



DOGGER BANK
TEESSIDE A & B

March
2014

Habitats Regulations Assessment Report

Appendix H Screening Matrices

Application Reference: 5.2.8

Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Offshore Wind Farm

Habitats Regulations Assessment

Appendix H: Screening Matrices

Potential Impacts

Potential impacts upon the European site(s)* which are considered within the submitted Habitats Regulations Assessment report (5.2) are provided in the table below. Impacts have been grouped where appropriate for ease of presentation.

Impacts considered within the screening matrices

Designation	Impacts in submission information	Presented in screening matrices as
<p>SAC / cSAC / Ramsar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atlantic salt meadows <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>. Coastal lagoons. Dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>. Embryonic shifting dunes. Estuaries. Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'). Humid dune slacks. Large shallow inlets and bays. Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (<i>Sarcocornetea fruticosi</i>). Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide. Reefs. <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance to habitats due to construction, operation, and decommissioning activities. Habitat loss or obstruction due to presence of structures during operation. Introduction of new habitat during operation due to presence of structures. Alteration to hydrodynamic processes due to presence of structures during operation. Increased / decreased suspended sediment concentrations during construction, operation and decommissioning due to disturbance activities or altered hydrodynamic processes. Increased / decreased deposition of re-suspended sediment resulting in smothering/habitat alteration during construction, operation and decommissioning. Re-suspension and deposition of contaminated sediments affecting communities during construction, operation and decommissioning. Electro-Magnetic Frequency (EMF) disturbance to migratory species during operation due to presence of underwater electrical cables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat loss / alteration.

* As defined in Advice Note 10.

Designation	Impacts in submission information	Presented in screening matrices as
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time. Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'). Submerged or partially submerged sea caves. Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts. Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation. Petalwort. Freshwater pearl mussel. Otter. Atlantic salmon. Bullhead. Brook lamprey. River lamprey. Sea lamprey. Grey seal. Common (harbour) seal. and Bottlenose dolphin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical injury due to underwater noise during construction (piling). Disturbance due to above water noise from activities during construction, operation, and decommissioning. Disturbance due to underwater noise during construction (piling and vessels), operation (vessels), and decommissioning (pile-cutting and vessels). Visual disturbance due to presence of humans during construction, operation, and decommissioning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise and visual disturbance.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical injury due to collisions with vessels during construction, operation, and decommissioning. Physical injury due to inducted propeller entrainment during construction, operation, and decommissioning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical damage.

Designation	Impacts in submission information	Presented in screening matrices as
SPA / Ramsar (supporting habitats)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance to supporting habitats due to construction, operation, and decommissioning activities. • Supporting habitat loss or obstruction due to presence of structures during operation. • Introduction of new habitat during operation due to presence of structures. • Alteration to hydrodynamic processes within supporting habitats due to presence of structures during operation. • Increased / decreased suspended sediment concentrations within supporting habitats during construction, operation and decommissioning due to disturbance activities or altered hydrodynamic processes. • Increased / decreased deposition of re-suspended sediment within supporting habitats resulting in smothering / supporting habitat alteration during construction, operation and decommissioning. • Re-suspension and deposition of contaminated sediments influencing supporting habitat communities and prey species during construction, operation and decommissioning. • Electro-Magnetic Frequency (EMF) disturbance to supporting migratory prey species during operation due to presence of underwater electrical cables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss / alteration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical injury to prey species due to underwater noise during construction (piling). • Disturbance and displacement to prey species due to underwater noise during construction (piling and vessels), operation (vessels), and decommissioning (pile-cutting and vessels). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise and visual disturbance.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical injury due to inducted propeller entrainment of prey species during construction, operation, and decommissioning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical damage.

Designation	Impacts in submission information	Presented in screening matrices as
SPA / Ramsar (all bird features/species)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise and visual disturbance to foraging birds resulting in displacement and subsequent mortality risk during construction, operation, and decommissioning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise and visual disturbance.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collision with turbines during operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical damage.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barrier effect of turbines during operation affecting foraging seabirds. Barrier effect of turbines during operation affecting migratory birds and resulting in increased flight time and subsequent mortality risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat loss / alteration.

STAGE 1: SCREENING MATRICES

The European Sites included within the Applicant's assessment are:

- A1 - Abberton Reservoir SPA
- A2 - Abberton Reservoir Ramsar
- A3 - Alde–Ore Estuary SPA
- A4 - Alde–Ore Estuary Ramsar
- A5 - Arun Valley SPA
- A6 - Arun Valley Ramsar
- A7 - Auskerry SPA
- A8 - Avon Valley SPA
- A9 - Avon Valley Ramsar
- A10 - Beast Cliff - Whitby (Robin Hood's Bay SAC
- A11 - Benacre to Easton Bavents SPA
- A12 - Benfleet and Southend Marshes SPA
- A13 - Benfleet and Southend Marshes Ramsar
- A14 - Berriedale and Langwell Waters SAC
- A15 - Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC
- A16 - Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA
- A17 - Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) Ramsar
- A18 - Breydon Water SPA
- A19 - Breydon Water Ramsar
- A20 - Broadland SPA
- A21 - Broadland Ramsar
- A22 - Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA
- A23 - Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SPA
- A24 - Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands Ramsar
- A25 - Caithness Lochs SPA
- A26 - Caithness Lochs Ramsar
- A27 - Calf of Eday SPA
- A28 - Cape Wrath SPA
- A29 - Chesil Beach and the Fleet SPA
- A30 - Chesil Beach and the Fleet Ramsar

A31 - Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA
A32 - Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar
A33 - Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA
A34 - Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) Ramsar
A35 - Copinsay SPA
A36 - Coquet Island SPA
A37 - Cromarty Firth SPA
A38 - Cromarty Firth Ramsar
A39 - Crouch and Roach Estuaries (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 3) SPA
A40 - Crouch and Roach Estuaries (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 3) Ramsar
A41 - Deben Estuary SPA
A42 - Deben Estuary Ramsar
A43 - Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) SPA
A44 - Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) Ramsar
A45 - Dogger Bank cSAC
A46 - Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet SPA
A47 - Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet Ramsar
A48 - Dorset Heathlands SPA
A49 - Dorset Heathlands Ramsar
A50 - Duddon Estuary SPA
A51 - Duddon Estuary Ramsar
A52 - Dungeness - Pett Level SPA
A53 - Dungeness to Pett Level Ramsar
A54 - East Caithness Cliffs SPA
A55 - East Sanday Coast SPA
A56 - East Sanday Coast Ramsar
A57 - Exe Estuary SPA
A58 - Exe Estuary Ramsar
A59 - Fair Isle SPA
A60 - Faray and Holm of Faray SAC
A61 - Farne Islands SPA
A62 - Fetlar SPA
A63 - Firth of Forth SPA
A64 - Firth of Forth Ramsar

A65 - Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA
A66 - Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary Ramsar
A67 - Flamborough and Filey Coast pSPA
A68 - Flamborough Head SAC
A69 - Forth Islands SPA
A70 - Foula SPA
A71 - Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5) SPA
A72 - Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5) Ramsar
A73 - Fowlsheugh SPA
A74 - Gibraltar Point SPA
A75 - Gibraltar Point Ramsar
A76 - Great Yarmouth North Denes SPA
A77 - Haisborough, Hammond and Winterton cSAC
A78 - Hamford Water SPA
A79 - Hamford Water Ramsar
A80 - Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA
A81 - Holburn Lake and Moss SPA
A82 - Holburn Lake and Moss Ramsar
A83 - Hornsea Mere SPA
A84 - Hoy SPA
A85 - Humber Estuary SAC
A86 - Humber Estuary Ramsar
A87 - Humber Flats, Marshes and Coast SPA
A88 - Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge cSAC
A89 - Inner Moray Firth SPA
A90 - Inner Moray Firth Ramsar
A91 - Isle of May SAC
A92 - Lee Valley SPA
A93 - Lee Valley Ramsar
A94 - Leighton Moss SPA
A95 - Leighton Moss Ramsar
A96 - Lindisfarne SPA
A97 - Lindisfarne Ramsar
A98 - Loch of Strathbeg SPA

A99 - Loch of Strathbeg Ramsar
A100 - Lower Derwent Valley SPA
A101 - Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar
A102 - Marazion Marsh SPA
A103 - Martin Mere SPA
A104 - Martin Mere Ramsar
A105 - Marwick Head SPA
A106 - Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA
A107 - Medway Estuary and Marshes Ramsar
A108 - Mersey Estuary SPA
A109 - Mersey Estuary Ramsar
A110 - Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore SPA
A111 - Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore Ramsar
A112 - Minsmere-Walberswick SPA
A113 - Minsmere-Walberswick Ramsar
A114 - Montrose Basin SPA
A115 - Montrose Basin Ramsar
A116 - Moray and Nairn Coast SPA
A117 - Moray and Nairn Coast Ramsar
A118 - Morecambe Bay SPA
A119 - Morecambe Bay Ramsar
A120 - Mousa SPA
A121 - Nene Washes SPA
A122 - Nene Washes Ramsar
A123 - New Forest SPA
A124 - North Caithness Cliffs SPA
A125 - North Norfolk Coast SAC
A126 - North Norfolk Coast SPA
A127 - North Norfolk Coast Ramsar
A128 - North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef cSAC
A129 - Northumbria Coast SPA
A130 - Northumbria Coast Ramsar
A131 - Noss SPA
A132 - Orkney Mainland Moors SPA

A133 - Otterswick and Graveland SPA
A134 - Ouse Washes SPA
A135 - Ouse Washes Ramsar
A136 - Outer Thames Estuary SPA
A137 - Pagham Harbour SPA
A138 - Pagham Harbour Ramsar
A139 - Papa Stour SPA
A140 - Papa Westray (North Hill and Holm) SPA
A141 - Pentland Firth Islands SPA
A142 - Poole Harbour SPA
A143 - Poole Harbour Ramsar
A144 - Ramna Stacks and Gruney SPA
A145 - Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA
A146 - Ribble and Alt Estuaries Ramsar
A147 - River Derwent SAC
A148 - River Oykel SAC
A149 - River South Esk SAC
A150 - River Spey SAC
A151 - River Tay SAC
A152 - River Teith SAC
A153 - River Thurso SAC
A154 - River Tweed SAC
A155 - Ronas Hill – North Roe and Tingon SPA
A156 - Ronas Hill - North Roe and Tingon Ramsar
A157 - Rousay SPA
A158 - Rutland Water SPA
A159 - Rutland Water Ramsar
A160 - Salisbury Plain SPA
A161 - Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe Dunes and Gibraltar Point SAC
A162 - Severn Estuary SPA
A163 - Severn Estuary Ramsar
A164 - Solent and Southampton Water SPA
A165 - Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar
A166 - Somerset Levels and Moors SPA

A167 - Somerset Levels and Moors Ramsar
A168 - South West London Waterbodies SPA
A169 - South West London Waterbodies Ramsar
A170 - St Abb's Head to Fast Castle SPA
A171 - Stodmarsh SPA
A172 - Stodmarsh Ramsar
A173 - Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA
A174 - Stour and Orwell Estuaries Ramsar
A175 - Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA
A176 - Sumburgh Head SPA
A177 - Switha SPA
A178 - Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA
A179 - Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Ramsar
A180 - Thames Estuary and Marshes SPA
A181 - Thames Estuary and Marshes Ramsar
A182 - Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA
A183 - Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay Ramsar
A184 - The Dee Estuary SPA
A185 - The Dee Estuary Ramsar
A186 - The River Dee SAC
A187 - The Swale SPA
A188 - The Swale Ramsar
A189 - The Wash SPA
A190 - The Wash Ramsar
A191 - The Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC
A192 - Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA
A193 - Tweed Estuary SAC
A194 - Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA
A195 - Upper Solway Flats and Marshes Ramsar
A196 - West Westray SPA
A197 - Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA
A198 - Ythan Estuary and Meikle Loch Ramsar

Evidence for likely significant effects on the ir qualifying features is detailed within the footnotes to the screening matrices below.

