from the following species – Bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, common goldeneye, common greenshank, common guillemot, common pochard, common redshank, common ringed plover, common shelduck, common snipe, dunlin, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, gadwall, European golden plover, grey plover, little ringed plover, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, razorbill, ruddy turnstone, and whimbrel. For all other species (Arctic tern, barnacle goose, bean goose, Bewick's swan, black-headed gull, black-throated diver, Canada goose, common eider, common gull, common tern, curlew sandpiper, dark-bellied brent goose, eared grebe, Eurasian spoonbill, garganey, great cormorant, great-crested grebe, greylag goose, grey heron, gull-billed tern, herring gull, horned lark, Kentish plover, little grebe, little gull, little tern, mallard, mute swan, peregrine falcon, pied avocet, pink-footed goose, purple sandpiper, red knot, red-breasted merganser, red-necked grebe, ringed plover, ruff, sanderling, sandwich tern, smew, snow bunting, spotted redshank, ted duck, twite, velvet scoter, white-fronted goose, and whooper swan) no LSE is determined. Whilst red-throated diver are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone there is no potential for significant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effects or collisions and for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
104	NSG Rantumbecken SCI	Qualifying features: • Large shallow inlets and bays; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic saltmeadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Natterjack toad *Bufo calamita*; and • Moor frog *Rana arvalis*. Breeding - Arctic tern, marsh harrier, and pied avocet. Passage - Bar-tailed godwit, dunlin, and northern shoveler. Wintering - Common shelduck.	447km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 334km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Natterjack toad** - a wetland and terrestrial species, therefore, as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Moor frog** - a wetland and terrestrial species, therefore, as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Arctic tern** – recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone. SPA well outside the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Marsh harrier and pied avocet** – No impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering birds** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**).	Yes	Passage and wintering - Bar-tailed godwit, common shelduck, dunlin, and northern shoveler.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
105	NTP S-H Wattenmeer und angrenzende Kustengebiete SCI	Qualifying features: • Sandbanks slightly covered by water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by water all the time; • Coastal lagoons; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Perennial vegetation on stony banks; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • *Spartina* swards (*Spartinion maritimae*); • Atlantic saltmeadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes'); • Grey seal; • Harbour (common) seal; • Harbour porpoise; • River lamprey; • Sea lamprey; and • Twaite shad.	424km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 311km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. Therefore, LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Harbour porpoise. Grey seal.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
105	NTP S-H Wattenmeer und angrenzende Kustengebiete SCI (*continued from above*)	See above.	424km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 311km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **River lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Species confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraph 5.4.30 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The site is outside of any potential influence from any works in all phases. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
105	NTP S-H Wattenmeer und angrenzende Kustengebiete SCI (*continued from above*)	See above.	424km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 311km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
106	Ostfriesische Meere SPA	Breeding - Black-tailed godwit, common redshank, common shelduck, common snipe, common tern, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, gadwall, garganey, great-crested grebe, greylag goose, mallard, marsh harrier, Montagu's harrier, mute swan, northern harrier, northern lapwing, northern shoveler, northern wheatear, sand martin, Savi's warbler, sedge warbler, short-eared owl, skylark, spotted crake, tufted duck, water rail, whinchat, and white-spotted bluethroat. Passage - Barnacle goose, black-tailed godwit, common shelduck, common snipe, white stork, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, European golden plover, greylag goose, northern lapwing, and rook. Winter - Eurasian teal, greater white-fronted goose, mallard, mute swan, and tufted duck.	415km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 319km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone. Zone located well outside the maximum foraging range (30km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding bird assemblage** – no impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes of barnacle goose, white stork, greylag goose, rook, greater white-fronted goose and mute swan do not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering – Black-tailed godwit, common shelduck, common snipe, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, European golden plover, mallard, northern lapwing, and tufted duck.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
107	Ramsar Gebiet S-H Wattenmeer und angrenzende Küstengebiete SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, barnacle goose, bearded reedling, black-headed gull, black-necked grebe, black-tailed godwit, black tern, bluethroat, common eider, common gull, common redshank, common ringed plover, common shelduck, common snipe, common tern, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian spoonbill, Eurasian teal, garganey, great bittern, great black-backed gull, gull-billed tern, herring gull, Kentish plover, lesser black-backed gull, little tern, marsh harrier, meadow pipit, Mediterranean gull, northern harrier, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, northern wheatear, peregrine falcon, pied avocet, red-breasted merganser, ruddy turnstone, ruff, sandwich tern, sedge warbler, short-eared owl, skylark, whinchat, white-tailed eagle, and yellow wagtail. Passage - Arctic tern, barnacle goose, bar-tailed godwit, Bewick's swan, black-headed gull, brent goose, common eider, common greenshank, common guillemot, common gull, common redshank, common ringed plover, common scoter, common shelduck, common snipe, curlew sandpiper, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, great black-backed gull, great cormorant, grey heron, grey plover, herring gull (*continued below*).	424km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 311km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Arctic tern, black tern, common tern, gull-billed tern, little tern, and sandwich tern** – Small numbers of tern species were recorded from the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is well outside the maximum foraging range (<30km) of these species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Black-headed gull** – not recorded in significant numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (26km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Great-black backed gull** - the Dogger Bank Zone is outside the maximum foraging range (60km) of this species. Potentially birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull** – the Dogger Bank Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (140km) of this species. Potentially birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** - the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season. No LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Breeding - Great black-backed gull and lesser black-backed gull. Overwintering species and assemblage. Passage species – Bar-tailed godwit, commo greenshank, common redshank, common ringed plover, common shelduck, common snipe, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, mallard, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, red knot, ruddy turnstone, and sanderling.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
107	Ramsar Gebiet S-H Wattenmeer und angrenzende Küstengebiete SPA (*continued from above*)	Passage (*continued from above*) - Horned lark, Kentish plover, lesser black-backed gull, little gull, mallard, northern fulmar, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, pied avocet, red knot, ruddy turnstone, ruff, sanderling, spotted redshank, whimbrel, and whooper swan. Wintering - Barnacle goose, bar-tailed godwit, bearded reedling, black-headed gull, black-legged kittiwake, black-throated diver, brent goose, common eider, common gull, common redshank, common shelduck, common snipe, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, great black-backed gull, grey heron, grey plover, herring gull, little gull, mallard, merlin, northern harrier, northern lapwing northern pintail, northern shoveler, peregrine falcon, razorbill, red knot, red-necked grebe, red-throated diver, rough-legged buzzard, ruddy turnstone, sanderling, snow bunting, twite, and white-tailed eagle.	424km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 311km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Breeding bird assemblage** – for all other species, no impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes and local movements during winter overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes of Arctic tern, barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, black-legged kittiwake, black-necked grebe, black-throated diver, brent goose, common eider, great cormorant, grey heron, herring gull, horned lark, lesser black-backed gull, little gull, northern fulmar, northern harrier, peregrine falcon, pied avocet, razorbill, rough-legged buzzard, snow-bunting, twite, white-tailed eagle, and whooper swan would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone.Whilst little gull was recorded in low numbers in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B and infrequently, it is highly unlikely that passage birds present would have reached this site via the North Sea. Only one sandwich tern recorded during all surveys. For these species no LSE is determined. Whilst black-headed gull and red-throated diver are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone there is no potential for significant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effects or collisions and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
108	Rheiderland SPA	Breeding - Black-tailed godwit, common pochard, common redshank, common snipe, common tern, corn crake, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, garganey, grey heron, mallard, marsh harrier, northern lapwing, northern shoveler, pied avocet, red-backed shrike, sedge warbler, tufted duck, and white-spotted bluethroat. Passage - Barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, black-headed gull, black-tailed godwit, brent goose, Canada goose, common gull, common redshank, common snipe, common tern, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, garganey, great cormorant ssp. sinensis, grey heron, greylag goose, herring gull, Montagu's harrier, northern harrier, northern lapwing, northern shoveler, pied avocet, pink-footed goose, red-breasted goose, rook, ruff, whimbrel, and white stork. Winter - Bean goose, common pochard, goosander, greater white-fronted goose, lesser white-fronted goose, mallard, short-eared owl, tufted duck, and whooper swan.	424km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 330km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern**. Small numbers recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is significantly outside the maximum foraging range (30km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding bird assemblage** – no impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes of barnacle goose, whooper swan, Bewick's swan, brent goose, white-fronted goose, bean goose, common gull, common tern, cormorant, grey heron, herring gull, Montagu's harrier, northern harrier, pied avocet, pink-footed goose, greylag goose, red-breasted goose, rook, short-eared owl, and white stork do not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone. Black-headed gull were recorded in very low numbers in the Zone. For these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering – Black-tailed godwit, common pochard, common redshank, common snipe, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, mallard, northern lapwing, northern shoveler, tufted duck, and whimbrel.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
109	Schleswig Holstein Wadden Sea and adjacent areas Ramsar	Ramsar criterion - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8: This site comprises 40% of the Wadden Sea and consists of extensive mudflats, rivers, sandbanks, dunes, saltmarshes, heathland and islands. Wetland habitats present include: • Permanent freshwater lakes (over 8ha); includes large oxbow lakes; • Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes; • Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats; • Estuarine waters; permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas; • Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sandbars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks; • Marine subtidal aquatic beds; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows; • Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits; • Permanent freshwater marshes/pools; ponds (below 8ha), marshes and swamps on inorganic soils; with emergent vegetation water-logged for at least most of the growing season; and *Continued below.*	424km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 311km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Aquatic invertebrates, reptiles and amphibians** - as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Fish species** - as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Birds** – see Gebiet S-H Wattenmeer und angrenzende Küstengebiete SPA.	Yes	Passage and wintering bird species – as Ramsar Gebiet S-H Wattenmeer und angrenzende Küstengebiete SPA.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
109	Schleswig Holstein Wadden Sea and adjacent areas Ramsar (*continued from above*)	*Continued from above:* • Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools. The site supports endemic aquatic invertebrates, endangered reptiles and amphibians. The site is an important breeding area for harbour (common) seal. The site is an important nursery area for several commercially exploited fish species. The site supports internationally important breeding numbers of several species of birds and more than two million staging waterbirds (see Ramsar Gebiet S-H Wattenmeer und angrenzende Küstengebiete SPA for list of species). The site supports internationally important numbers of 24 species. In particular, approximately 70% of the entire European population of common shelduck (180,000) gather here in molting flocks (see Ramsar Gebiet S-H Wattenmeer und angrenzende Küstengebiete SPA for list of species).	424km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 311km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	See above.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
110	Schleswig-Holsteinisches Elbästuar und angrenzende Flächenupdate SCI	Qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by water all of the time; • Estuaries; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic saltmeadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes'); • Watercourses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; • Dry sand heaths; • Lowland hay meadows; • Bog woodland; • Alluvial forests; • Riparian mixed forest; • Harbour (common) seal; • Asp; • Atlantic salmon; • European weather loach; • River lamprey; • Sea lamprey; • Spined loach; and • Twaite shad.	487km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 383km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Asp** - present in estuaries, rivers and lakes, and as such there is no direct or indirect pathway for effects as a result of the proposed wind farm. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **European weather loach -** as a freshwater fish species there is no direct or indirect pathway for effects as a result of the proposed wind farm. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Atlantic salmon** – no direct impact on spawning habitat or migratory route to and from vicinity of the SAC. Individuals may potentially transit through the Zone. However, the project area is located outside of any known key migratory routes for this species (see paragraphs 6.3.48 and 6.3.49 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). If fish are present in the project area the effects of works would be highly unlikely to result in mortality or disturbance that would be significant with respect to the wider North Sea migratory population. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
110	Schleswig-Holsteinisches Elbästuar und angrenzende Flächenupdate SCI (*continued from above*)	See above.	487km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 383km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **River lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Species confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraph 5.4.30 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The site is outside of any potential influence from any works in all phases. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
110	Schleswig-Holsteinisches Elbästuar und angrenzende Flächenupdate SCI (*continued from above*)	See above.	487km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 383km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Spined loach** - as a freshwater fish species there is no direct or indirect pathway for effects as a result of the proposed wind farm. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
111	Seevogelschutzgebiet Helgoland SPA	Breeding - Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, common tern, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, northern fulmar, razorbill, northern gannet, and sandwich tern. Passage - Arctic tern, common tern, little gull, and sandwich tern. Winter - Black-legged kittiwake, black-throated diver, common eider, common guillemot, common gull, common scoter, little gull, razorbill, red-necked grebe, and red-throated diver.	421km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 313km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Common tern and sandwich tern** – thie Dogger Bank Zone is located significantly outside the mean maximum foraging ranges (30km and 49km respectively) of birds from this SPA, and both species are recorded in low numbers (only one sandwich tern recorded during all surveys). No LSE is determined. **Breeding – Lesser black-backed gull** - the Dogger Bank Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (140km) of this species. No LSE is determined.. **Breeding – Northern gannet** – the Dogger Bank Zone is within reach of gannet breeding at this site. Gannet that form part of the breeding populations could also be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season, with higher numbers present during the winter and late autumn (population estimate of 297 birds for the whole of the Dogger Bank Zone). Given the relatively low numbers of birds present in the Zone and that foraging by birds from breeding colonies would not be expected no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Breeding – Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, northern fulmar, northern gannet, and razorbill. Wintering – Black-legged kittiwake and razorbill.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
111	Seevogelschutzgebiet Helgoland SPA (*continued from above*)	See above.	421km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 313km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Breeding - Northern fulmar** – the Zone is within the mean maximum foraging range of this species and, therefore, birds present in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B during breeding season could derive from this SPA. Potentially birds that form part of the breeding population could be present in the area in the post-breeding season and could be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Breeding - Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, and razorbill** - although the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range of these species, potentially birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Passage species** – migratory routes unlikely to interact with the Dogger Zone. No LSE is determined. **Wintering - Black-legged kittiwake and razorbill** – potential for collision (black-legged kittiwake) and displacement (razorbill) if foraging within the Dogger Bank Zone, although considered unlikely given that site is at edge of maximum foraging range for these species. Therefore, LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
111	Seevogelschutzgebiet Helgoland SPA (*continued from above*)	See above.	421km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 313km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Wintering waterbirds** – species only recorded in low numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and movements of birds during the winter would be unlikely to result in interaction with the Dogger Bank Zone.Whilst little gull was recorded in low numbers in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B and infrequently, it is highly unlikely that passage birds present would have reached this site via the North Sea. No LSE is therefore determined. Whilst red-throated diver are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone there is no potential for significant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effects or collisions and for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
112	SPA Östliche Deutsche Bucht SPA	Qualifying features: • Sandbanks slightly covered by water all the time; • Reefs; • Harbour porpoise; • Grey seal; • Harbour (common) seal; • River lamprey; and • Twaite shad. Wintering - Black-throated diver, common guillemot, common gull, common scoter, great black-backed gull, herring gull, little gull, northern fulmar, razorbill, and red-throated diver. Passage - Arctic tern, black-headed gull, black-legged kittiwake, common tern, great-crested grebe, lesser black-backed gull, northern gannet, and sandwich tern.	378km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 262km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Wintering – Common guillemot, great black-backed gull, northern fulmar, and razorbill. Passage - Black-legged kittiwake, lesser black-backed gull, and northern gannet.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
112	SPA Östliche Deutsche Bucht SPA (*continued from above*)	See above.	378km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 262km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **River lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Species confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraph 5.4.30 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The site is outside of any potential influence from any works in all phases. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering birds** – some of the birds that winter at this SPA may be from breeding sites around the North Sea, including those in the UK, namely passage black-legged kittiwake, lesser black-backed gull, and northern gannet; and wintering common guillemot, great black-backed gull, northern fulmar, and razorbill. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Wintering - Black-throated diver and red-throated diver** – present in the Dogger Bank Zone in very low numbers and potential for interaction with the Zone is considered very low. No LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
112	SPA Östliche Deutsche Bucht SPA (*continued from above*)	See above.	378km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 262km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Passage - Arctic tern, black-headed gull, common tern, great-crested grebe, and sandwich tern** – no impact pathway as likely migratory route of birds at this SPA located outside of the Dogger Bank Zone. For other species, migratory movements may involve a route from UK breeding grounds across the North Sea. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Wintering – Common gull, common scoter, herring gull, and little gull** – species only recorded in low numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and movements of birds during the winter would be unlikely to result in interaction with the Dogger Bank Zone (whilst little gull was recorded in low numbers in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B and infrequently, it is highly unlikely that passage birds present would have reached this site via the North Sea). No LSE is therefore determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
113	Steingrund SCI	Qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Reefs; • Grey seal; • Harbour (common) seal; and • Harbour porpoise.	434km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 328km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. Therefore, LSE is determined.	Yes	Harbour porpoise. Grey seal.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
114	Sylter Außenriff (Sylt Outer Reef) SCI	Qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Reefs; • Grey seal; • Harbour (common) seal; • Harbour porpoise; • River lamprey; • Twaite shad.	320km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 207km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Harbour porpoise. Grey seal.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
114	Sylter Außenriff (Sylt Outer Reef) SCI (*continued from above*)	See above.	320km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 207km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **River lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Species confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraph 5.4.30 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The site is outside of any potential influence from any works in all phases. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
115	Sylter Außenriff SPA	Wintering - Black-legged kittiwake, black-throated diver, common guillemot, common gull, great black-backed gull, lesser black-backed gull, little gull, northern gannet, and red-throated diver. Passage - Arctic tern, common tern, lesser black-backed gull, and sandwich tern.	321km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 207km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Wintering seabirds** – some of the birds that winter at this SPA may be from breeding sites around the North Sea, including those in the UK. **Wintering - Black-throated diver and red-throated diver** – present in the Dogger Bank Zone in very low numbers and potential for interaction with the Zone is considered very low. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Wintering – Common gull and little gull** – only recorded in low numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and movements of birds during the winter would be unlikely to result in interaction with the Dogger Bank Zone (whilst little gull was recorded in low numbers in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B and infrequently), it is highly unlikely that migratory birds present would have reached this site via the North Sea. No LSE is therefore determined. **Passage - Arctic tern, common tern, lesser black-backed gull, and sandwich tern** – no impact pathway as likely migratory route of birds at this SPA located outside of the Dogger Bank Zone. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering - Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great black-backed gull, lesser black-backed gull, and northern gannet.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
116	Unterems und Außenems pSCI	Qualifying features: • Estuaries; • Atlantic saltmeadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Lowland hay meadows; • Alluvial forests; • Harbour (common) seal; • Pond bat; • River lamprey; • Twaite shad.	397km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 303km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Pond bat** – non-migratory species and due to distance no direct or indirect effects would occur on the population (see paragraph 5.4.24 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **River lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Species confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraph 5.4.30 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The site is outside of any potential influence from any works in all phases. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
116	Unterems und Außenems pSCI (*continued from above*)	See above.	397km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 303km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.
117	Untereider SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, black tern, bluethroat, common tern, corn crake, great bittern, marsh harrier, pied avocet, ruff, and spotted crake. Passage - Barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, and European golden plover.	489km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 380km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Arctic tern** and **common tern**– the Dogger Bank Zone is located significantly outside the mean maximum foraging range (30km) of birds from this SPA. No LSE is determined. **Breeding bird assemblage** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage species** – migratory movements or barnacle goose and Bewick's swan would be unlikely to interact with the Dogger Bank Zone. For these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage – European golden plover.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
118	Unterelbe SCI	Qualifying features: • Estuaries; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition* - type vegetation; • Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; • Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*); • Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*); • Riparian mixed forests of *Q. robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*); • Harbour porpoise; • Harbour (common) seal; • Asp; • Atlantic salmon; • Houting; • River lamprey; • Sea lamprey; • Twaite shad; • *Oenanthe conioides;* • *Deschampsia wibeliana*; *Continued below.*	506km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 401km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Asp** - present in estuaries, rivers and lakes, and as such there is no direct or indirect pathway for effects as a result of the proposed wind farm. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Harbour porpoise.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
118	Unterelbe SCI (*continued from above*)	Qualifying features (*continued from above*): • Snake's head fritillary *Fritillaria meleagris;* • Meadow barley *Hordeum secalinum*; • Chairmaker's bulrush *Schoenoplectus americanus*; and • Triangular club-rush *Schoenoplectus triqueter*.	506km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 401km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Atlantic salmon** – no direct impact on spawning habitat or migratory route to and from vicinity of the SAC. Individuals may potentially transit through the Zone. However, the project area is located outside of any known key migratory routes for this species (see paragraphs 6.3.48 and 6.3.49 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). If fish are present in the project area the effects of works would be highly unlikely to result in mortality or disturbance that would be significant with respect to the wider North Sea migratory population. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Houting** - no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Given their coastal locations and narrow range, given the distance from these to the project area there are no potential pathways for direct or indirect disturbance effects. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **River lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Species confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraph 5.4.30 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The site is outside of any potential influence from any works in all phases. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
118	Unterelbe SCI (*continued from above*)	See above.	506km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 401km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
118	Unterelbe SCI (*continued from above*)	See above.	506km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 401km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Oenanthe conioides** - a coastal/wetland plant species, therefore, see habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Deschampsia wibeliana** - a coastal/wetland plant species, therefore, see habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Snake's head fritillary** - a terrestrial plant species, therefore, see habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Meadow barley** - a terrestrial plant species, therefore, see habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Chairmaker's bulrush** - a wetland plant species, therefore, see habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Triangular club-rush** - a tidal/wetland plant species, therefore, see habitat features above. No LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
119	Unterelbe SPA	Resident - Peregrine falcon. Breeding - Arctic tern, barnacle goose, black-headed gull, black-tailed godwit, bluethroat, common gull, common pochard, common redshank, common redstart, common ringed plover, common sandpiper, common shelduck, common snipe, common tern, corn crake, Eurasian coot, Eurasian golden oriole, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, gadwall, garganey, great bittern, great cormorant ssp. *sinensis*, great-crested grebe, greylag goose, gull-billed tern, herring gull, Kentish plover, little grebe, little ringed plover, mallard, marsh harrier, Mediterranean gull, Montagu's harrier, mute swan, northern lapwing, northern shoveler, pied avocet, rook, ruff, sand martin, sedge warbler, short-eared owl, sky lark, spotted crake, tufted duck, water rail, whinchat, white stork, and yellow wagtail. Passage - Arctic tern, barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, black-headed gull, black-tailed godwit, black tern, common goldeneye, common greenshank, common gull, common pochard, common redshank, common ringed plover, common sandpiper, common shelduck, common snipe, common tern, dunlin, Eurasian coot, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, gadwall (*continued below*).	506km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 401km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern -** small numbers recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is significantly outside the maximum foraging range (30km) of both species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding bird assemblage** – no impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes of Arctic tern, barnacle goose, bean goose, Bewick's swan, black tern, bean goose, common gull, common tern, great cormorant, grey heron, greylag goose, hen harrier, herring gull, little grebe, little gull, pink-footed goose, red-breasted goose, spotted redshank, white-fronted goose, whooper swan, and white stork do not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone (whilst little gull was recorded in low numbers in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B and infrequently, it is highly unlikely that passage birds present would have reached this site via the North Sea). Black-headed gull were recorded in very low numbers in the Zone. Consequently, for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering – Black-tailed godwit, common goldeneye, common greenshank, common pochard, common redshank, common ringed plover, common sandpiper, common shelduck, common snipe,dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, gadwall, garganey, great black-backed gull, lesser black-backed gull, mallard, northern lapwing, northern shoveler, ruddy turnstone, tufted duck, and whimbrel.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
119	Unterelbe SPA (*continued from above*)	Passage (*continued from above*) - Garganey, great black-backed gull, great cormorant ssp. *sinensis*, grey heron, grey plover, greylag goose, gull-billed tern, hen harrier, herring gull, Kentish plover, lesser black-backed gull, lesser white-fronted goose, little grebe, little gull, little ringed plover, little tern, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, pied avocet, pink-footed goose, red-breasted goose, ruddy turnstone, ruff, spotted redshank, tufted duck, whimbrel, and white stork. Wintering - Bean goose, Eurasian teal, goosander, great-crested grebe, mallard, mute swan, white-fronted goose, and whooper swan.	506km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 401km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	See above.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
120	Wattenmeer, Elbe-Weser-Dreieck Ramsar	Ramsar criterion - not identified: Part of the Wadden Sea, with extensive mudflats, saltmarshes and islands. Wetland habitats present include: • Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes; • Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats; • Estuarine waters; permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas; and • Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits. An internationally important area for numerous species of wintering and staging waterbirds and for breeding by low numbers of several species (see Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer und angrenzendes Küstenmeer SPA for species).	460km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 356km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Birds** – see Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer und angrenzendes Küstenmeer SPA.	Yes	Wintering and passage species – as Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer und angrenzendes Küstenmeer SPA.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