Matrix Key:

✓ = Likely significant effect **cannot** be excluded
✗ = Likely significant effect **can** be excluded

C = construction
O = operation
D = decommissioning

Where effects are not applicable to a particular feature they are greyed out.

Stage 1 Matrix A1: Abberton Reservoir SPA:

Name of European site: Abberton Reservoir SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 324km (Export Cable Corridor) and 346km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding - Cormorant	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Wintering - Gadwall	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c}	✓ _f	x _{b,c}
Wintering - Golden plover	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c}	✓ _f	x _{b,c}
Wintering - Shoveler	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c}	✓ _f	x _{b,c}
Wintering - Teal	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c}	✓ _f	x _{b,c}
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and black-tailed godwit, coot, goldeneye, great-crested grebe, lapwing, pintail, pochard, tufted duck, and wigeon)	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c}	✓ _f	x _{b,c}
Wintering assemblage species - Cormorant	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Not recorded in significant numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.89 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to numbers with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), and is significantly outside its maximum foraging range of 35km, therefore breeding birds from this SPA would not be expected to forage within the Zone (see paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Wintering birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- Wintering birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

g. Wintering (migratory) cormorant are screened out as they are recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone in low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no significant change to numbers present with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and this species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D** and in paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A2: Abberton Reservoir Ramsar:

Name of European site: Abberton Reservoir Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 324km (Export Cable Corridor) and 346km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Breeding - Great cormorant	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage and wintering species (as passage and wintering species below and) - Black-tailed godwit, common goldeneye, common greenshank, common pochard, Eurasian coot, Eurasian teal, gadwall, northern shoveler, ruff, and tufted duck)	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c}	✓ _f	x _{b,c}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species – Great cormorant, mute swan, pied avocet, and spotted redshank)	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _g	x _d	x _d	x _g	x _d	x _{b,c}	x _g	x _{b,c}
6 - Passage – Common pochard	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c}	✓ _f	x _{b,c}
6 - Passage - Gadwall	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c}	✓ _f	x _{b,c}
6 - Passage – Mute swan	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _g	x _d	x _d	x _g	x _d	x _{b,c}	x _g	x _{b,c}
6 - Passage – Northern shoveler	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c}	✓ _f	x _{b,c}

Name of European site: Abberton Reservoir Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 324km (Export Cable Corridor) and 346km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
6 - Wintering - Eurasian wigeon	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c}	✓ _f	x _{b,c}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Not recorded in significant numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.89 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to numbers with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), and is significantly outside its maximum foraging range of 35km, therefore breeding birds from this SPA would not be expected to forage within the Zone (see paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- c.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g.** Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A3: Alde-Ore Estuary SPA:

Name of European site: Alde-Ore Estuary SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 298km (Export Cable Corridor) and 301km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding - Avocet	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	x _c	x _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _b	x _c	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b
Breeding - Little tern	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _c	x _c	x _e	x _c	x _e	x _e	x _e
Breeding - Marsh harrier	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Breeding - Sandwich tern	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f
Breeding assemblage species - Black-headed gull	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _c	x _g	x _c	x _c	x _g	x _c	x _{c,g}	x _g	x _{c,g}
Breeding assemblage species - Herring gull	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _c	x _h	x _c	x _c	x _h	x _c	x _{c,h}	x _h	x _{c,h}
Wintering - Avocet	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Wintering - Redshank	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _c	✓ _k	x _c	x _c	✓ _k	x _c	x _{c,i,j}	✓ _l	x _{c,i,j}
Wintering assemblage species - Black-tailed godwit	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _c	✓ _k	x _c	x _c	✓ _k	x _c	x _{c,i,j}	✓ _l	x _{c,i,j}
Wintering assemblage species - Dunlin	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _c	✓ _k	x _c	x _c	✓ _k	x _c	x _{c,i,j}	✓ _l	x _{c,i,j}
Wintering assemblage species - Lapwing	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _c	✓ _k	x _c	x _c	✓ _k	x _c	x _{c,i,j}	✓ _l	x _{c,i,j}
Wintering assemblage species - Shelduck	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _c	✓ _k	x _c	x _c	✓ _k	x _c	x _{c,i,j}	✓ _l	x _{c,i,j}
Wintering assemblage species - Shoveler	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _c	✓ _k	x _c	x _c	✓ _k	x _c	x _{c,i,j}	✓ _l	x _{c,i,j}

Name of European site: Alde-Ore Estuary SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 298km (Export Cable Corridor) and 301km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering assemblage species - Teal	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _c	✓ _k	x _c	x _c	✓ _k	x _c	x _{c,i,j}	✓ _l	x _{c,i,j}
Wintering assemblage species – White-fronted goose	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _c	x _a	x _c	x _c	x _a	x _c	x _{c,i,j}	x _a	x _{c,i,j}
Wintering assemblage species - Wigeon	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _c	✓ _k	x _c	x _c	✓ _k	x _c	x _{c,i,j}	✓ _l	x _{c,i,j}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Breeding avocet and marsh harrier and wintering avocet are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and they are not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) Section 4.6.
- b. Breeding lesser black-backed gull screened in for disturbance and alteration to prey resource habitat affecting the post-breeding population during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases (see LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**), and for collisions affecting the post-breeding population during operation phase (see LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) as the Dogger Bank Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- d. No barrier effect on the breeding lesser black-backed gull population as the Dogger Bank Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- e. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- f. Breeding sandwich tern are screened out due to very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) compared to their mean maximum foraging range (49km), and migratory sandwich tern is also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.

- g.** Breeding black-headed gull are screened out due to the low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraph 6.4.12 and Table 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (26km). Migratory black-headed gull is also screened out (see paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone.
- h.** Breeding herring gull are screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the low densities and low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see paragraphs 4.6.53 and 4.6.54 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and confirmed for Dogger Bank Teesside A & B in Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (61km), see paragraph 4.6.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Migratory herring gull is also screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- i.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- j.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- k.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- l.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A4: Alde-Ore Estuary Ramsar:

Name of European site: Alde-Ore Estuary Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 298km (Export Cable Corridor) and 301km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
2 - Nationally-scarce plant species and British Red Data Book invertebrates.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
3 – Breeding - Eurasian marsh harrier.	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
3 – Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull.	✓c	✓c	✓c	✓c	✓c	✓c	✗d	✗e	✗d	✗d	✓c	✗d	✓c	✓c	✓c
3 – Breeding - Little tern.	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗d	✗f	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f
3 – Breeding - Mediterranean gull.	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗d	✗g	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g
3 – Breeding - Sandwich tern.	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗d	✗h	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h
3 – Wintering - Common redshank.	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗d	✓k	✗d	✗d	✓k	✗d	✗ d,i,j	✓l	✗ d,i,j
3 – Wintering - Common shelduck.	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗d	✓k	✗d	✗d	✓k	✗d	✗ d,i,j	✓l	✗ d,i,j

Name of European site: Alde-Ore Estuary Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 298km (Export Cable Corridor) and 301km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
3 – Wintering - Eurasian teal.	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _d	✓ _k	x _d	x _d	✓ _k	x _d	x _{d,i,j}	✓ _l	x _{d,i,j}
3 – Wintering - Eurasian wigeon.	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _d	✓ _k	x _d	x _d	✓ _k	x _d	x _{d,i,j}	✓ _l	x _{d,i,j}
3 – Wintering - Northern pintail.	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _d	✓ _k	x _d	x _d	✓ _k	x _d	x _{d,i,j}	✓ _l	x _{d,i,j}
3 – Wintering - Northern shoveler.	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _d	✓ _k	x _d	x _d	✓ _k	x _d	x _{d,i,j}	✓ _l	x _{d,i,j}
3 – Wintering - Pied avocet.	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m
6 - Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull	✓ _c	✓ _c	✓ _c	✓ _c	✓ _c	✓ _c	x _d	x _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _c	x _d	✓ _c	✓ _c	✓ _c
6 - Wintering – Common redshank	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _d	✓ _k	x _d	x _d	✓ _k	x _d	x _{d,i,j}	✓ _l	x _{d,i,j}
6 - Wintering – Pied avocet	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Site and plant features are distant from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Breeding marsh harrier are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and no recorded sightings have been made within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**)Section 4.6.
- Breeding lesser black-backed gull screened in for disturbance and alteration to prey resource habitat affecting post-breeding population during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases (see LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**), and for collisions affecting post-breeding population during operation phase (see LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) as the Dogger Bank Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

- d. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e. No barrier effect on the breeding lesser black-backed gull population as the Dogger Bank Zone is outside the mean maximum foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- f. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- g. Breeding Mediterranean gull are screened out as only one recorded sighting has been made each year during surveys within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) indicating that very low numbers forage within the study area.
- h. Breeding sandwich tern are screened out due to very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) compared to their mean maximum foraging range (49km), and migratory sandwich tern is also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- i. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- j. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- k. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- l. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- m. Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A5: Arun Valley SPA:

Name of European site: Arun Valley SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 406km (Export Cable Corridor) and 470km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering – Bewick's swan.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Wintering assemblage species - Shoveler.	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d
Wintering assemblage species - Teal.	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d
Wintering assemblage species - Wigeon.	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A6: Arun Valley Ramsar:

Name of European site: Arun Valley Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 406km (Export Cable Corridor) and 470km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
2 - The site supports 4 nationally rare and 4 nationally-scarce plant species and 7 British Red Data Book wetland invertebrate species.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
3 – This site supports ditches with a particularly diverse and rich flora.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 – Wintering assemblage species - Eurasian teal.	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d
5 – Wintering assemblage species - Eurasian wigeon.	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d

Name of European site: Arun Valley Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 406km (Export Cable Corridor) and 470km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
5 – Wintering assemblage species - Northern shoveler.	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
5 – Wintering assemblage species - Ruff.	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 – Wintering - Northern pintail.	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Site and plant and habitat features are distant (406km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A7: Auskerry SPA:

Name of European site: Auskerry SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 500km (Export Cable Corridor) and 520km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Breeding - Arctic tern	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – European storm-petrel	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Breeding Arctic tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.64 to 4.6.68,, 5.4.44 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (24km), and migratory Arctic tern is also screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migration.
- b.** Breeding European storm-petrel are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraph 4.6.90 and Tables 4-1 and 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (>65km see paragraph 6.4.12 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) as concluded in the final LSE in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D** and in paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.