121	Wattenmeer, Jadebusen & Westliche Wesermundung Ramsar	Ramsar criterion - not identified: A large bay of the Wadden Sea which includes extensive sand and mud flats, grading into saltmarsh and dune habitats, and includes Mellum Island. Wetland habitats present include: • Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes; • Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats; • Estuarine waters; permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas; • Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sandbars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks; and • Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits. Numerous species of waterbirds winter, stage and breed in the area, therefore the site is internationally important for numerous species of waterbirds (see Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer und angrenzendes Küstenmeer SPA for species).	459km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 356km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Birds** – see Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer und angrenzendes Küstenmeer SPA.	Yes	Wintering and passage species – as Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer und angrenzendes Küstenmeer SPA.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
122	Wattenmeer, Ostfriesisches Wattenmeer & Dollart Ramsar	Ramsar criterion - not identified: Two sections of the North Sea coast consisting of parts of the East Friesian Islands and the Ems River estuary. Both areas include extensive mudflats and saltmarsh and support vast reedbeds. Wetland habitats present include: • Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes; • Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats; • Estuarine waters; permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas; and • Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits. As part of the Wadden Sea, the site is internationally important for breeding, wintering and staging abundant numbers of waterbirds (see Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer und angrenzendes Küstenmeer SPA for species).	373km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 278km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Birds** – see Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer und angrenzendes Küstenmeer SPA.	Yes	Wintering and passage species – as Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer und angrenzendes Küstenmeer SPA.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
Sites in the Netherlands						
123	Boschplaat Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6: A complex of saltmarshes, dune systems, saline grassland, freshwater marsh, and woodland. Wetland habitats present include: • Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes; • Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats; and • Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sandbars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks. The area is of considerable botanical importance. An important area for numerous species of breeding, staging and wintering waterbirds and, in autumn, for over 30,000 waders and ducks (see Waddenzee SPA for species).	310km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 229km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Botanical features** - as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Birds** - see Waddenzee SPA	Yes	Breeding, wintering and migratory waterbirds – as Waddenzee SPA.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
124	Doggersbank SCI	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Harbour porpoise; • Grey seal; and • Harbour (common) seal.	104km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 0km (adjacent to the nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Sandbanks feature** - adjacent to Dogger Bank Zone and therefore the potential for influence of hydrodynamic change and sediment transport effects exists. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Sandbanks. Harbour porpoise. Grey seal.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
125	Duinen en Lage Land Texel SPA	Breeding – Common eider, Eurasian spoonbill, great bittern, hen harrier, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, little tern, marsh harrier, northern wheatear, pied avocet, ringed plover, short-eared owl, and stonechat.	297km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 230km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Dogger Bank Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season. No LSE is determined. **Breeding – Lesser black-backed gull** - the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (140km) of this species. Potentially birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined.	Yes	Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull.
126	Duinen Terschelling SPA	Breeding - Common ringed plover, hen harrier, Kentish plover, little grebe, little tern, marsh harrier, northern wheatear, sedge warbler, short-eared owl, and whinchat.	302km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 224km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
127	Duinen Vlieland SPA	Breeding – Common eider, Eurasian spoonbill, great cormorant, hen harrier, lesser black-backed gull, marsh harrier, northern wheatear, and spotted crake. Wintering – Common redshank, Eurasian spoonbill, great cormorant, northern pintail, northern shoveler, and pied avocet.	297km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 226km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Lesser black-backed gull** - the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (140km) of this species. Potentially birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined.	Yes	Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull.
128	Eemeer & Gooimeer Zuidover SPA	Breeding – Common tern. Passage and Wintering – Bewick's swan, common pochard, Eurasian coot, Eurasian wigeon, gadwall, great cormorant, great-crested grebe, greylag goose, northern shoveler, smew, and tufted duck.	382km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 326km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern** - small numbers recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is significantly outside the maximum foraging range (30km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes of Bewick's swan, cormorant, greylag goose and smew do not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering – Common pochard, Eurasian coot, Eurasian wigeon, gadwall, great-crested grebe, northern shoveler, and tufted duck.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
129	Eems-Dollard SCI	Primary qualifying features: • Estuaries; • Harbour (common) seal; • River lamprey; • Sea lamprey; and • Twaite shad.	393km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 299km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Estuaries features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). No LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **River lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Species confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraph 5.4.30 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The site is outside of any potential influence from any works in all phases. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
129	Eems-Dollard SCI (*continued from above*)	See above.	393km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 299km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the Zone. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. No LSE is determined.**Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
130	Grevelingen SPA	Breeding - Common ringed plover, common tern, herring gull, Kentish plover, little tern, marsh harrier, pied avocet, and sandwich tern. Passage – Kentish plover. Wintering – Peregrine falcon. Passage and Wintering – Barnacle goose, bar-tailed godwit, Bewick's swan, black-necked grebe, brent goose, common goldeneye, common redshank, common ringed plover, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian coot, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian spoonbill, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, gadwall, great-crested grebe, great cormorant, grey plover, greylag goose, little egret, little grebe, mallard, northern pintail, northern shoveler, pied avocet, red-breasted merganser, Slavonian grebe, and white-fronted goose.	382km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 355km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern** - small numbers recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is significantly outside the maximum foraging range (30km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Dogger Bank Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes of Kentish plover, barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, black-necked grebe, brent goose, spoonbill, cormorant, greylag goose, little egret, little grebe, avocet and white-fronted goose do not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering waterbird assemblage species - Bar-tailed godwit, common goldeneye, common redshank, common ringed plover, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian coot, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, gadwall, great-crested grebe, grey plover, mallard, northern pintail, northern shoveler, and red-breasted merganser.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
131	Grevelingen Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 5 and 6: A former estuary of the rivers Rhine and Meuse, and intertidal area, which was cut off from the North Sea in 1971. Presently it is a stagnant saline lake, mostly bordered by dykes, with some islets, sand dunes and wet meadows. Wetland habitats present include: • Seasonally flooded agricultural land (including intensively managed or grazed wet meadow or pasture); • Coastal brackish/saline lagoons; brackish to saline lagoons with at least one relatively narrow connection to the sea; and • Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes. The site is particularly important for waterbirds - large congregations with mean peak 52,420 birds (1991-97) and nine species of breeding and wintering birds are present with more than 1% of their biogeographical populations (see Grevelingen SPA for species).	382km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 355km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Birds** – see Grevelingen SPA.	Yes	Wintering waterbird assemblage – as Grevelingen SPA.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
132	Griend Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5: An island of sand beaches, saltmarshes and mudflats. 16ha of the island are permanently above sea level, with the highest point 1m above high tide. Extensive mudflats surround the island at low tide. Wetland habitats present include: • Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes; • Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats; and • Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sandbars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks. An important breeding, wintering and staging area for various waterbirds, including breeding Arctic tern, common tern, and sandwich tern, and overwintering and passage black-tailed godwit, dunlin, oystercatcher, and red knot (see Waddenzee SPA for species).	382km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 238km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of these species (30km). Arctic tern and common tern could potentially pass through the Zone on migration and therefore be subject to collision with turbines during operation. However, the small numbers observed within the Zone together with the large migratory population of Arctic tern and the generally coastal migratory route of common tern would preclude population impacts. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** – see Waddenzee SPA.	Yes	Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage – as Waddenzee SPA.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
133	Haringvliet SCI	Primary qualifying features: • Rivers with muddy banks with *Chenopodion rubri* pp and *Bidention* pp vegetation; • Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; • Allis shad; • Atlantic salmon; • Bullhead; • European bitterling; • River lamprey; • Root vole *Microtus oeconomus arenicola*; • Sea lamprey; and • Twaite shad.	382km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 352km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Root vole** - as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Allis shad -** spawning populations of allis shad are coastal areas of the eastern Atlantic and the south and east North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which allis shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Atlantic salmon** – no direct impact on spawning habitat or migratory route to and from vicinity of the SAC. Individuals may potentially transit through the Zone. However, the project area is located outside of any known key migratory routes for this species (see paragraphs 6.3.48 and 6.3.49 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). If fish are present in the project area the effects of works would be highly unlikely to result in mortality or disturbance that would be significant with respect to the wider North Sea migratory population. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
133	Haringvliet SCI (*continued from above*)	See above.	382km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 352km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **River lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Species confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraph 5.4.30 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The site is outside of any potential influence from any works in all phases. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
133	Haringvliet SCI (*continued from above*)	See above.	382km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 352km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
134	Haringvliet SPA	Breeding – Bluethroat, common ringed plover, common tern, Kentish plover, little tern, marsh harrier, Mediterranean gull, pied avocet, sandwich tern, sedge warbler. Passage - Eurasian spoonbill and osprey. Passage and wintering - Barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, black-tailed godwit, common shelduck, Eurasian coot, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, gadwall, great cormorant, great-crested grebe, greater scaup, greylag goose, mallard, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, pied avocet, tufted duck, and white-fronted goose. Wintering - Lesser white-fronted goose and peregrine falcon.	382km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 352km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes of spoonbill, osprey, barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, cormorant, scaup, greylag goose, avocet and white-fronted goose do not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering waterbird assemblage - Black-tailed godwit, common shelduck, Eurasian coot, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, gadwall, great-crested grebe, mallard, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler and tufted duck

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
135	Ijmeer Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 5 and 6: The site is a stagnant freshwater lake with an average depth of 3.9m. The site hosts concentrations of waterbirds (average peak 155,007 for 1991/92-1996/97) combined with that of the Markemeer Ramsar (see Markemeer en Ijmeer SPA for species). The site provides refuge to more than 1% of the biogeographic populations of the tufted duck and common pochard.	348km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 290km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering birds** – see Markemeer en Ijmeer SPA.	Yes	Passage and wintering birds – as Markemeer en Ijmeer SPA.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
136	Ijsselmeer SPA	Breeding – Common ringed plover, common tern, Eurasian spoonbill, great bittern, great cormorant marsh harrier, ruff, Savi's warbler, sedge warbler, and spotted crake. Passage and Wintering – Barnacle goose, black-tailed godwit, Bewick's swan, Eurasian curlew, pink-footed goose, ruff, and white-fronted goose. Wintering – Bean goose, black tern, Caspian tern, common goldeneye, common pochard, common shelduck, Eurasian coot, Eurasian spoonbill, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, gadwall, great cormorant, great-crested grebe, greater scaup, greylag goose, little gull, mallard, northern pintail, northern shoveler, pied avocet, red-breasted merganser, smew, and tufted duck.	367km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 257km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding species assemblage** – no impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes of barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, bean goose, black tern, Caspian tern, Eurasian spoonbill, great cormorant, greater scaup, greylag goose, little gull, pied avocet, pink-footed goose, smew and white-fronted goose do not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone (whilst little gull was recorded in low numbers in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B and infrequently, it is highly unlikely that passage birds present would have reached this site via the North Sea) and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering waterbird assemblage - Black-tailed godwit, common goldeneye, common pochard, common shelduck, Eurasian coot, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, gadwall, great-crested grebe, mallard, pintail, shoveler, red-breasted merganser, ruff, and tufted duck.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
137	Ijsselmeer Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 4, 5, and 6: The site is a vast shallow freshwater lake (up to 4m-5m deep) and the largest freshwater basin in the country and represents the only wetland type in the site as its banks are basalt dykes without water fringe vegetation. The site is of importance for waterbirds - it is an important moulting area for many species, it is a place for large congregations (average peak 193,665 for 1991/92-1996/97). The site hosts more than 1% of the biogeographic populations of 20 bird species (see Ijsselmeer SPA for species) (as much as 35% of the NW European population of the greater scaup).	367km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 257km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Birds** – see Ijsselmeer SPA.	Yes	Passage and wintering waterbirds – as Ijsselmeer SPA.
138	Ilperveld, Varkensland en Twiske SPA	Breeding – Common snipe, common tern, great bittern, marsh harrier, ruff, Savi's warbler, and sedge warbler. Passage and Wintering – Northern shoveler, Eurasian wigeon, gadwall, greylag goose, and Eurasian coot.	354km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 301km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding species assemblage** – no impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory route of greylag goose would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering species – Eurasian coot, Eurasian wigeon, gadwall, and northern shoveler.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
139	Klaverbank SCI	Primary qualifying features: • Reefs; • Harbour porpoise; • Grey seal; and • Harbour (common) seal.	121km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 78km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Reefs features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Harbour porpoise. Grey seal.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
140	Krammer Volkerak SPA	Breeding – Common ringed plover, common tern, Eurasian spoonbill, Kentish plover, lesser black-backed gull, little tern, marsh harrier, Mediterranean gull, and pied avocet. Passage and Wintering – Barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, black-tailed godwit, common goldeneye, common pochard, common redshank, common ringed plover, common shelduck, dark-belled brent goose, Eurasian coot, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, gadwall, great cormorant, great-crested grebe, greylag goose, mallard, northern pintail, northern shoveler, pied avocet, red-breasted merganser, and tufted duck. Wintering – Peregrine falcon. Passage – Eurasian spoonbill and osprey.	401km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 371km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding – Lesser black-backed gull** - the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (140km) of this species. Potentially birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Breeding bird assemblage** – no impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes of spoonbill, barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, dark-bellied brent goose, cormorant, greylag goose and avocet, do not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull. Passage and wintering waterbird assemblage – Black-tailed godwit, common goldeneye, common pochard, common redshank, common ringed plover, common shelduck, Eurasian coot, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, gadwall, great-crested grebe, mallard, northern pintail, northern shoveler, red-breasted merganser, and tufted duck.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
141	Krammer Volkerak Ramsar	Ramsar criterion - not identified: The site is a freshwater lake, and includes large stretches of exposed land and shallow water, scrub, woodland, mudflats and saltmarshes. Wetland habitats present include: • Forested peatlands; peatswamp forest; and • Permanent freshwater lakes (over 8 ha); includes large oxbow lakes. The site is evolving and adaptations and changes in biotic communities that are still taking place, with freshwater species replacing salt tolerant vegetation, wading birds, fish and crustaceans. The site provides resting, moulting, feeding and breeding area for internationally important numbers of numerous species of waterbirds (see Krammer Volkerak SPA for species).	401km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 371km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Aquatic communities and transition features** - as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Birds** – as for Krammer Volkerak SPA.	Yes	Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull. Passage and wintering waterbird assemblage – as Krammer Volkerak SPA.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
142	Lauwersmeer SPA	Breeding – Arctic tern, bluethroat, common ringed plover, great bittern, marsh harrier, Montagu's harrier, pied avocet, ruff, Savi's warbler, sedge warbler, short-eared owl, spotted crake, and whinchat. Passage and Wintering – Barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, and white-fronted goose. Wintering – Black-tailed godwit, Caspian tern, common goldeneye, common pochard, common ringed plover, common shelduck, Eurasian coot, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian spoonbill, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, gadwall, great cormorant, great-crested grebe, greylag goose, lesser white-fronted goose, mallard, northern pintail, northern shoveler, pied avocet, smew, spotted redshank, tufted duck, white-tailed eagle, whooper swan, and white-fronted goose.	354km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 266km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding bird assemblage** – no impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes of spoonbill, barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, Caspian tern, great cormorant, greylag goose, lesser white-fronted goose, pied avocet, smew, spotted redshank, white-tailed sea eagle and whooper swan do not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering waterbird assemblage – Black-tailed godwit, common goldeneye, common pochard, common ringed plover, common shelduck, Eurasian coot, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, gadwall, European golden plover, great-crested grebe, mallard, northern pintail, and tufted duck.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
143	Lauwersmeer Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 6: The site is a shallow freshwater lake (average depth 2.1m) formerly an area of the Wadden Sea that was dammed in 1969 though retaining the estuarine geomorphology. Besides the lake part, there are also permanent freshwater marshes, wet grasslands and arable lands. Wetland habitats present include: • Seasonally flooded agricultural land (including intensively managed or grazed wet meadow or pasture); • Permanent freshwater marshes/pools; ponds (below 8 ha), marshes and swamps on inorganic soils; with emergent vegetation water-logged for at least most of the growing season; and • Permanent freshwater lakes (over 8 ha); includes large oxbow lakes. The site hosts over 1% of the biogeographic populations of 8 waterbird species (see Lauwersmeer SPA).	354km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 266km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Birds** – see Lauwersmeer SPA.	Yes	Passage and wintering waterbird assemblage – as Lauwersmeer SPA.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
144	Markemeer en Ijmeer SPA	Breeding – Common tern. Wintering – Barnacle goose, black tern, common pochard, Eurasian coot, Eurasian spoonbill, Eurasian wigeon, gadwall, goosander, great cormorant, great-crested grebe, greater scaup, greylag goose, little gull, marbled teal, northern shoveler, red-crested pochard, smew, and tufted duck.	348km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 290km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Wintering species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes of barnacle goose, black tern, spoonbill, cormorant, scaup, greylag goose, little gull, marbled teal, red-crested pochard and smew do not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone (whilst little gull was recorded in low numbers in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B and infrequently, it is highly unlikely that passage birds present would have reached this site via the North Sea) and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering waterbird assemblage – Common pochard, Eurasian coot, Eurasian wigeon, gadwall, goosander, great-crested grebe, northern shoveler, and tufted duck.
145	Markemeer Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 5 and 6: The site is a stagnant freshwater lake with an average depth of 3.9m, but in areas of sand extraction could reach up to 30m. The site is particularly important for waterbirds - large congregations with mean peak 155,007 birds (1991/92-1996/97) and nine species of birds are present with more than 1% of their biogeographic populations (see Markemeer en Ijmeer SPA for species).	348km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 290km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Birds** – see Markemeer en Ijmeer SPA.	Yes	Wintering waterbird assemblage – as Markemeer en Ijmeer SPA.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
146	Markiezaat SPA	Breeding – Common ringed plover, Eurasian spoonbill, herring gull, Kentish plover, little grebe, mute swan, and pied avocet. Wintering – Barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, black-necked grebe, common ringed plover, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian coot, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, Eurasian spoonbill, gadwall, great cormorant, great-crested grebe, grey plover, greylag goose, northern pintail, northern shoveler, pied avocet, red knot, and spotted redshank.	423km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 394km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Herring gull** – the Dogger Bank Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season. No LSE is determined. **Breeding bird assemblage** – no impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined. **Wintering species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes of barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, black-necked grebe, Eurasian spoonbill, great cormorant, greylag goose, pied avocet and spotted redshank do not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering waterbird assemblage – Common ringed plover, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian coot, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, gadwall, great-crested grebe, grey plover, northern pintail, northern shoveler, and red knot.