Stage 1 Matrix A8: Avon Valley SPA:

Name of European site: Avon Valley SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 414km (Export Cable Corridor) and 516km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering - Bewick's swan.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Wintering - Gadwall.	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A9: Avon Valley Ramsar:

Name of European site: Avon Valley Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 414km (Export Cable Corridor) and 516km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
1 – Supports chalk river, fen, mire, lowland wet grassland, and woodland habitats.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
2 - The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland flora and fauna including several nationally rare species.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Wintering - Gadwall.	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d
6 - Passage - Black-tailed godwit.	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d
6 - Passage - Northern pintail.	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Site and plant and habitat features are distant (414km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A10: Beast Cliff - Whitby (Robin Hood's Bay) SAC:

Name of European site: Beast Cliff Whitby (Robin Hood’s Bay) SAC												
Distance to NSIP: 22km (Export Cable Corridor) and 170km (offshore wind farm)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	✗a	✗a	✗a							✗b	✗b	✗b

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Site and feature is distant (22km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with the feature either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**). Furthermore, the feature is not sensitive to changes in water quality of the adjacent waters, except with regard to oil spillage, given its topographical nature.
- b. As the no 'alone' activities would result in no change to the feature no LSE in-combination would occur.

Stage 1 Matrix A11: Benacre to Easton Bavents SPA:

Name of European site: Benacre to Easton Bavents SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 275km (Export Cable Corridor) and 273km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Bittern	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Breeding - Little tern	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Breeding - Marsh harrier	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c
Wintering - Bittern	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Breeding bittern are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and no recorded sightings have been made within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) Section 4.6.
- b. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c. Breeding marsh harrier are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and no recorded sightings have been made within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- d. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- e. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- f. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- g. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- h. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A12: Benfleet and Southend Marshes SPA:

Name of European site: Benfleet and Southend Marshes SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 352km (Export Cable Corridor) and 382km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Passage - Ringed plover	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
Wintering – Dark-bellied brent goose	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f
Wintering – Grey plover	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
Wintering – Knot	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
Wintering assemblage species - Dunlin	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
Wintering assemblage species - Oystercatcher	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
Wintering assemblage species - Ringed plover	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- c. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- d. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- e. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- f. Species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A13: Benfleet and Southend Marshes Ramsar:

Name of European site: Benfleet and Southend Marshes Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 352km (Export Cable Corridor) and 382km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Passage assemblage species - Common greenshank	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
5 - Passage assemblage species - Little egret	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f
5 - Wintering assemblage species - Ringed plover	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
6 - Passage – Dark-bellied brent goose	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f
6 - Wintering – Dunlin	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
6 - Wintering – Grey plover	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
6 - Wintering – Red knot	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

f. Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A14: Berriedale and Langwell Waters SAC:

Name of European site: Berriedale and Langwell Waters SAC												
Distance to NSIP: 425km (Export Cable Corridor) and 485km (offshore wind farm)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Noise and visual disturbance</i>			<i>Physical injury</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Atlantic salmon	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Atlantic salmon screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.48 and 6.3.49, and 6.3.56 to 6.3.69 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraphs 3.2.17 to 3.2.30 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A15: Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC:

Name of European site: Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC												
Distance to NSIP: 91km (Export Cable Corridor) and 221km (offshore wind farm)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Large shallow inlets and bays	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Reefs	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Grey seal	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Site and habitat features are distant (91km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Grey seal could not be screened out due to potential effects described in paragraphs 3.2.31 to 3.2.41 and Table 3.3 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.

Stage 1 Matrix A16: Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA:

Name of European site: Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 328km (Export Cable Corridor) and 349km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding - Little tern	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Passage - Ringed plover	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering - Avocet	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
Wintering - Black-tailed godwit	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering - Dark-bellied brent goose	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
Wintering - Dunlin	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering - Golden plover	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering - Grey plover	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering - Hen harrier	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering - Redshank	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering - Ringed plover	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering - Ruff	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering - Shelduck	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}

Name of European site: Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 328km (Export Cable Corridor) and 349km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering assemblage species - Cormorant	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh
Wintering assemblage species - Curlew	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d
Wintering assemblage species - Goldeneye	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d
Wintering assemblage species - Great-crested grebe	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d
Wintering assemblage species - Lapwing	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d
Wintering assemblage species - Pintail	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d
Wintering assemblage species - Red-breasted merganser	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d
Wintering assemblage species - Shoveler	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d
Wintering assemblage species - Teal	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d
Wintering assemblage species - Wigeon	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.

- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g. Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- h. Species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A17: Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) Ramsar:

Name of European site: Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 328km (Export Cable Corridor) and 349km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
1 – Saltmarsh habitat.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
2 – 16 RDB invertebrate species.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
3 – Sequence of saltmarsh communities.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Breeding assemblage species - Common tern	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
5 - Breeding assemblage species - Little tern	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c
5 - Breeding assemblage species - Sandwich tern	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d

Name of European site: Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 328km (Export Cable Corridor) and 349km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage - Common greenshank, Eurasian curlew, ringed plover, ruddy turnstone, and whimbrel)	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage - Spotted redshank)	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j

Name of European site: Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 328km (Export Cable Corridor) and 349km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering - 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).	×e	×e	×e	×f	×f	×f	×g	✓h	×g	×g	✓h	×g	× e,f,g	✓i	× e,f,g
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering - Dark-bellied brent goose, great cormorant, little egret, pied avocet, and water rail).	×j	×j	×j	×j	×j	×j	×j	×j	×j	×j	×j	×j	×j	×j	×j

Name of European site: Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 328km (Export Cable Corridor) and 349km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Wintering - Black-tailed godwit	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}
6 - Wintering – Common shelduck	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}
6 - Wintering - Dark-bellied brent goose	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj
6 - Wintering - Dunlin	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}
6 - Wintering - Golden plover	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}
6 - Wintering - Grey plover	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Site and habitats and associated plant and invertebrate features are distant (328km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).

b. Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

c. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

d. Breeding sandwich tern are screened out due to very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) compared to their mean maximum foraging range (49km), and migratory sandwich tern is also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank

Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.

e. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.

f. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.

g. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).

h. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

i. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

j. Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A18: Breydon Water SPA:

Name of European site: Breydon Water SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 251km (Export Cable Corridor) and 250km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding - Common tern	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Wintering - Avocet	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
Wintering – Bewick’s swan	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
Wintering – Golden plover	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and Black-tailed godwit, dunlin, lapwing, shoveler, and wigeon)	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and cormorant and white-fronted goose)	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- b.** Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D** and in paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- d.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- e.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- f.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- g.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A19: Breydon Water Ramsar:

Name of European site: Breydon Water Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 251km (Export Cable Corridor) and 250km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 – Assemblage of international importance (passage species – Common greenshank and whimbrel).	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ b,c,d
5 – Assemblage of international importance (passage species – Pied avocet).	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f

Name of European site: Breydon Water Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 251km (Export Cable Corridor) and 250km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - Black-tailed godwit, Eurasian teal, Eurasian wigeon, European golden plover, northern lapwing, northern pintail, northern shoveler, and ruff).	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ b,c,d
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - Greater white-fronted goose, pink-footed goose, and tundra swan).	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f
6 - Wintering - Black-tailed godwit	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ b,c,d
6 - Wintering – Eurasian teal	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ b,c,d

Name of European site: Breydon Water Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 251km (Export Cable Corridor) and 250km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
6 - Wintering – Eurasian wigeon	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ b,c,d
6 - Wintering – European golden plover	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ b,c,d
6 - Wintering – Northern lapwing	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ b,c,d
6 - Wintering – Northern pintail	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ b,c,d
6 - Wintering – Northern shoveler	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ b,c,d
6 - Wintering – Pink-footed goose	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f
6 - Wintering – Ruff	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ b,c,d
6 - Wintering – Tundra swan	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

f. Either not recorded (pied avocet) or recorded in very low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. species level identification not made) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A20: Broadland SPA:

Name of European site: Broadland SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 229km (Export Cable Corridor) and 233km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding - Bittern	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Breeding - Marsh harrier	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Wintering - Bewick's swan	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Wintering - Bittern	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering - Gadwall	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering - Pink-footed goose	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Wintering - Ruff	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering - Shoveler	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering - Whooper swan	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b

Name of European site: Broadland SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 229km (Export Cable Corridor) and 233km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering assemblage - as wintering species and bean goose, coot, great-crested grebe, pochard, teal, tufted duck, and wigeon	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering assemblage - as wintering species and cormorant and white-fronted goose	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Breeding bittern and marsh harrier are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and no recorded sightings have been made of either species within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b.** Not recorded or recorded in very low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. specific swan species identification was not made) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D** and in paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.