147	Nieuwkoopse Plassen SPA	Breeding – Black tern, great bittern, little bittern, Mediterranean gull, purple heron, reed warbler, Savi's warbler, and sedge warbler. Passage – Gadwall. Wintering – Eurasian wigeon, white egret, and white-fronted goose.	379km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 332km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding bird assemblage** – no impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering birds** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes of white egret and white-fronted goose do not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering waterbirds – Eurasian wigeon and gadwall.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
148	Noordzeekustzone SCI	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time: • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic saltmeadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Humid dune slacks • Harbour (common) seal • Harbour porpoise; • Grey seal; • River lamprey; • Sea lamprey; and • Twaite shad.	289km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 220km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Harbour porpoise. Grey seal.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
148	Noordzeekustzone SCI (*continued from above*)	See above.	289km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 220km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **River lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Species confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraph 5.4.30 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The site is outside of any potential influence from any works in all phases. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
149	Noordzeekustzone SPA	Breeding – Common ringed plover, Kentish plover, and little tern. Wintering – Bar-tailed godwit, black-throated diver, common eider, common ringed plover, common scoter, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, great cormorant, greater scaup, grey plover, little gull, pied avocet, red knot, red-throated diver, ruddy turnstone, and sanderling.	289km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 218km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding bird assemblage** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Wintering species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes of black-throated diver, common eider, great cormorant, greater scaup, little gull, pied avocet, and red-throated diver would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone Whilst little gull was recorded in low numbers in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B and infrequently, it is highly unlikely that passage birds present would have reached this site via the North Sea. Red-throated diver are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone there is no potential for significant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effects or collisions) and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering waterbird assemblage – Bar-tailed godwit, common ringed plover, common scoter, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, grey plover, red knot, ruddy turnstone and sanderling.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
150	Noordzeekustzone II pSCI	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time: • Harbour porpoise; • Grey seal; • Harbour (common) seal; • Allis shad; • River lamprey; • Sea lamprey;and • Twaite shad.	289km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 220km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Harbour porpoise. Grey seal.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
150	Noordzeekustzone II pSCI (*continued from above*)	See above.	289km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 220km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Allis shad -** spawning populations of allis shad are coastal areas of the eastern Atlantic and the south and east North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which allis shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. No LSE is determined. **River lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Species confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraph 5.4.30 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The site is outside of any potential influence from any works in all phases. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
150	Noordzeekustzone II pSCI (*continued from above*)	See above.	289km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 220km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
151	Oosterschelde SCI	Primary qualifying features: • Large shallow inlets and bays; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Spartina swards (*Spartinion maritimae*); • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Transition mires and quaking bogs; • Harbour (common) seal; and • Root vole.	390km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 363km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Root vole** - a wetland/terrestrial species, therefore, as habitat features above. No LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
152	Oosterschelde SPA	Breeding – Arctic tern, common ringed plover, common tern, herring gull, Kentish plover, little tern, marsh harrier, pied avocet, and sandwich tern. Wintering – Barnacle goose, bar-tailed godwit, Bewick's swan, common goldeneye, common greenshank, common redshank, common ringed plover, common shelduck, dark-bellied brent goose, dunlin, Eurasian coot, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian spoonbill, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, gadwall, great cormorant, great-crested grebe, greylag goose, grey plover, Kentish plover, little egret, little grebe, mallard, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, peregrine falcon, pied avocet, red knot, red-breasted merganser, ruddy turnstone, sanderling, Slavonian grebe, and spotted redshank.	389km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 363km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Dogger Bank Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes of barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, dark-bellied brent goose, spoonbill, great cormorant, greylag goose, little egret, little grebe, peregrine falcon, pied avocet and spotted redshank would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering waterbird assemblage – Bar-tailed godwit, common goldeneye, common greenshank, common redshank, common ringed plover, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian coot, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, gadwall, great-crested grebe, grey plover, mallard, northern shoveler, red knot, red-breasted merganser, ruddy turnstone, and sanderling.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
153	Oosterschelde & Markiezaatmeer Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6: Extensive areas of tidal waters with saltmarshes, dyked marshland, mudflats supporting vast Zostera beds, deep and shallow water areas, and sand banks. Wetland habitats present include: • Permanent freshwater lakes (over 8ha); includes large oxbow lakes; • Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes; • Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats; and • Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than 6m deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits. The saltmarshes and dikes support a rich salt-tolerant flora. An important area for the wintering, staging and breeding of a large number of waterbirds, including common greenshank, common ringed plover, Kentish plover, and northern shoveler (see Markiezaat SPA and Oosterschelde SPA for full species list).	389km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 363km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Saltmarsh and salt tolerant flora** - as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Birds** – see Oosterschelde SPA.	Yes	Wintering waterbird assemblage – as Oosterschelde SPA.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
154	Veerse Meer SPA	Breeding – Eurasian spoonbill, great cormorant, herring gull, and lesser black-backed gull. Passage and Wintering – Barnacle goose. Wintering – Bewick's swan, common goldeneye, dark-bellied brent goose, Eurasian coot, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, gadwall, great cormorant, great-crested grebe, little egret, little grebe, mallard, northern pintail, northern shoveler, pied avocet, red-breasted merganser, tufted duck, and white-fronted goose.	396km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 373km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding – Eurasian spoonbill and great cormorant** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Dogger Bank Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season. No LSE is determined. **Breeding – Lesser black-backed gull** - the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (140km) of this species. Potentially birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes of barnacle goose, Bewick's swan, dark-bellied brent goose, cormorant, little egret, little grebe, avocet and white-fronted goose would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull. Passage and wintering waterbird assemblage – Common goldeneye, Eurasian coot, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, gadwall, great-crested grebe, mallard, northern pintail, northern shoveler, red-breasted merganser, and tufted duck.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
155	Veerse Meer Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 5 and 6: The site is a 20km-long stagnant brackish lake with sandbanks and small islands, surrounded by wet meadows, improved grasslands, arable lands and some wood plantations, formerly part of the Oosterschelde Estuary. Wetland habitats present include: • Coastal brackish/saline lagoons; brackish to saline lagoons with at least one relatively narrow connection to the sea. The site hosts significant concentrations of waterbirds (average peak 27,993 for 1991/92-1996/97). A full species list is presented in the Veerse Meer SPA above. The site provides refuge to more than 1% of the biogeographic populations of the barnacle goose, Eurasian wigeon, Eurasian coot, and red-breasted merganser.	396km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 373km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Birds** – see Veerse Meer SPA.	Yes	Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull. Passage and wintering waterbird assemblage – Common goldeneye, Eurasian coot, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, gadwall, great-crested grebe, mallard, northern pintail, northern shoveler, red-breasted merganser, and tufted duck.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
156	Vlakte Van der Raan SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Harbour porpoise: • Grey seal • Harbour (common) seal; • River lamprey; • Sea lamprey; and • Twaite shad.	388km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 369km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Harbour porpoise. Grey seal.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
156	Vlakte Van der Raan SCI / SAC (*continued from above*)	See above.	388km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 369km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **River lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Species confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraph 5.4.30 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The site is outside of any potential influence from any works in all phases. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
156	Vlakte Van der Raan SCI / SAC (*continued from above*)	See above.	388km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 369km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
157	Voordelta SCI	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide: • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Spartina swards (*Spartinion maritimae*); • Atlantic saltmeadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Grey seal; • Harbour (common) seal; • Allis shad; • River lamprey; • Sea lamprey; and • Twaite shad.	363km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 333km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Allis shad -** spawning populations of allis shad are coastal areas of the eastern Atlantic and the south and east North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which allis shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Grey seal.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
157	Voordelta SCI (*continued from above*)	See above.	363km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 333km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **River lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Species confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraph 5.4.30 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The site is outside of any potential influence from any works in all phases. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
157	Voordelta SCI (*continued from above*)	See above.	363km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 333km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
158	Voordelta SPA	Breeding - Herring gull. Wintering – Bar-tailed godwit, common eider, common goldeneye, common redshank, common ringed plover, common scoter, common shelduck, common tern, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, gadwall, great cormorant, great-crested grebe, greater scaup, grey plover, greylag goose, little gull, northern pintail, northern shoveler, pied avocet, red-breasted merganser, red-throated diver, ruddy turnstone, sanderling, sandwich tern, and Slavonian grebe.	363km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 333km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Herring gull** – the Dogger Bank Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes of common eider, great cormorant, greater scaup, greylag goose, little gull, pied avocet, red-throated diver, and sandwich tern would not interact with the Dogger Bank ZoneWhilst little gull was recorded in low numbers in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B and infrequently, it is highly unlikely that wintering birds present would have reached this site via the central North Sea. Red-throated diver are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone there is no potential for significant impact on wintering (migratory) populations as a result of barrier effects or collisions; and only one sandwich tern recorded during all surveys) and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering waterbird assemblage - Bar-tailed godwit, common goldeneye, common redshank, common ringed plover, common scoter, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, gadwall, great-crested grebe, grey plover, northern pintail, northern shoveler, red-breasted merganser, ruddy turnstone, sanderling, and Slavonian grebe.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
159	Voordelta Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 1, 5, and 6: The site covers nearly 100km of coastal waters of the North Sea from Rotterdam in the north to the Westerschelde estuary in the south, including intertidal mudflats, extensive marine waters, sandbanks permanently slightly covered by sea water, natural dunes and sand dams and a smaller area of tidal mudflats (Westplaat). Wetland habitats present include: • Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats; and • Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits. The site supports large congregations of waterbirds - 39,000+ (data of 1992-97). A full species list is presented in the Voordelta SPA above. The site is a refuge for more than 1% of the biogeographical populations of four waterbird species, notably common redshank, Eurasian spoonbill, greater scaup, and grey plover.	363km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 333km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Birds** – see Voordelta SPA.	Yes	Passage and wintering waterbird assemblage – as Voordelta SPA.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
160	Voornes Duin SPA	Breeding – Black-necked grebe, Eurasian spoonbill, great cormorant, and little egret.	375km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 344km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding assemblage** – no impact pathway identified. No LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
161	Voornes Duin Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 1, 2, and 6: The site includes two lakes - Breedewater and Quackjeswater - and mesotrophic dune slacks surrounded by alder woodland and wet dune valleys. Wetland habitats present include: • Permanent freshwater marshes/pools; ponds (below 8ha), marshes and swamps on inorganic soils; with emergent vegetation water-logged for at least most of the growing season; • Coastal freshwater lagoons; includes freshwater delta lagoons; and • Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sandbars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks. The site supports rare and endangered species of mosses, mushrooms, aquatic and other plants, and animals. The site hosts more than 1% of the relevant biogeographic populations of the Eurasian spoonbill and great cormorant.	375km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 344km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Mosses, fungi, and aquatic plants and animals** - as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Birds** – see Voornes Duin SPA.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
162	Waddeneilanden, Noordzeekustzone, Breebaart Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 1, 2, 5, and 6: The site covers the sand dune area of the Wadden Sea islands Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland and Schiermonnikoog and the adjacent North Sea coastal zone. Besides the dunes and the marine areas (up to 3 nautical miles which is about 15m depth), there are also small patches of other wetland habitats like salt marshes, coastal freshwater lakes, and wet grasslands. Wetland habitats present include: • Permanent freshwater marshes/pools; ponds (below 8ha), marshes and swamps on inorganic soils; with emergent vegetation water-logged for at least most of the growing season; • Coastal freshwater lagoons; includes freshwater delta lagoons; • Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sandbars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks; and • Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than 6m deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits. *Continued below.*	288km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 218km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Wetland plant, mosses, fungi, and mammals** - as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Birds** – see Noordzeekustzone SPA.	Yes	Wintering waterbird assemblage – as Noordzeekustzone SPA.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