- d. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- e. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- f. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- g. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A21: Broadland Ramsar:

Name of European site: Broadland Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 229km (Export Cable Corridor) and 233km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
2 - The site supports a number of rare species (including 9 British RDB plants and 136 British RDB invertebrates) and habitats including calcareous fens, alkaline fens, alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , Desmoulin’s whorl snail, otter, and fen orchid.	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering – Eurasian wigeon	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	xb,c,d	✓f	xb,c,d
Wintering –Gadwall	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	xb,c,d	✓f	xb,c,d

Name of European site: Broadland Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 229km (Export Cable Corridor) and 233km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Wintering –Northern shoveler	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Tundra swan	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
Wintering – Greylag goose	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
Wintering – Pink-footed goose	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Site and habitats and associated plant and invertebrate features are distant (229km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- c.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g.** Not recorded or recorded in very low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. species level identification not made) in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A22: Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA:

Name of European site: Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 308km (Export Cable Corridor) and 351km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding assemblage species – Black-legged kittiwake	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Common guillemot	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – European shag	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f
Breeding assemblage species - Herring gull	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g
Breeding assemblage species – Northern fulmar	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✓h	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d,h	✓e

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) either within breeding season (common guillemot (export cable corridor only) and northern fulmar) or in post-breeding season (black-legged kittiwake) and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) therefore there is a potential for disturbance or alteration to prey resource-to occur.
- b.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- c.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect to occur on breeding population.
- d.** Collisions with turbines could arise on population of black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, and northern fulmar either within the breeding season (northern fulmar) or in the post-breeding season (common guillemot and black-legged kittiwake) due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- e.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- f.** Breeding European shag are screened out due to their very low numbers (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.89 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to numbers with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (15km), therefore breeding European shag from this SPA would not be expected to forage within the Zone (see paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- g.** Breeding herring gull are screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the low densities and low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see paragraphs 4.6.53 and 4.6.54 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and confirmed for Dogger Bank Teesside A & B in Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (61km), see paragraph 4.6.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Migratory herring gull is also screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- h.** Within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during the breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) therefore there is a potential for barrier effect to occur.

Stage 1 Matrix A23: Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SPA:

Name of European site: Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 430km (Export Cable Corridor) and 485km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
Breeding – Black-throated diver	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Common scoter	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c
Breeding – Dunlin	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c
Breeding – Golden eagle	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
Breeding – Golden plover	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c
Breeding – Greenshank	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c
Breeding – Hen harrier	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c
Breeding – Merlin	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Red-throated diver	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Short-eared owl	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Wigeon	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c
Breeding – Wood sandpiper	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** 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 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**). No impact pathway identified during the breeding season (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone.
- b.** Golden eagle and wood sandpiper - these species were not recorded in the Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), therefore, no impact pathway is identified during the breeding season.
- c.** Breeding - Common scoter, dunlin, golden plover, greenshank, hen harrier, and wigeon - these species were recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**). However, no impact pathway is identified on these species during the breeding season due to the distance (430km) from the Dogger Bank Zone to this SPA.

Stage 1 Matrix A24: Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands Ramsar:

Name of European site: Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 430km (Export Cable Corridor) and 485km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
1 – Blanket bog habitat.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
2 – Rare wetland plants, mosses, and invertebrates	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Breeding – Dunlin	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
6 - Wintering – Greenland white-fronted goose	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c
6 - Wintering – Greylag goose	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c
6 - Wintering – Whooper swan	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Site and habitats and associated plant and invertebrate features are distant (430km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b. Breeding dunlin this species were recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**). However, no impact pathway is identified on this species during the breeding season due to the distance (430km) from the Dogger Bank Zone to this Ramsar site.

c. Not recorded or recorded in very low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. specific swan species identification was not made) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A25: Caithness Lochs SPA:

Name of European site: Caithness Lochs SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 453km (Export Cable Corridor) 497km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering – Greenland white-fronted goose	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Wintering – Greylag goose	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Wintering – Whooper swan	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Not recorded or recorded in very low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. specific swan species identification was not made) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A26: Caithness Lochs Ramsar:

Name of European site: Caithness Lochs Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 453km (Export Cable Corridor) 497km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering – Greenland white-fronted goose	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Wintering – Greylag goose	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Wintering – Whooper swan	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Not recorded or recorded in very low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. specific swan species identification was not made) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A27: Calf of Eday SPA:

Name of European site: Calf of Eday SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 522km (Export Cable Corridor) and 541km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding assemblage species – Black-legged kittiwake	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Common guillemot	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Cormorant	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f
Breeding assemblage species – Great black-backed gull	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Northern fulmar	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season but site population could be present within the Dogger Bank Zone during the post-breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), therefore, there is a potential for disturbance and/or alteration to prey resource to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.
- b.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- c.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect to occur on breeding population.
- d.** Collisions with turbines could arise on population of black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great black-backed gull, and northern fulmar within the post-breeding season due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- e.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- f.** Cormorant were not recorded in significant numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.89 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to numbers with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), and is significantly outside its maximum foraging range of 35km, therefore breeding birds from this SPA would not be expected to forage within the Zone (see paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**)

Stage 1 Matrix A28: Cape Wrath SPA:

Name of European site: Cape Wrath SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 500km (Export Cable Corridor) and 572km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding assemblage species – Atlantic puffin	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Black-legged kittiwake	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Common guillemot	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Northern fulmar	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Razorbill	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season but site population could be present within the Dogger Bank Zone during the post-breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), therefore, there is a potential for disturbance and/or alteration to prey resource to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.
- b.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- c.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect to occur on breeding population.
- d.** Collisions with turbines could arise on population of Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, northern fulmar, and razorbill within the post-breeding season due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- e.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A29: Chesil Beach and the Fleet SPA:

Name of European site: Chesil Beach and the Fleet SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 451km (Export Cable Corridor) and 570km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Breeding – Little tern	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Wintering - Dark-bellied brent goose	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

b. This species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A30: Chesil Beach and the Fleet Ramsar:

Name of European site: Chesil Beach and the Fleet Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 451km (Export Cable Corridor) and 570km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
1 - Lagoon and saltmarsh habitat.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
2 - Supports 5 nationally scarce wetland plants and 10 nationally scarce wetland animals.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
2 - Shingle habitats and species.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
3 - Saline lagoon and communities.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
4 - Post-larval and juvenile bass.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
8 - Bass nursery.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Wintering - Dark-bellied brent goose	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
6 - Wintering - Mute swan	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Site and habitats and associated plant and invertebrate features are distant f(451km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b.** Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A31: Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA:

Name of European site: Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 418km (Export Cable Corridor) and 491km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Little tern	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Sandwich tern	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
Passage – Little egret	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c
Passage – Ringed plover	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗f	✓g	✗f	✗f	✓g	✗f	✗ d,e,f	✓h	✗ d,e,f
Wintering - Avocet	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c
Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗f	✓g	✗f	✗f	✓g	✗f	✗ d,e,f	✓h	✗ d,e,f
Wintering - Black-tailed godwit	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗f	✓g	✗f	✗f	✓g	✗f	✗ d,e,f	✓h	✗ d,e,f
Wintering - Dark-bellied brent goose	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c
Wintering - Dunlin	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗f	✓g	✗f	✗f	✓g	✗f	✗ d,e,f	✓h	✗ d,e,f
Wintering - Grey plover	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗f	✓g	✗f	✗f	✓g	✗f	✗ d,e,f	✓h	✗ d,e,f
Wintering – Little egret	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c
Wintering - Redshank	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗f	✓g	✗f	✗f	✓g	✗f	✗ d,e,f	✓h	✗ d,e,f

Name of European site: Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 418km (Export Cable Corridor) and 491km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering - Ringed plover	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and curlew, knot, lapwing, oystercatcher, pintail, red-breasted merganser, sanderling, shelduck, shoveler, teal, whimbrel, and wigeon)	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and cormorant and little grebe)	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

b. Breeding sandwich tern are screened out due to very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) compared to their mean maximum foraging range (49km), and migratory

- sandwich tern is also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- c.** Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
 - d.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
 - e.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
 - f.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
 - g.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
 - h.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A32: Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar:

Name of European site: Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 418km (Export Cable Corridor) and 491km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
1 - Intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, sand and shingle spits and sand dunes habitats.	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Breeding assemblage species - Black-headed gull	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb
5 - Breeding assemblage species - Common tern	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc
5 - Breeding assemblage species - Little tern	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd
5 - Breeding assemblage species - Mediterranean gull	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe

Name of European site: Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 418km (Export Cable Corridor) 491km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Passage assemblage species (as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, Eurasian curlew, and whimbrel)	xf	xf	xf	xg	xg	xg	xh	✓i	xh	xh	✓i	xh	x _{f,g,h}	✓j	x _{f,g,h}
5 - Passage assemblage species (as Criterion 6 species below and including little egret and spotted redshank)	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - Bar-tailed godwit, common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian teal, great bittern, grey plover, and red-breasted merganser).	xf	xf	xf	xg	xg	xg	xh	✓i	xh	xh	✓i	xh	x _{f,g,h}	✓j	x _{f,g,h}

Name of European site: Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 418km (Export Cable Corridor) 491km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - Black-necked grebe, dark-bellied brent goose, little grebe, and water rail).	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k
6 - Passage - Black-tailed godwit	✕f	✕f	✕f	✕g	✕g	✕g	✕h	✓i	✕h	✕h	✓i	✕h	✕ f,g,h	✓j	✕ f,g,h
6 - Passage - Common redshank	✕f	✕f	✕f	✕g	✕g	✕g	✕h	✓i	✕h	✕h	✓i	✕h	✕ f,g,h	✓j	✕ f,g,h
6 - Passage - Eurasian oystercatcher	✕f	✕f	✕f	✕g	✕g	✕g	✕h	✓i	✕h	✕h	✓i	✕h	✕ f,g,h	✓j	✕ f,g,h
6 - Passage – Ringed plover	✕f	✕f	✕f	✕g	✕g	✕g	✕h	✓i	✕h	✕h	✓i	✕h	✕ f,g,h	✓j	✕ f,g,h
6- Passage – Ruddy turnstone	✕f	✕f	✕f	✕g	✕g	✕g	✕h	✓i	✕h	✕h	✓i	✕h	✕ f,g,h	✓j	✕ f,g,h
6 - Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	✕f	✕f	✕f	✕g	✕g	✕g	✕h	✓i	✕h	✕h	✓i	✕h	✕ f,g,h	✓j	✕ f,g,h
6 - Wintering - Black-necked grebe	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k
6 - Wintering - Common shelduck	✕f	✕f	✕f	✕g	✕g	✕g	✕h	✓i	✕h	✕h	✓i	✕h	✕ f,g,h	✓j	✕ f,g,h
6 - Wintering - Dark-bellied brent goose	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k

Name of European site: Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 418km (Export Cable Corridor) 491km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Wintering - Dunlin	xf	xf	xf	xg	xg	xg	xh	✓i	xh	xh	✓i	xh	x _{f,g,h}	✓j	x _{f,g,h}
6 - Wintering - Eurasian teal	xf	xf	xf	xg	xg	xg	xh	✓i	xh	xh	✓i	xh	x _{f,g,h}	✓j	x _{f,g,h}
6 - Wintering - Great bittern	xf	xf	xf	xg	xg	xg	xh	✓i	xh	xh	✓i	xh	x _{f,g,h}	✓j	x _{f,g,h}
6 - Wintering - Grey plover	xf	xf	xf	xg	xg	xg	xh	✓i	xh	xh	✓i	xh	x _{f,g,h}	✓j	x _{f,g,h}
6 - Wintering – Little grebe	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk
6 - Wintering - Red-breasted merganser	xf	xf	xf	xg	xg	xg	xh	✓i	xh	xh	✓i	xh	x _{f,g,h}	✓j	x _{f,g,h}
6 - Wintering - Water rail	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Site and habitat features are distant (418km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Breeding black-headed gull are screened out due to the low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraph 6.4.12 and Table 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (26km). Migratory black-headed gull is also screened out (see paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone.
- Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean

maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

e. Breeding Mediterranean gull are screened out as only one recorded sighting has been made each year during surveys within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) indicating that very low numbers forage within the study area.

f. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.

g. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.

h. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).

i. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

j. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

k. Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A33: Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA:

Name of European site: Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 324km (Export Cable Corridor) and 343km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Little tern	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Wintering - Avocet	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
Wintering - Dark-bellied brent goose	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
Wintering - Golden plover	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering - Hen harrier	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering - Redshank	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and black-tailed godwit, dunlin, great-crested grebe, grey plover, lapwing, ringed plover, and shelduck)	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e

Name of European site: Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 324km (Export Cable Corridor) and 343km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and cormorant)	x b	x b	x b	x b	x b	x b	x b	x b	x b	x b	x b	x b	x b	x b	x b

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b. Recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone in low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- d. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- e. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- f. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- g. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A34: Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) Ramsar:

Name of European site: Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 324km (Export Cable Corridor) and 343km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
1 - Saltmarsh habitat.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
2 - 12 nationally scarce plants and 38 RDB invertebrate species.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
3 – Sequence of saltmarsh communities.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Breeding assemblage species - Black-headed gull	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
5 - Breeding assemblage species - Little tern	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c
5 - Breeding assemblage species - Mediterranean gull	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d
5 - Passage assemblage species - Spotted redshank	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e

Name of European site: Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 324km (Export Cable Corridor) and 343km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Passage assemblage species - Ringed plover	xf	xf	xf	xg	xg	xg	xh	✓i	xh	xh	✓i	xh	x _{f,g,h}	✓j	x _{f,g,h}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - Black-tailed godwit, common redshank, common shelduck, dunlin, European golden plover, grey plover, and hen harrier).	xf	xf	xf	xg	xg	xg	xh	✓i	xh	xh	✓i	xh	x _{f,g,h}	✓j	x _{f,g,h}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - Dark-bellied brent goose, little egret, pied avocet, and water rail).	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe
6 - Wintering - Black-tailed godwit	xf	xf	xf	xg	xg	xg	xh	✓i	xh	xh	✓i	xh	x _{f,g,h}	✓j	x _{f,g,h}
6 - Wintering - Common redshank	xf	xf	xf	xg	xg	xg	xh	✓i	xh	xh	✓i	xh	x _{f,g,h}	✓j	x _{f,g,h}
6 - Wintering - Dark-bellied brent goose	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Site and habitat features are distant (324km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b.** Breeding black-headed gull are screened out due to the low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraph 6.4.12 and Table 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (26km). Migratory black-headed gull is also screened out (see paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone.
- c.** Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- d.** Breeding Mediterranean gull are screened out as only one recorded sighting has been made each year during surveys within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) indicating that very low numbers forage within the study area.
- e.** Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- g.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- h.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- i.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- j.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A35: Copinsay SPA:

Name of European site: Copinsay SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 485km (Export Cable Corridor) and 508km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding assemblage species – Black-legged kittiwake	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Common guillemot	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Great black-backed gull	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Northern fulmar	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season but site population could be present within the Dogger Bank Zone during the post-breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), therefore, there is a potential for disturbance and/or alteration to prey resource to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.

b. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).

c. Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect to occur on breeding population.

- d. Collisions with turbines could arise on population of black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great black-backed gull, and northern fulmar within the post-breeding season due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- e. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A36: Coquet Island SPA:

Name of European site: Coquet Island SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 87km (Export Cable Corridor) and 225km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Arctic tern	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Breeding – Atlantic puffin	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	x _c	x _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _e	x _c	✓ _f	✓ _{b,e}	✓ _f
Breeding – Common tern	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
Breeding – Roseate tern	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h
Breeding - Sandwich tern	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i
Breeding assemblage species - Black-headed gull	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding Arctic tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.64 to 4.6.68,, 5.4.44 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (24km), and migratory Arctic tern is also screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migration.

b. Part of the export cable corridor is within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season and site population could be present within the Dogger Bank Zone during the post-breeding season, and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), therefore, there is a potential for disturbance and/or alteration to prey resource to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.

c. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).

- d. Atlantic puffin are not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect during the operation phase on breeding population to occur.
- e. Collisions with turbines could arise on population of Atlantic puffin during the post-breeding season only (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g. Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- h. Breeding roseate tern are screened out as they have not been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone during any surveys (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), and due to the distance from the Dogger Bank Zone (87km) from the SPA in comparison to the foraging range (16km) of the breeding roseate tern.
- i. Breeding sandwich tern are screened out due to very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) compared to their mean maximum foraging range (49km), and migratory sandwich tern is also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- j. Breeding black-headed gull are screened out due to the low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraph 6.4.12 and Table 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (26km). Migratory black-headed gull is also screened out (see paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone.

Stage 1 Matrix A37: Cromarty Firth SPA:

Name of European site: Cromarty Firth SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 390km (Export Cable Corridor) and 475km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Common tern	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding - Osprey	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
Wintering – bar-tailed godwit	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Greylag goose	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h
Wintering – Whooper swan	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and curlew, dunlin, knot, oystercatcher, pintail, red-breasted merganser, redshank, scaup, and wigeon)	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- b.** Breeding osprey are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and only one sighting has been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- d.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- e.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- f.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- g.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- h.** Recorded in very low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. specific swan species identification was not made) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A38: Cromarty Firth Ramsar:

Name of European site: Cromarty Firth Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 390km (Export Cable Corridor) and 475km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
1 - Intertidal flats with eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. Beds.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - Bar-tailed godwit, greater scaup, red knot, and Slavonian grebe).	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - Greylag goose).	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g
6 - Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d
6 - Wintering – Greylag goose	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Site and habitat features are distant (390km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g. Recorded in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A39: Crouch and Roach Estuaries (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 3) SPA:

Name of European site: Crouch and Roach Estuaries (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 3) SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 341km (Export Cable Corridor) and 369km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Wintering – Dark-bellied brent goose	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. This species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A40: Crouch and Roach Estuaries (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 3) Ramsar:

Name of European site: Crouch and Roach Estuaries (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 3) Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 341km (Export Cable Corridor) and 369km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
2 - Assemblage of rare, vulnerable and scarce plant and invertebrate species.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - Common greenshank, ruff, and whimbrel)	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - Little egret and spotted redshank)	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g

Name of European site: Crouch and Roach Estuaries (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 3) Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 341km (Export Cable Corridor) and 369km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	v			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (as below wintering species and - Black-tailed godwit and hen harrier).	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Wintering – Dark-bellied brent goose	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Site and habitat features are distant (341km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g. Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A41: Deben Estuary SPA:

Name of European site: Deben Estuary SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 301km (Export Cable Corridor) and 310km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>O</i>
Wintering – Avocet	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A42: Deben Estuary Ramsar:

Name of European site: Deben Estuary Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 301km (Export Cable Corridor) and 310km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
2 - Supports a RDB and Annex II mollusc <i>Vertigo angustior</i> .	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Wintering – Dark-bellied brent goose	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Site and invertebrate features are distant (301km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b.** This species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A43: Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) SPA:

Name of European site: Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 335km (Export Cable Corridor) and 355km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
Wintering - Grey plover	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
Wintering - Hen harrier	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
Wintering - Knot	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and black-tailed godwit, dunlin, great-crested grebe, lapwing, and oystercatcher)	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and cormorant and dark-bellied brent goose)	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- b.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- c.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- d.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- e.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- f.** Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A44: Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) Ramsar:

Name of European site: Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 335km (Export Cable Corridor) and 355km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
1 - Saltmarsh habitat.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
2 - Assemblage of 11 nationally scarce plants and 3 RDB invertebrate species.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
3 – Sequence of saltmarsh communities.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - Black-tailed godwit, common greenshank, and ringed plover)	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d
5 - Assemblage of international importance (as wintering species below and - dunlin and hen harrier).	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d

Name of European site: Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 335km (Export Cable Corridor) and 355km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (as wintering species below and red-throated diver).	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg
6 - Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d
6 - Wintering - Dark-bellied brent goose	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh
6 - Wintering - Grey plover	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d
6 - Wintering - Red knot	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Site and habitat and plant and invertebrate features are distant (335km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g. Red-throated diver are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see paragraphs 4.6.19 and 5.4.42 and Table 4-5 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and this species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

h. This species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A45: Dogger Bank cSAC:

Name of European site: Dogger Bank cSAC												
Distance to NSIP: 0km (surrounds NSIP – offshore wind farm and part of Export Cable Corridor)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Noise and visual disturbance</i>			<i>Physical injury</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Activities during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases could result in direct or indirect disturbance effects on and within the cSAC, as noted in paragraphs 6.3.5 to 6.3.14 in **HRA Report Appendix A**.