162	Waddeneilanden, Noordzeekustzone, Breebaart Ramsar (*continued from above*)	*Continued from above:* The site supports very good examples of rare wetland habitats and refuge to several rare and endangered species: seven plant species and same number of mosses and mushrooms and one mammal species from Annex II of the EU Habitat Directive. The site supports eight breeding species of birds included in Annex I of the EU Bird Directive. The site hosts large congregations of birds - mean peak 83,612 specimens (1991/92-1996/97). A full species list is presented in the Noordzeekustzone SPA above. Eleven waterbird species are present with more than 1% of their biogeographic populations, including bar-tailed godwit, common eider, common scoter, dunlin, Eurasian spoonbill, greater scaup, grey plover, lesser black-backed gull, red knot, red-throated diver, and sanderling.	288km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 218km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	See above.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
163	Waddenzee SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide: • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Spartina swards (*Spartinion maritimae*); • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes'); • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); • Dunes with *Hippophae rhamnoides*; • Humid dune slacks; • Grey seal; • Harbour (common) seal; • River lamprey; • Sea lamprey; • Twaite shad; and • Narrow-mouthed whorl snail.	294km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 227km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **River lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Species confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraph 5.4.30 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The site is outside of any potential influence from any works in all phases. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Grey seal.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
163	Waddenzee SCI / SAC (*continued from above*)	See above.	294km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 227km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For fish that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through high underwater noise levels during piling works for turbines. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
163	Waddenzee SCI / SAC (*continued from above*)	See above.	294km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 227km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Narrow-mouthed whorl snail** - a wetland species, therefore, as habitat features above. No LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
164	Waddenzee SPA	Breeding – Arctic tern, common eider, common ringed plover, common tern, Eurasian spoonbill, hen harrier, Kentish plover, lesser black-backed gull, little tern, marsh harrier, pied avocet, sandwich tern, and short-eared owl. Wintering – Barnacle goose, bar-tailed godwit, bean goose, Bewick's swan, black tern, black-tailed godwit, common eider, common goldeneye, common greenshank, common redshank, common ringed plover, common shelduck, curlew sandpiper, dark-bellied brent goose, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian spoonbill, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, gadwall, goosander, great cormorant, great-crested grebe, greater scaup, grey plover, greylag goose, mallard, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, peregrine falcon, pied avocet, red knot, red-breasted merganser, ruddy turnstone, sanderling, and spotted redshank.	295km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 225km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of these species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding – Lesser black-backed gull** - the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (140km) of this species. Potentially birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. Therefore. LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull. Wintering waterbird species and assemblage – Bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, common goldeneye, common greenshank, common redshank, common ringed plover, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, gadwall, goosander, great-crested grebe, grey plover, mallard, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, red knot, red-breasted merganser, ruddy turnstone, and sanderling.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
164	Waddenzee SPA (*continued from above*)	See above.	295km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 225km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Passage and wintering species** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes of barnacle goose, bean goose, Bewick's swan, black tern, common eider, curlew sandpiper, dark-bellied brent goose, spoonbill, great cormorant, greater scaup, greylag goose, peregrine falcon, pied avocet and spotted redshank would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zoneand for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
165	Waddenzee Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6: The site covers a section of the Wadden Sea between the mainland and barrier islands, consisting of extensive tidal mudflats, saltmarshes, wet meadows, reclaimed polders, sand banks, and dune systems. Wetland habitats present include: • Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes; • Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats; • Estuarine waters; permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas; and • Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sandbars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks. The site supports several notable plant species. The site is important for numerous species of breeding, wintering and staging waterbirds (a full species list is presented in the Waddenzee SPA above).	295km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 225km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Plant species** - as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Birds** – see Waddenzee SPA.	Yes	Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull. Wintering waterbird species and assemblage – Bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, common goldeneye, common greenshank, common redshank, common ringed plover, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, gadwall, goosander, great-crested grebe, grey plover, mallard, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, red knot, red-breasted merganser, ruddy turnstone, and sanderling (as Waddenzee SPA).

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
166	Westerschelde en Saeftinghe SCI	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Spartina swards *Spartinion maritimae*; • Atlantic salt meadows *Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*; • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes'); • Dunes with *Hippophaë rhamnoides*; • Humid dune slacks; • Harbour (common) seal; • River lamprey; • Sea lamprey; and • Twaite shad.	396km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 376km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). No LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **River lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. Species confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraph 5.4.30 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The site is outside of any potential influence from any works in all phases. Therefore, no LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
166	Westerschelde en Saeftinghe SCI (*continued above*)	See above.	396km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 376km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Sea lamprey** – no direct effects on SAC spawning habitat or migratory route to and from the SAC. In marine waters sea lamprey is a solitary and dispersed species, that could potentially reside or transit through the project area. Individuals that may be present could utilise river systems around the North Sea and there is no means to determine whether individuals in the marine environment could derive from specific sites. Any impacts therefore have to be considered at the potential population level. For any that may be present in the Zone, construction works have the potential to cause mortality / disturbance through underwater noise levels during piling works. Other potential effects linked to displacement of prey during construction. No significant impacts identified in relation to export cable laying activities and operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this species is present in significant numbers in the Zone or waters along the export cable route. Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Twaite shad** – spawning populations of twaite shad are more widespread in the southern North Sea (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Dogger Bank is outside the coastal waters in which twaite shad are likely to be present during the marine phase of their life (paragraph 6.3.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Given the nature of potential effects and distribution/likely presence of this species, no significant impact at the population level is determined. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
167	Westerschelde en Saeftinge SPA	Breeding – Bluethroat, common ringed plover, common tern, Kentish plover, little tern, marsh harrier, Mediterranean gull, pied avocet, and sandwich tern. Passage – White-fronted goose. Wintering – bar-tailed godwit, common greenshank, common redshank, common ringed plover, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian spoonbill, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, gadwall, great-crested grebe, grey plover, greylag goose, Kentish plover, little egret, mallard, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, peregrine falcon, pied avocet, red knot, red-breasted merganser, ruddy turnstone, sanderling, spotted redshank, white-fronted goose, and white-tailed eagle.	410km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 377km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern** - recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes of Eurasian spoonbill, greylag goose, Kentish plover, little egret, peregrine falcon, pied avocet, spotted redshank, white-fronted goose, and white-tailed sea eagle would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Wintering and passage waterbird species and assemblage – Bar-tailed godwit, common greenshank, common redshank, common ringed plover, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, gadwall, great-crested grebe, grey plover, mallard, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, red knot, red-breasted merganser, ruddy turnstone, and sanderling.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
168	Westerschelde en Verdronken Land van Saeftinge Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6: The site covers the estuary of the River Schelde with many mudflats, sandbanks, and 3,500ha of saltmarsh. Wetland habitats present include: • Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes; • Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats; and • Estuarine waters; permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas. The site supports several rare and endangered communities and species - 6 plant communities, 2 red-listed moss species and 1 red-listed species of mushroom and vascular plant. The site supports large congregations of waterbirds (average peak 131,283 for 1991/92-1996/97). A full species list is presented in the Westerschelde en Saeftinge SPA above. The site hosts more than 1% of the respective biogeographic populations of 14 bird species, see Westerschelde en Saeftinge SPA above for species list. The site is an important moulting and pre-migratory fattening site for several wader species (including common ringed plover, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian curlew, ruddy turnstone, and spotted redshank) and a moulting site for common shellduck.	410km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 377km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Plant and fungi species** - as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Birds** – see Westerschelde en Saeftinge SPA.	Yes	Wintering and passage waterbird species and assemblage – Bar-tailed godwit, common greenshank, common redshank, common ringed plover, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, gadwall, great-crested grebe, grey plover, mallard, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, red knot, red-breasted merganser, ruddy turnstone, and sanderling (as Westerschelde en Saeftinge SPA).

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
169	Zoommeer SPA	Breeding – Common tern, Kentish plover, Mediterranean gull, and pied avocet. Passage – Pied avocet. Passage and Wintering – Dark-bellied brent goose, Eurasian coot, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, gadwall, great-crested grebe, greylag goose, northern shoveler, and tufted duck. Wintering – Common shelduck and northern pintail.	419km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 391km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering** – potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for all species for which migratory routes overlap with the Zone (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Potential migratory routes of dark-bellied brent goose and greylag goose would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering species – Common shelduck, Eurasian coot, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, gadwall, great-crested grebe, northern pintail, northern shoveler, and tufted duck.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
170	Zwanenwater SPA	Breeding – Eurasian spoonbill, great bittern, great cormorant, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, mew gull, and northern wheatear. Wintering – Lesser white-fronted goose.	317km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 327km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull** - the Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (140km) of this species. Potentially birds that form part of the breeding populations could be present in the area in the post-breeding season. These birds could potentially be subject to change in prey resource availability, disturbance and displacement during construction and operation and collision with turbines during operation. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Breeding - Herring gull** – the Dogger Bank Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range (61km) of this species. Only small numbers were recorded during the breeding season. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Wintering - Lesser white-fronted goose –** migratory route does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone. No LSE is determined.	Yes	Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
171	Zwanenwater Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6: The site is a coastal area dominated by a complex dune system of slacks and lakes, Salix scrub, freshwater marsh, and woodland. Wetland habitats present include: • Permanent freshwater marshes/pools; ponds (below 8 ha), marshes and swamps on inorganic soils; with emergent vegetation water-logged for at least most of the growing season; • Coastal freshwater lagoons; includes freshwater delta lagoons; and • Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sandbars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks. The area is important for the notable mammal *Microtus oeconomus*. The area is important for several species of breeding waterbirds (see Zwanenwater SPA above for species list).	317km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 327km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. ***Microtus oeconomus*** - as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Birds** – as for Zwanenwater SPA.	Yes	Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
Sites in Norway						
172	Jaeren Wetland System Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5: The site comprises 18 wetlands units covering 3,256ha, and including coastal and freshwater habitats. The marine areas are dominated by sand, mud, pebble, and stone shores, with large areas of dune systems, and the freshwater areas are characterised by shallow water and extensive reedbeds and mires. Wetland habitats present include: • Non-forested peatlands; includes shrub or open bogs, swamps, fens; • Permanent freshwater lakes (over 8 ha); includes large oxbow lakes; • Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats; • Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sandbars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks; • Marine subtidal aquatic beds; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows; and • Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits. The site is an important area for wetland-related birds, especially as a staging and wintering area. The site is an important breeding area for dunlin, corncrake, little gull, and yellow wagtail. *Continued below.*	486km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 411km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding birds** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of greater scaup, gyrfalcon, little gull, mute swan, peregrine falcon, smew, white-fronted goose and whooper swan would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone (whilst little gull was recorded in low numbers in Dogger Bank Teesside A & B and infrequently, it is highly unlikely that passage birds present would have reached this site via the North Sea) and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - Common goldeneye, dunlin, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, grey plover, hen harrier, northern lapwing, red knot, and tufted duck.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
172	Jaeren Wetland System Ramsar (*continued from above*)	*Continued from above:* The site is an important wintering and staging area for common goldeneye, dunlin, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, greater scaup, grey plover, gyrfalcon, hen harrier, marsh harrier, mute swan, northern lapwing, peregrine falcon, red knot, smew, tufted duck, white-fronted goose, and whooper swan.	486km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 411km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	See above.	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