Stage 1 Matrix A46: Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet SPA:

Name of European site: Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 399km (Export Cable Corridor) and 474km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding - Osprey	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Greylag goose	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
Wintering - Wigeon	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and curlew, dunlin, oystercatcher, and teal)	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Breeding osprey are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and only one sighting has been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g. Recorded in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A47: Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet Ramsar:

Name of European site: Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 399km (Export Cable Corridor) and 474km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
1 - Wetland habitats including estuarine alder woodland and coastal dunes.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
2 - Assemblage of nationally scarce aquatic plants and RDB invertebrate species.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding - Osprey)	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b

Name of European site: Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 399km (Export Cable Corridor) and 474km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (as criterion 6 wintering species below and including - Common redshank, and Eurasian teal).	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (as criterion 6 wintering species below and including - Whooper swan).	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h
5 - Assemblage species (passage - Eurasian wigeon)	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Greylag goose	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Site and habitat and plant and invertebrate features are distant (399km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b.** Breeding osprey are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and only one sighting has been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- d.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- e.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- f.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- g.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- h.** Recorded in very low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. specific swan species identification was not made) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A48: Dorset Heathlands SPA:

Name of European site: Dorset Heathlands SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 414km (Export Cable Corridor) and 518km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding - Dartford warbler	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Breeding - Nightjar	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Breeding - Woodlark	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Wintering – Hen harrier	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering - Merlin	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** These species are not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B** Section 4.6) and no impact pathway is identified during the breeding season due to distance from the site (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone.
- b.** This species was not recorded in the Zone (see Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**). Nightjar migrating to and from this SPA would not pass through the Dogger Bank Zone given its location several hundred kilometres to the west of the Dogger Bank Zone.
- c.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- d.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- e.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- f.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) even though this species has not been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 6.3 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- g.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- h.** Recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A49: Dorset Heathlands Ramsar:

Name of European site: Dorset Heathlands Ramsar												
Distance to NSIP: 414km (Export Cable Corridor) and 518km (offshore wind farm)												
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
1 – Supports northern Atlantic wet heath and acid mire habitats.	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
2 - The site supports 1 nationally rare and 13 nationally scarce wetland plant species and at least 28 nationally rare wetland invertebrate species.	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
3 - Supports high species richness and high ecological diversity of wetland habitat types and transitions.	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Site and habitat and plant and invertebrate features are distant (414km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of HRA Report Appendix B).

Stage 1 Matrix A50: Duddon Estuary SPA:

Name of European site: Duddon Estuary SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 144km (Export Cable Corridor) and 342km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Sandwich tern	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Passage - Ringed plover	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Passage - Sanderling	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering - Knot	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering - Pintail	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering - Redshank	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above including curlew, dunlin, oystercatcher, red-breasted merganser, sanderling, and shelduck)	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Breeding sandwich tern are screened out due to very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) compared to their mean maximum foraging range (49km), and migratory sandwich tern is also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- b.** Migratory routes for west coast populations of ringed plover do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- c.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- d.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- e.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- f.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- g.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A51: Duddon Estuary Ramsar:

Name of European site: Duddon Estuary Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 144km (Export Cable Corridor) and 342km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
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.	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding - Little tern)	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb

Name of European site: Duddon Estuary Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 144km (Export Cable Corridor) and 342km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding - Sandwich tern)	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c
5 - Passage - Eurasian oystercatcher	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
5 - Passage - Red-breasted merganser	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (as criterion 6 wintering species below and including - Dunlin, Eurasian curlew, and sanderling).	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
6 - Wintering - Common redshank	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
6 - Wintering - Northern pintail	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
6 - Wintering – Red knot	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Site and habitat and plant and invertebrate features are distant (144km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b.** Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c.** Breeding sandwich tern are screened out due to very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) compared to their mean maximum foraging range (49km), and migratory sandwich tern is also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- d.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- e.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- f.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- g.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- h.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A52: Dungeness to Pett Level SPA:

Name of European site: Dungeness to Pett Level SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 419km (Export Cable Corridor) and 441km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Common tern	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Breeding - Little tern	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Breeding – Mediterranean gull	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c
Passage – Aquatic warbler	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d
Wintering – Bewick's swan	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d
Wintering – Shoveler	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

b. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

c. Breeding Mediterranean gull are screened out as only one recorded sighting has been made each year during surveys within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) indicating that very low numbers forage within the study area.

- d.** Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- e.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- f.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- g.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- h.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- i.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A53: Dungeness to Pett Level proposed Ramsar:

Name of European site: Dungeness to Pett Level proposed Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 419km (Export Cable Corridor) and 441km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
2a - Supports a number of rare plants and more than 15 RDB invertebrate species.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
3c –The site is also notable for nationally important wintering populations of other waterfowl populations including northern shoveler and whimbrel	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d
3c - Internationally important population of wintering – Bewick’s swan	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Site and habitat and plant and invertebrate features are distant (419km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- c.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g.** Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A54: East Caithness Cliffs SPA:

Name of European site: East Caithness Cliffs SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 422km (Export Cable Corridor) and 481km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Black-legged kittiwake	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding – Common guillemot	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding – Herring gull	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f
Breeding – Peregrine falcon	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g
Breeding – Razorbill	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Atlantic puffin	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Cormorant	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h
Breeding assemblage species – European shag	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i

Name of European site: East Caithness Cliffs SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 422km (Export Cable Corridor) and 481km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Breeding assemblage species – Great black-backed gull	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Northern fulmar	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season but site population could be present within the Dogger Bank Zone during the post-breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), therefore, there is a potential for disturbance and/or alteration to prey resource to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.
- b.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- c.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect to occur on breeding population.
- d.** Collisions with turbines could arise on population of Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great black-backed gull, northern fulmar, and razorbill within the post-breeding season due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- e.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- f.** Breeding herring gull are screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the low densities and low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see paragraphs 4.6.53 and 4.6.54 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and confirmed for Dogger Bank Teesside A & B in Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (61km), see paragraph 4.6.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Migratory herring gull is also screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

- g.** Breeding peregrine falcon are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance (422km) from the Dogger Bank Zone, and not recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- h.** Cormorant were not recorded in significant numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.89 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to numbers with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), and is significantly outside its maximum foraging range of 35km, therefore breeding birds from this SPA would not be expected to forage within the Zone (see paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**)
- i.** Breeding European shag are screened out due to their very low numbers (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.89 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to numbers with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (15km), therefore breeding European shag from this SPA would not be expected to forage within the Zone (see paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A55: East Sanday Coast SPA:

Name of European site: East Sanday Coast SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 521km (Export Cable Corridor) and 536km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
Wintering – Purple sandpiper	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f
Wintering – Turnstone	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- c. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- d. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- e. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- f. Recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A56: East Sanday Coast Ramsar:

Name of European site: East Sanday Coast Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 521km (Export Cable Corridor) and 536km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
6 - Wintering – Purple sandpiper	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
6 - Wintering – Turnstone	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A57: Exe Estuary SPA:

Name of European site: Exe Estuary SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 466km (Export Cable Corridor) and 602km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering - Avocet	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Wintering - Slavonian grebe	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering assemblage - as wintering species above and including black-tailed godwit, dunlin, grey plover, lapwing, oystercatcher, red-breasted merganser, whimbrel, and wigeon	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering assemblage - as wintering species above and including cormorant and dark-bellied brent goose	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g. Recorded in low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A58: Exe Estuary Ramsar:

Name of European site: Exe Estuary Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 466km (Export Cable Corridor) and 602km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Breeding assemblage species - Little tern	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage - Common greenshank and whimbrel)	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage - Little egret)	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
5 - Assemblage of international importance (as Criterion 6 species below and including red-breasted merganser).	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (as Criterion 6 species below and including pied avocet, spotted redshank, and water rail).	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
6 - Wintering - Dark-bellied brent goose	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
6 - Wintering - Black-tailed godwit (for future consideration)	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- c.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g.** Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A59: Fair Isle SPA:

Name of European site: Fair Isle SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 536km (Export Cable Corridor) and 535km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Arctic tern	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Common guillemot	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f
Breeding – Fair Isle wren	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g
Breeding assemblage species – Arctic skua	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f
Breeding assemblage species – Atlantic puffin	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f
Breeding assemblage species – Black-legged kittiwake	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f
Breeding assemblage species – European shag	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h

Name of European site: Fair Isle SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 536km (Export Cable Corridor) and 535km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding assemblage species – Great skua	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f
Breeding assemblage species – Northern fulmar	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f
Breeding assemblage species – Northern gannet	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f
Breeding assemblage species – Razorbill	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding Arctic tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.64 to 4.6.68,, 5.4.44 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (24km), and migratory Arctic tern is also screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migration.

b. Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season but site population could be present within the Dogger Bank Zone during the post-breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), therefore, there is a potential for disturbance and/or alteration to prey resource to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.

c. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).

d. Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect to occur on breeding population.

- d.** Collisions with turbines could arise on population of Arctic skua, Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great skua, northern fulmar, northern gannet, and razorbill within the post-breeding season due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- f.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g.** Breeding Fair Isle wren are screened out as there are no recorded sightings within the Dogger Bank Zone (see see Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and the significant distance (535km) to the breeding population within this site from the Dogger Bank Zone.
- h.** Breeding European shag are screened out due to their very low numbers (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.89 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to numbers with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (15km), therefore breeding European shag from this SPA would not be expected to forage within the Zone (see paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A60: Faray and Holm of Faray SAC:

Name of European site: Faray and Holm of Faray SAC												
Distance to NSIP: 523km (Export Cable Corridor) and 546km (offshore wind farm)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Noise and visual disturbance</i>			<i>Physical injury</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Grey seal	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Grey seal could not be screened out due to potential effects described in paragraphs 3.2.31 to 3.2.41 and Table 3.3 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.