173	Lista Wetlands System Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 1, 2, 3, and 4: The site comprises a wetland system of shallow bays, sand, shingle and rocky beaches, dune systems, and lakes. Wetland habitats present include: • Permanent freshwater lakes (over 8ha); includes large oxbow lakes; • Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sandbars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks; • Rocky marine shores; includes rocky offshore islands, sea cliffs; • Marine subtidal aquatic beds; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows; and • Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits. Numerous nationally rare plant species occur within the site. The site is an internationally important area for staging and wintering waterbirds, including common scoter, common pochard, common ringed plover, dunlin, greylag goose, starling, and tufted duck. The site is an internationally important area for breeding lesser black-backed gull, and also supports important breeding populations of black-headed gull, common eider, common gull, and sedge warbler.	482km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 438km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull** – the Dogger Bank Zone is well outside of the mean maximum foraging range of this species and birds from this Ramsar site would not be present in the breeding season. During the winter months although birds from this site are unlikely to winter in the central North Sea it is possible. If this were the case then these birds would be subject to potential collision. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Breeding - Black-headed gull and common gull** – both species recorded in low numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is well outside the maximum foraging range of both species (40km-50km). No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of common eider and greylag goose would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Breeding – Lesser black-backed gull. Passage - Common pochard, common ringed plover, common scoter, dunlin, starling, and tufted duck.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
174	Rott-Hastein Kjor Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6: The site comprises a large number of small islands, skerries and islets surrounded by shallow marine water, with highly diverse marine ecosystems harbour extensive areas of shell sand and kelp. Wetland habitats present include: • Marine subtidal aquatic beds; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows; • Permanent freshwater marshes/pools; ponds (below 8ha), marshes and swamps on inorganic soils; with emergent vegetation water-logged for at least most of the growing season; • Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools; • Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sandbars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks; • Rocky marine shores; includes rocky offshore islands, sea cliffs; and • Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits. The site supports breeding grey seal and harbour (common) seal. The site supports nationally rare herb and lichen species. *Continued below.*	506km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 394km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Grey seal** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by grey seal. Individuals may derive from colonies around the North Sea. Disturbance effects as a result of increase in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from designated populations. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Herb and lichen species** - as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. *Continued below.*	Yes	Grey seal. Breeding - Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, and lesser black-backed gull Passage assemblage excluding species for which no LSE is determined.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
174	Rott-Hastein Kjor Ramsar (*continued from above*)	*Continued from above:* The site is an important staging and moulting area for a large number of seabirds, including Atlantic puffin, black guillemot, black-legged kittiwake, common eider, common guillemot, great black-backed gull, great northern diver, greylag goose, herring gull, northern fulmar, northern gannet, peregrine falcon, razorbill, red-throated diver, white-billed diver, and white-tailed eagle. The site is an important breeding area for populations of Atlantic puffin, black guillemot, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, European Shag, grey heron, and lesser black-backed gull.	506km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 394km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	*Continued from above:* **Breeding – Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, and lesser black-backed gull** – the Dogger Bank Zone is well outside of the mean maximum foraging range of these species and birds from this site would not be present in the breeding season. During the winter months birds from this Ramsar could overwinter in the central North Sea. If this were the case then these birds would be subject to potential collision and displacement (Atlantic puffin and common guillemot only). Therefore, LSE is determined. **Breeding – European shag** – only recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone and the Zone is located well outside the mazimum foraging range of this species from this site. No LSE is determined. **Passage species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of black guillemot, common eider, red-throated diver, greylag goose, peregrine falcon and white-tailed sea eagle would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined. .	Yes	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
Sites in Sweden						
175	Angelholms kronopark SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes'); • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum*; • Wooded dunes of the Atlantic, Continental and Boreal region; • Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods; • Northern crested newt. Resident - Black woodpecker, common tern, European honey buzzard, European nightjar, grey heron, lesser redpoll, lesser spotted woodpecker, little tern, northern goshawk, red-backed shrike, stock dove, tawny pipit, and woodlark.	740km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 623km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Northern crested newt** - a freshwater and terrestrial species, therefore, as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
176	Balgo SCI	Primary qualifying features: • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*; • European dry heaths; • *Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands; • Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe); • Transition mires and quaking bogs; • Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the *Sedo-Scleranthion* or of the *Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii*; • Harbour (common) seal; • Natterjack toad; • Sea beet *Beta vulgaris* ssp. *maritima*; • Lesser marshwort *Apium inundatum*; and • Whorl grass *Catabrosa aquatica*.	717km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 603km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Natterjack toad** - a wetland and terrestrial species, therefore, as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Sea beet** - a coastal plant, therefore, as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Lesser marshwort** - a wetland plant, therefore, as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Whorl grass** - a wetland plant, therefore, as habitat features above. No LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
177	Balgo SPA	Breeding - Common tern, little tern, pied avocet, and red-backed shrike. Resident - Gadwall and garganey.	717km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 603km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.
178	Batafjorden SPA	Breeding - Dunlin, little tern, and pied avocet.	721km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 608km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
179	Bjarekusten SCI / SAC	Breeding - Black-throated diver, common tern, jack snipe, purple sandpiper, red-backed shrike, red-throated diver, sandwich tern, and wood sandpiper.	731km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 614km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern -** recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.
180	Falsterbo-Foteviken SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, Caspian tern, dunlin, great cormorant ssp. sinensis, Kentish plover, little tern, marsh harrier, pied avocet, and red-backed shrike. Passage - Arctic tern, barnacle goose, bar-tailed godwit, black kite, black-throated diver, Caspian tern, common buzzard, common tern, Eurasian hobby Eurasian sparrowhawk, European golden plover, European honey buzzard, little stint, little tern, marsh harrier, merlin, Montagu's harrier, northern goshawk, northern harrier, osprey, pied avocet, red kite, rough-legged buzzard, ruff, sandwich tern, short-eared owl, stock dove, tundra swan, whooper swan, wood sandpiper, and woodlark.	722km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 605km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for bar-tailed godwit, European golden plover, marsh harrier, ruff and short-eared owl as migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. For all other species, potential migratory routes and wintering movements would be unlikely to interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - Bar-tailed godwit, European golden plover, marsh harrier, ruff, and short-eared owl.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
181	Galtaback-Lynga strandanger SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, common tern, little tern, and pied avocet.	726km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 611km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of these species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding – Pied avocet** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.
182	Galto lera-Algo lera SPA	Breeding - Common tern. Passage - Bar-tailed godwit, European golden plover, ruff, and wood sandpiper.	745km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 642km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for bar-tailed godwit, European golden plover and ruff as migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. For wood sandpiper migratory routes and wintering movements would be unlikely to interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - Bar-tailed godwit, European golden plover, and ruff.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
183	Gamla Kopstad SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, common tern, little tern, and pied avocet. Passage - European golden plover, ruff, and wood sandpiper.	723km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 609km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of these species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Pied avocet** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for golden plover and ruff as migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. For wood sandpiper migratory routes and wintering movements would be unlikely to interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - European golden plover and ruff.
184	Getterons fagelreservat SCI	Primary qualifying features: • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Coastal lagoons; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Sap beetle *Epuraea longiclavis*; • Arthropod *Gyrophaena lucidula*; and • Swinging sedge *Carex vacillans*.	723km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 609km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Sap beetle** - a coastal species, therefore, as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. ***Gyrophaena lucidula*** - a terrestrial species, therefore, as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Swinging sedge** - a wetland/terrestrial plant, therefore, as habitat features above. No LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
185	Getterons fagelreservat SPA	Breeding - Common tern, dunlin, little tern, marsh harrier, pied avocet, ruff, and spotted crake. Passage - Barnacle goose, bar-tailed godwit, black tern, common crane, European golden plover, great snipe, merlin, northern harrier, osprey, red-necked phalarope, and wood sandpiper. Wintering - Bean goose, bearded reedling, black-tailed godwit, common pochard, Eurasian curlew, gadwall, garganey, greater scaup, jack snipe, little ringed plover, northern shoveler, rough-legged buzzard, smew, Temminck's stint, tundra swan, twite, and whooper swan.	723km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 609km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of barnacle goose, bean goose, bearded tit, black tern, common crane, great snipe, greater scaup, jack snipe, little-ringed plover, merlin, northern harrier, osprey, red-necked phalarope, rough-legged buzzard, smew, Temminck's stint, tundra swan, twite, whooper swan, and wood sandpiper, would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage and wintering - Bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, common pochard, Eurasian curlew, European golden plover, gadwall and garganey.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
186	Grimsholmen SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Reefs; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts; • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes'); • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum*; • Dunes with *Salix repens* ssp *argentea* (*Salicion arenariae*); • Wooded dunes of the Atlantic, Continental and Boreal region; • Dry sand heaths with *Calluna* and *Empetrum nigrum*; • Inland dunes with open *Corynephorus* and *Agrostis* grasslands; • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*; • European dry heaths; • Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe); • Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the *Sedo-Scleranthion* or of the *Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii*; • Breeding common tern.	734km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 619km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Site is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
187	Hallands Vadero SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Coastal lagoons; • Reefs; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Inland dunes with open *Corynephorus* and *Agrostis* grasslands; • European dry heaths; • *Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands; • Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe); • Fennoscandian lowland species-rich dry to mesic grasslands; • Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); • Hydrophilous tall herb fringed communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; • Transition mires and quaking bogs; *Continued below.*	726km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 610km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Hermit beetle** - a terrestrial species, therefore, as habitat features above. No LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
187	Hallands Vadero SCI / SAC (*continued from above*)	Primary qualifying features (*continued from above*): • Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the *Sedo-Scleranthion* or of the *Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii*; • Fennoscandian wooded pastures; • *Luzulo-Fagetum* beech forests; • *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests; • *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines; • Old acidophilous oak woods with *Quercus robur* on sandy plains; • Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*); • Harbour (common) seal; and • Hermit beetle *Osmoderma eremita*.	726km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 610km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	See above.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
188	Hallands Vadero SPA	Breeding - Barnacle goose, common eider, common guillemot, common tern, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, red-backed shrike, and red-breasted flycatcher. Present - Stock dove.	726km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 610km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Barnacle goose, common eider, red-backed shrike, red-breasted flycatcher, and stock dove** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Common guillemot, herring gull and lesser black-backed gull** – the Dogger Bank Zone is located well outside the maximum foraging range of these species during the breeding season. Potentially birds deriving from this SPA may be present in the Dogger Bank Zone during the winter and could therefore be subject to collision. Herring gull recorded in low numbers in the Zone and therefore for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Breeding - Common guillemot and lesser black-backed gull.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
189	Haron SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • European dry heaths; • Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe); • Fennoscandian lowland species-rich dry to mesic grasslands; • Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); • Hydrophilous tall herb fringed communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; • Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*); • Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation; • Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the *Sedo-Scleranthion* or of the *Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii*; • Bog woodland; *Continued below.*	714km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 606km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Bald brome** - a terrestrial plant, therefore, as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Hartman's sedge** - a wetland/terrestrial plant, therefore, as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Dotted sedge** - a wetland/terrestrial plant, therefore, as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **European dodder** - a wetland/terrestrial plant, therefore, as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Sea lavender** - a coastal plant, therefore, as habitat features above. No LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
189	Haron SCI / SAC (*continued from above*)	Primary qualifying features (*continued from above*): • Bald brome *Bromus racemosus*; • Hartman's sedge *Carex hartmanii*; • Dotted sedge *Carex punctate*; • European dodder *Cuscuta europaea*; • Sea lavender *Limonium vulgare*.	714km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 606km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	See above.	No	See above.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