Stage 1 Matrix A61: Farne Islands SPA:

Name of European site: Farne Islands SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 119km (Export Cable Corridor) and 236km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	D	O
Breeding – Arctic tern	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Atlantic puffin	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f
Breeding – Common guillemot	✓g	✓g	✓g	✓g	✓g	✓g	✗c	✓h	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e,h	✓f
Breeding – Common tern	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i
Breeding – Roseate tern	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j
Breeding – Sandwich tern	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k
Breeding assemblage species – Black-legged kittiwake	✓g	✓b	✓g	✓g	✓b	✓g	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f
Breeding assemblage species – Cormorant	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l
Breeding assemblage species – European shag	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m

Name of European site: Farne Islands SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 119km (Export Cable Corridor) and 236km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>O</i>
Breeding assemblage species – Razorbill	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Breeding Arctic tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.64 to 4.6.68,, 5.4.44 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (24km), and migratory Arctic tern is also screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migration.
- b. Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season but site population could be present within the Dogger Bank Zone during the post-breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), therefore, there is a potential for disturbance and/or alteration to prey resource to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.
- c. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- d. Atlantic puffin and black-legged kittiwake are not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season therefore there is no potential for barrier effect on breeding populations to occur.
- d. Collisions with turbines could arise on population either within the breeding season (common guillemot and razorbill) or in the post-breeding season (Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, and razorbill) due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g. Within foraging range within the breeding and post-breeding seasons (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) therefore there is a potential for disturbance or alteration to prey resource-to occur.
- h. Common guillemot and razorbill are within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during the breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) therefore there is a potential for barrier effect to occur.
- i. Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the

very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

j. Breeding roseate tern are screened out as they have not been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone during any surveys (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), and due to the distance from the Dogger Bank Zone (87km) from the SPA in comparison to the foraging range (16km) of the breeding roseate tern.

k. Breeding sandwich tern are screened out due to very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) compared to their mean maximum foraging range (49km), and migratory sandwich tern is also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.

l. Cormorant were not recorded in significant numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.89 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to numbers with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), and is significantly outside its maximum foraging range of 35km, therefore breeding birds from this SPA would not be expected to forage within the Zone (see paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

m. Breeding European shag are screened out due to their very low numbers (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.89 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to numbers with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (15km), therefore breeding European shag from this SPA would not be expected to forage within the Zone (see paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A62: Fetlar SPA:

Name of European site: Fetlar SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 642km (Export Cable Corridor) and 627km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
Breeding – Arctic tern	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Breeding – Dunlin	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Breeding – Great skua	✓ _c	✓ _c	✓ _c	✓ _c	✓ _c	✓ _c	x _d	x _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _f	x _d	✓ _g	✓ _{c,f}	✓ _g
Breeding – Red-necked phalarope	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h
Breeding – Whimbrel	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i
Breeding assemblage species – Arctic skua	✓ _c	✓ _c	✓ _c	✓ _c	✓ _c	✓ _c	x _d	x _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _f	x _d	✓ _g	✓ _{c,f}	✓ _g
Breeding assemblage species – Northern fulmar	✓ _c	✓ _c	✓ _c	✓ _c	✓ _c	✓ _c	x _d	x _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _f	x _d	✓ _g	✓ _{c,f}	✓ _g

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding Arctic tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.64 to 4.6.68,, 5.4.44 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (24km), and migratory Arctic tern is also screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migration.

b. Breeding dunlin are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance (627km) from the Dogger Bank Zone to this SPA.

- c. Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season but site population could be present within the Dogger Bank Zone during the post-breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), therefore, there is a potential for disturbance and/or alteration to prey resource to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.
- d. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e. Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect on breeding population to occur.
- f. Collisions with turbines could arise on population of Arctic skua, great skua, and northern fulmar within the post-breeding season due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- g. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- h. Breeding red-necked phalarope are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to the significant distance (627km) from the Dogger Bank Zone to this SPA, and no recorded sightings of red-necked phalarope have been made within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see see Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- i. Breeding whimbrel are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to the significant distance (627km) from the Dogger Bank Zone to this SPA.

Stage 1 Matrix A63: Firth of Forth SPA:

Name of European site: Firth of Forth SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 182km (Export Cable Corridor) and 303km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Passage – Sandwich tern	x a	x a	x a	x a	x a	x a	x a	x a	x a	x a	x a	x a	x a	x a	x a
Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	x b	x b	x b	x c	x c	x c	x d	✓ e	x d	x d	✓ e	x d	x b,c,d	✓ f	x b,c,d
Wintering - Golden plover	x b	x b	x b	x c	x c	x c	x d	✓ e	x d	x d	✓ e	x d	x b,c,d	✓ f	x b,c,d
Wintering - Knot	x b	x b	x b	x c	x c	x c	x d	✓ e	x d	x d	✓ e	x d	x b,c,d	✓ f	x b,c,d
Wintering - Pink-footed goose	x g	x g	x g	x g	x g	x g	x g	x g	x g	x g	x g	x g	x g	x g	x g
Wintering - Redshank	x b	x b	x b	x c	x c	x c	x d	✓ e	x d	x d	✓ e	x d	x b,c,d	✓ f	x b,c,d
Wintering - Red-throated diver	x g	x g	x g	x g	x g	x g	x g	x g	x g	x g	x g	x g	x g	x g	x g
Wintering - Shelduck	x b	x b	x b	x c	x c	x c	x d	✓ e	x d	x d	✓ e	x d	x b,c,d	✓ f	x b,c,d
Wintering - Slavonian grebe	x b	x b	x b	x c	x c	x c	x d	✓ e	x d	x d	✓ e	x d	x b,c,d	✓ f	x b,c,d
Wintering - Turnstone	x b	x b	x b	x c	x c	x c	x d	✓ e	x d	x d	✓ e	x d	x b,c,d	✓ f	x b,c,d
Wintering assemblage species - Common scoter	x b	x b	x b	x c	x c	x c	x d	✓ e	x d	x d	✓ e	x d	x b,c,d	✓ f	x b,c,d

Name of European site: Firth of Forth SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 182km (Export Cable Corridor) and 303km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering assemblage species - Cormorant	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg
Wintering assemblage species - Curlew	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d
Wintering assemblage species - Dunlin	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d
Wintering assemblage species - Eider	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg
Wintering assemblage species - Goldeneye	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d
Wintering assemblage species - Great-crested grebe	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d
Wintering assemblage species - Grey plover	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d

Name of European site: Firth of Forth SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 182km (Export Cable Corridor) and 303km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering assemblage species - Lapwing	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering assemblage species - Long-tailed duck	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
Wintering assemblage species - Mallard	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering assemblage species - Oystercatcher	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering assemblage species - Red-breasted merganser	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering assemblage species - Ringed plover	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering assemblage species - Scaup	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}

Name of European site: Firth of Forth SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 182km (Export Cable Corridor) and 303km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Wintering assemblage species - Velvet scoter	x ^b	x ^b	x ^b	x ^c	x ^c	x ^c	x ^d	✓ ^e	x ^d	x ^d	✓ ^e	x ^d	x ^{b,c,d}	✓ ^f	x ^{b,c,d}
Wintering assemblage species - Wigeon	x ^b	x ^b	x ^b	x ^c	x ^c	x ^c	x ^d	✓ ^e	x ^d	x ^d	✓ ^e	x ^d	x ^{b,c,d}	✓ ^f	x ^{b,c,d}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Migratory sandwich tern are screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g. Recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A64: Firth of Forth Ramsar:

Name of European site: Firth of Forth Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 182km (Export Cable Corridor) and 303km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding - Common tern)	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian oystercatcher, great-crested grebe, red-breasted merganser, ringed plover, and ruff).	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including black-throated diver, common eider, great cormorant, sandwich tern, and spotted redshank).	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g

Name of European site: Firth of Forth Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 182km (Export Cable Corridor) and 303km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (as Criterion 6 wintering species below and including black-tailed godwit, common scoter, dunlin, European golden plover, greater scaup, grey plover, sanderling, and velvet scoter).	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (as Criterion 6 wintering species below and including long-tailed duck, red-throated diver, and whooper swan).	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
6 - Breeding - Common tern	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
6 - Passage - Common redshank	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Passage - Common shelduck	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Passage - Goosander	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Passage - Pink-footed goose	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
6 - Passage - Ruddy turnstone	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}

Name of European site: Firth of Forth Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 182km (Export Cable Corridor) and 303km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
6 - Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Wintering - Common goldeneye	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Wintering - Red knot	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6- Wintering - Slavonian grebe	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g. Recorded in very low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. specific swan species identification was not made) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A65: Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA:

Name of European site: Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 224km (Export Cable Corridor) and 333km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Little tern	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Marsh harrier	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Greylag goose	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h
Wintering – Pink-footed goose	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h
Wintering - Redshank	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e

Name of European site: Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 224km (Export Cable Corridor) and 333km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and black-tailed godwit, common scoter, dunlin, goldeneye, goosander, grey plover, oystercatcher, red-breasted merganser, sanderling, shelduck, and velvet scoter)	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and cormorant, eider, and long-tailed duck)	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum

foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

b. Breeding marsh harrier are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and no recorded sightings have been made within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.

d. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.

e. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).

f. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

g. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

h. Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A66: Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary Ramsar:

Name of European site: Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 224km (Export Cable Corridor) and 333km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank and ringed plover)	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common scoter, Eurasian oystercatcher, grey plover, and velvet scoter).	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common eider).	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f
6 - Passage - Common redshank	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
6 - Passage - Goosander	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
6 - Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}

Name of European site: Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 224km (Export Cable Corridor) and 333km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
6 - Wintering – Greylag goose	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf
6 - Wintering – Pink-footed goose	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- Recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A67: Flamborough and Filey Coast pSPA:

Name of European site: Flamborough and Filey Coast pSPA															
Distance to NSIP: 55km (Export Cable Corridor) and 163km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Black-legged kittiwake	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✓c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,c,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Atlantic puffin	✓a	✓f	✓a	✓a	✓f	✓a	✗b	✗g	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓d,f	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Common guillemot	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✓c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,c,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species - Herring gull	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h
Breeding assemblage species – Northern fulmar	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✓c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,c,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Northern gannet	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✓c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,c,d	✓e

Name of European site: Flamborough and Filey Coast pSPA															
Distance to NSIP: 55km (Export Cable Corridor) and 163km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Breeding assemblage species – Razorbill	✓ ^a	✓ ^a	✓ ^a	✓ ^a	✓ ^a	✓ ^a	✗ ^b	✓ ^c	✗ ^b	✗ ^b	✓ ^d	✗ ^b	✓ ^e	✓ ^{a,c,d}	✓ ^e

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) either within breeding season (Atlantic puffin (export cable corridor only), black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, northern fulmar, and northern gannet) and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) therefore there is a potential for disturbance or alteration to prey resource-to occur.
- b.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- c.** Within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during the breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) therefore there is a potential for barrier effect to occur
- d.** Collisions with turbines could arise on populations within the breeding and post-breeding season (black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, northern fulmar, and northern gannet) or in the post-breeding season only (Atlantic puffin) due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- e.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- f.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season but they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) therefore the site population could be present within the Dogger Bank Zone during the post-breeding season, therefore, there is a potential for disturbance and/or alteration to prey resource to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.
- g.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect on breeding population to occur.
- h.** Breeding herring gull are screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the low densities and low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see paragraphs 4.6.53 and 4.6.54 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and confirmed for Dogger Bank Teesside A & B in Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (61km), see paragraph 4.6.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Migratory herring gull is also screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix**

A) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A68: Flamborough Head SAC:

Name of European site: Flamborough Head SAC												
Distance to NSIP: 56km (Export Cable Corridor) and 159km (offshore wind farm)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Noise and visual disturbance</i>			<i>Physical injury</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Reefs	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c
Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c

Evidence supporting conclusions

- No direct affects on habitats (see paragraphs 5.4.6 and 6.3.4 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and paragraph 3.2.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and no indirect effects would extend from the export cable corridor or offshore wind farm (see paragraphs 5.4.8, 5.4.16, and 6.3.14 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and paragraph 3.2.11 in **HRA Report Appendix B**),
- Habitat feature is not susceptible or sensitive to noise or visual disturbance.
- As the no 'alone' activities would result in no change to the feature no LSE in-combination would occur.
- Habitat feature is not susceptible or sensitive to indirect effects through water that could extend to the site.