190	Koster SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • European dry heaths; • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*) (*important orchid sites); • Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe); • Fennoscandian lowland species-rich dry to mesic grasslands; • Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); • Hydrophilous tall herb fringed communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; • Alkaline fens; • Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation; *Continued below.*	738km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 636km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
190	Koster SCI / SAC (*continued from above*)	Primary qualifying features (*continued from above*): • Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the *Sedo-Scleranthion* or of the *Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii*; • Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the *Carpinion betuli*; and • Old acidophilous oak woods with *Quercus robur* on sandy plains.	738km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 636km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	See above.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
191	Kosterfjorden-Väderöfjorden SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the *Sedo-Scleranthion* or of the *Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii*; • Harbour porpoise; and • Harbour (common) seal.	719km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 615km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	Yes	Harbour porpoise.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
192	Kungsbackafjorden SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Estuaries; • Reefs; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*; • European dry heaths; • *Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands; • Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe); • Transition mires and quaking bogs; • Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the *Sedo-Scleranthion* or of the *Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii*; • Fennoscandian wooded pastures; • Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the *Carpinion betuli*; • Old acidophilous oak woods with *Quercus robur* on sandy plains; and • Harbour (common) seal.	714km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 601km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
193	Kungsbackafjorden SPA	Breeding - Bar-tailed godwit, common tern, dunlin, marsh harrier, osprey, and sandwich tern. Passage - European golden plover, northern harrier, ruff, smew, whooper swan, and wood sandpiper. Wintering - Smew.	714km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 601km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern -** recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for golden plover and ruff as migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. For northern harrier, smew, whooper swan and wood sandpiper migratory routes and wintering movements would be unlikely to interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for this species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - European golden plover and ruff.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
194	Loddeans mynning SPA	Breeding - Little tern, marsh harrier, and pied avocet. Passage - Arctic tern, barnacle goose, bar-tailed godwit, black tern, common tern, European golden plover, great bittern, great snipe, little stint, little tern, marsh harrier, northern harrier, osprey, pied avocet, ruff, sandwich tern, tundra swan, whooper swan, and wood sandpiper.	743km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 627km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of Arctic tern, barnacle goose, black tern, common tern, great snipe, little stint, northern harrier, osprey, pied avocet, sandwich tern, tundra swan, whooper swan and wood sandpiper would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - Bar-tailed godwit, marsh harrier, and ruff.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
195	Lommaomradet SPA	Breeding - Common tern, little tern, marsh harrier, and pied avocet. Passage - Barnacle goose, bar-tailed godwit, black tern, bluethroat, Caspian tern, dunlin, little stint, merlin, northern harrier, Ortolan bunting, osprey, red-throated pipit, sand martin, smew, and yellow wagtail.	748km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 632km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of barnacle goose, black tern, bluethroat, Caspian tern, little stint, merlin, northern harrier, ortolan bunting, osprey, red-throated pipit, sand martin, smew and yellow wagtail would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - Bar-tailed godwit and dunlin.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
196	Lundakrabukten SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, common tern, little tern, marsh harrier, pied avocet, and sandwich tern. Passage - Arctic tern, bar-tailed godwit, European golden plover, northern harrier, mute swan, ruff, sandwich tern, and wood sandpiper.	737km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 620km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of these species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern -** recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for species that migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of Arctic tern, northern harrier, mute swan, sandwich tern and wood sandpiper would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - Bar-tailed godwit and European golden plover.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
197	Morups tange SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); and • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes').	725km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 611km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
198	Morups tange SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, little tern, and pied avocet. Passage - Arctic tern, bar-tailed godwit, European golden plover, pied avocet, and ruff.	725km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 611km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding – Pied avocet** - no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for bar-tailed godwit, golden plover and ruff as migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of Arctic tern and pied avocet would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - Bar-tailed godwit, European golden plover, and ruff.
199	Nidingen SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Reefs; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • European dry heaths; and • Harbour (common) seal.	709km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 595km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
200	Nidingen SPA	Breeding - Common tern. Passage - European golden plover, ruff, sandwich tern, and wood sandpiper.	709km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 595km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Passage species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for golden plover and ruff as migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements of sandwich tern and wood sandpiper would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - European golden plover and ruff

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
201	Nordre alvs Estuarium SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*) (* important orchid sites); • Fennoscandian lowland species-rich dry to mesic grasslands; • Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); • Hydrophilous tall herb fringed communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; • Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the *Sedo-Scleranthion* or of the *Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii*; • Fennoscandian wooded pastures; • Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the *Carpinion betuli*; *Continued below.*	714km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 604km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Atlantic salmon** – no direct impact on spawning habitat or migratory route to and from vicinity of the SAC. Individuals may potentially transit through the Zone. However, the project area is located outside of any known key migratory routes for this species (see paragraphs 6.3.48 and 6.3.49 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). If fish are present in the project area the effects of works would be highly unlikely to result in mortality or disturbance that would be significant with respect to the wider North Sea migratory population. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Asp** - present in estuaries, rivers and lakes, and as such there is no direct or indirect pathway for effects as a result of the proposed wind farm. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
201	Nordre alvs Estuarium SCI / SAC (*continued from above*)	Primary qualifying features (*continued from above*): • Old acidophilous oak woods with *Quercus robur* on sandy plains; • Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*); • Harbour (common) seal; • Atlantic salmon; and • Asp.	714km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 604km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	See above.	No	None - site screened out.
202	Nordre alvs Estuarium SPA	Breeding - Arctic skua, common tern, marsh harrier, spotted crake, and yellow wagtail. Passage - Great snipe, jack snipe, and ruff. Winter - Northern harrier, smew, and whooper swan. Resident - Bearded reedling and common kestrel.	714km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 604km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic skua** – recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is located significantly outside the maximum foraging range (75km) of birds that may derive from this SPA. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for ruff as migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements for other species would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - Ruff.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
203	Pater Noster-skargarden SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Reefs; • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts; • Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the *Sedo-Scleranthion* or of the *Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii*; • Harbour (common) seal.	707km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 598km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
204	Salofjorden SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • European dry heaths; • Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); • Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the *Sedo-Scleranthion* or of the *Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii*; • Bog woodland • Harbour (common) seal.	711km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 601km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
205	Salofjorden SPA	Breeding - Arctic skua, barnacle goose, common kestrel, common tern, European nightjar, and yellow wagtail. Winter - Whooper swan. Resident - Black guillemot.	711km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 601km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Arctic skua** – recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is located significantly outside the maximum foraging range (75km) of birds that may derive from this SPA. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential migratory routes and wintering movements would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
206	Skalderviken SPA	Breeding - Arctic tern, common tern, little tern, marsh harrier, pied avocet, and sandwich tern. Passage - Bar-tailed godwit, European golden plover, little stint, merlin, northern harrier, osprey, red-backed shrike, ruff, sandwich tern, whooper swan, and wood sandpiper.	731km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 615km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic tern and common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of these species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Little tern** - not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (6km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding - Sandwich tern -** recorded in very low numbers in the Zone (only one recorded during all surveys). The Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (49km) of this species. No LSE is determined. **Breeding – Marsh harrier and pied avocet** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential collision risk and barrier effects during operation for bar-tailed godwit, European golden plover, and ruff as migratory routes and wintering movements may overlap with the Zone. Potential migratory routes and wintering movements for all other species would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone and for these species no LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - Bar-tailed godwit, European golden plover, and ruff.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
207	Tanumskusten SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • European dry heaths; • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*) (* important orchid sites); • Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe); • Fennoscandian lowland species-rich dry to mesic grasslands; • Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); • Hydrophilous tall herb fringed communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; • Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*); *Continued below.*	733km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 629km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Otter** - this species utilises the coast, and as the landfall for the project is on the UK coastline, no potential pathways for impacts on the otter population arises (see paragraph 5.4.25 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Narrow-mouthed whorl snail** - a wetland species, therefore, as habitat features above. No LSE is determined. **Geyer's whorl snail** - a wetland species, therefore, as habitat features above. No LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
207	Tanumskusten SCI / SAC (*continued from above*)	Primary qualifying features (*continued from above*): • Alkaline fens; • Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation; • Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the *Sedo-Scleranthion* or of the *Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii*; • Fennoscandian wooded pastures; • Otter; • Narrow-mouthed whorl snail *Vertigo angustior*; • Geyer's whorl snail *Vertigo geyeri*.	733km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 629km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	See above.	No	None - site screened out.
208	Tylon SPA	Breeding - Common tern. Passage - Short-eared owl. Resident - Great cormorant ssp. *sinensis*.	740km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 624km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Common tern** - recorded in small numbers in the Zone and not of significance at regional or national level (see **Section 6.4** of **HRA Report Appendix B**). SPA is a significant distance from the Zone than the maximum foraging range of this species (30km). No LSE is determined. **Passage - Short-eared owl** – potential collision risk as migratory route for this species may interact with the Dogger Zone. Therefore, LSE is determined.	Yes	Passage - Short-eared owl.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
209	Ven SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*) (* important orchid sites);	728km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 612km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
210	Vrangoskargarden SCI / SAC	Primary qualifying features: • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • European dry heaths; • Fennoscandian lowland species-rich dry to mesic grasslands; • Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the *Sedo-Scleranthion* or of the *Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii*; • Bog woodland; • Harbour porpoise; • Harbour (common) seal; and • Narrow-mouthed whorl snail.	707km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 595km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**All habitat features** – no direct interaction and site outside of hydrodynamic and sediment transport influence of works in the Zone (including Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor). Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Harbour porpoise** – survey shows that the Zone is used as a foraging area by harbour porpoise (see paragraph 6.3.41 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). The potential for disturbance effects as a result of increases in underwater noise levels during construction and disturbance effects on potential prey (fish) could impact upon individuals from the site's population. Therefore, LSE is determined. **Harbour (common) seal** – survey and tagging data indicates extremely low use of the Dogger Bank Zone by this species (see paragraph 6.3.34 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Furthermore, Dogger Bank is significantly outside the typical foraging range of harbour seal and is unlikely to be regularly used as a foraging site by seals from breeding colonies and haul out sites, see paragraph 6.3.35 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Therefore, no LSE is determined. **Narrow-mouthed whorl snail** - a wetland species, therefore, as habitat features above. No LSE is determined.	Yes	Harbour porpoise.

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ID	Site and designation	Site features	Distance (km)	Project implications for site features	LSE	Features screened in
211	Vrangoskargarden SPA	Breeding - Arctic skua, barnacle goose, black guillemot, common kestrel, and common tern. Winter - Purple sandpiper. Resident - Black grouse.	707km (Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Export Cable Corridor) 595km (nearest to Dogger Bank Teesside A or Dogger Bank Teesside B)	**Breeding - Arctic skua** – recorded in small numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone. The Zone is located significantly outside the maximum foraging range (75km) of birds that may derive from this SPA. No LSE is determined. **Other breeding species** – no impact pathway. No LSE is determined. **Passage and wintering species** - potential migratory routes and wintering movements of purple sandpiper would not interact with the Dogger Bank Zone. No LSE is determined.	No	None - site screened out.

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