Stage 1 Matrix A69: Forth Islands SPA:

Name of European site: Forth Islands SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 190km (Export Cable Corridor) and 309km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	D	O
Breeding – Arctic tern	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Atlantic puffin	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f
Breeding – Common tern	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g
Breeding – European shag	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h
Breeding – Lesser black-backed gull	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f
Breeding – Northern gannet	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✓i	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e,g	✓f
Breeding – Roseate tern	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j	✗j
Breeding – Sandwich tern	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k	✗k
Breeding assemblage species – Black-legged kittiwake	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f

Name of European site: Forth Islands SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 190km (Export Cable Corridor) and 309km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	D	O
Breeding assemblage species – Common guillemot	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✓i	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e.g	✓f
Breeding assemblage species – Cormorant	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l	✗l
Breeding assemblage species – Herring gull	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m
Breeding assemblage species – Northern fulmar	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✓i	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e.g	✓f
Breeding assemblage species – Razorbill	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✓i	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e.g	✓f

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding Arctic tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.64 to 4.6.68,, 5.4.44 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (24km), and migratory Arctic tern is also screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migration.

- b.** Within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) either within breeding season (black-legged kittiwake (export cable corridor only), common guillemot, northern fulmar, northern gannet (export cable corridor only), and razorbill) or post-breeding season (Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, lesser black-backed gull, northern fulmar, northern gannet, and razorbill) and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) therefore there is a potential for disturbance or alteration to prey resource-to occur.
- c.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- d.** Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, lesser black-backed gull, and northern gannet are not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect to occur on breeding population.
- e.** Collisions with turbines could arise on population of Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, lesser black-backed gull, northern fulmar, northern gannet, and razorbill either within the breeding season or in the post-breeding season due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- f.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g.** Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- h.** Breeding European shag are screened out due to their very low numbers (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.89 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to numbers with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (15km), therefore breeding European shag from this SPA would not be expected to forage within the Zone (see paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- i.** Common guillemot, northern fulmar, and razorbill are within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during the breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) therefore there is a potential for barrier effect to occur.
- j.** Breeding roseate tern are screened out as they have not been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone during any surveys (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), and due to the distance from the Dogger Bank Zone (87km) from the SPA in comparison to the foraging range (16km) of the breeding roseate tern.
- k.** Breeding sandwich tern are screened out due to very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) compared to their mean maximum foraging range (49km), and migratory sandwich tern is also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- l.** Cormorant were not recorded in significant numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.89 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to numbers with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), and is significantly outside its maximum foraging range of 35km, therefore breeding birds from this SPA would not be expected to forage within the Zone (see paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- m.** Breeding herring gull are screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the low densities and low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see paragraphs 4.6.53 and 4.6.54 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and confirmed for Dogger Bank Teesside A & B in Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (61km), see paragraph 4.6.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Migratory herring gull is also screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix**

A) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A70: Foula SPA:

Name of European site: Foula SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 607km (Export Cable Corridor) and 606km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Arctic tern	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Breeding – Atlantic puffin	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	x _c	x _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _e	x _c	✓ _f	✓ _{b,e}	✓ _f
Breeding – Common guillemot	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	x _c	x _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _e	x _c	✓ _f	✓ _{b,e}	✓ _f
Breeding – European shag	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
Breeding – Great skua	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	x _c	x _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _e	x _c	✓ _f	✓ _{b,e}	✓ _f
Breeding – Leach's storm-petrel	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h
Breeding – Red-throated diver	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i
Breeding assemblage species – Arctic skua	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	x _c	x _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _e	x _c	✓ _f	✓ _{b,e}	✓ _f
Breeding assemblage species – Black-legged kittiwake	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	x _c	x _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _e	x _c	✓ _f	✓ _{b,e}	✓ _f
Breeding assemblage species – Northern fulmar	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	x _c	x _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _e	x _c	✓ _f	✓ _{b,e}	✓ _f
Breeding assemblage species – Razorbill	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	✓ _b	x _c	x _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _e	x _c	✓ _f	✓ _{b,e}	✓ _f

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Breeding Arctic tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.64 to 4.6.68,, 5.4.44 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (24km), and migratory Arctic tern is also screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migration.
- b.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season but site population could be present within the Dogger Bank Zone during the post-breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), therefore, there is a potential for disturbance and/or alteration to prey resource to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.
- c.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- d.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect to occur on breeding population.
- e.** Collisions with turbines could arise on population of Arctic skua, Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great skua, northern fulmar, and razorbill either within the breeding season or in the post-breeding season due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- f.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g.** Breeding European shag are screened out due to their very low numbers (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.89 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to numbers with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (15km), therefore breeding European shag from this SPA would not be expected to forage within the Zone (see paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- h.** Breeding Leach's petrel are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraph 4.6.90 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) as concluded in the final LSE in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D** and in paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- i.** Breeding red-throated diver are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to the significant distance from the Dogger Bank Zone to this SPA, and the very low numbers of red-throated diver recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see paragraphs 4.6.19 and 5.4.42 and Table 4-5 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), and concluded in paragraph 6.3.72 in **HRA Report Appendix A**.

Stage 1 Matrix A71: Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5) SPA:

Name of European site: Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5) SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 346km (Export Cable Corridor) and 363km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Avocet	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Breeding – Common tern	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Breeding – Little tern	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c
Breeding – Sandwich tern	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d
Passage - Redshank	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering - Avocet	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j
Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering – Dark-bellied brent goose	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j
Wintering – Golden plover	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering – Grey plover	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering – Hen harrier	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering - Knot	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering - Oystercatcher	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}

Name of European site: Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5) SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 346km (Export Cable Corridor) and 363km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering assemblage (as above wintering species and black-tailed godwit, curlew, dunlin, lapwing, redshank, shelduck, and wigeon)	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering assemblage (as above wintering species and little grebe)	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding avocet are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

b. Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

c. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

- d. Breeding sandwich tern are screened out due to very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) compared to their mean maximum foraging range (49km), and migratory sandwich tern is also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- e. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- f. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- g. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- h. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- i. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- j. Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A72: Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5) Ramsar:

Name of European site: Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5) Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 346km (Export Cable Corridor) and 363km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
1 - Saltmarsh habitat.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
2 - Assemblage of nationally rare and scarce plants and RDB invertebrate species.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
3 – Sequence of saltmarsh communities.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Breeding assemblage species - Common tern	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
5 - Breeding assemblage species - Little tern	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c
5 - Breeding assemblage species - Sandwich tern	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d

Name of European site: Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5) Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 346km (Export Cable Corridor) and 363km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, Eurasian curlew, ringed plover, ruff, sanderling, and whimbrel)	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (as Criterion 6 species below and including little egret)	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common shelduck, dunlin, European golden plover, and hen harrier).	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}

Name of European site: Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5) Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 346km (Export Cable Corridor) and 363km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including little grebe, pied avocet, and spotted redshank).	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj
6 - Passage - Common redshank	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}
6 - Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}
6 - Wintering – Dark-bellied brent goose	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj
6 - Wintering - Eurasian oystercatcher	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}
6 - Wintering – Grey plover	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}
6 - Wintering - Red knot	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Site and habitat and plant and invertebrate features are distant (346km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).

b. Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the

very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

c. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

d. Breeding sandwich tern are screened out due to very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) compared to their mean maximum foraging range (49km), and migratory sandwich tern is also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.

e. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.

f. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.

g. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).

h. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

i. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

j. Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A73: Fowlsheugh SPA:

Name of European site: Fowlsheugh SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 264km (Export Cable Corridor) and 332km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Black-legged kittiwake	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding – Common guillemot	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✓f	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d,f	✓e
Breeding assemblage species - Herring gull	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g
Breeding assemblage species – Northern fulmar	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✓f	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d,f	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Razorbill	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) either within breeding season (common guillemot, northern fulmar, and razorbill (export cable corridor only)) or post-breeding season (black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, northern fulmar, and razorbill) and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) therefore there is a potential for disturbance or alteration to prey resource-to occur.
- b.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).

- c. Black-legged kittiwake and razorbill are not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect to occur on breeding population.
- d. Collisions with turbines could arise on population of black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, northern fulmar, and razorbill either within the breeding season (common guillemot and northern fulmar) or in the post-breeding season (black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, northern fulmar, and razorbill) due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- e. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- f. Common guillemot and northern fulmar are within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during the breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) therefore there is a potential for barrier effect to occur.
- g. Breeding herring gull are screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the low densities and low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see paragraphs 4.6.53 and 4.6.54 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and confirmed for Dogger Bank Teesside A & B in Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (61km), see paragraph 4.6.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Migratory herring gull is also screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A74: Gibraltar Point SPA:

Name of European site: Gibraltar Point SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 178km (Export Cable Corridor) and 229km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Little tern	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Grey plover	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Knot	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering assemblage species - Oystercatcher	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A75: Gibraltar Point Ramsar:

Name of European site: Gibraltar Point Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 178km (Export Cable Corridor) and 229km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Noise and visual disturbance</i>			<i>Physical injury</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>					
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
1 - Dune and saltmarsh habitat.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
2 - Assemblage of 8 RDB and 4 vulnerable wetland invertebrate species.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding little tern)	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, dunlin, and Eurasian oystercatcher).	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e

Name of European site: Gibraltar Point Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 178km (Export Cable Corridor) and 229km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including red-throated diver).	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh
6 - Passage - Bar-tailed godwit	xc	xc	xc	xd	xd	xd	xe	✓f	xe	xe	✓f	xe	x _{c,d,e}	✓g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Passage – Grey plover	xc	xc	xc	xd	xd	xd	xe	✓f	xe	xe	✓f	xe	x _{c,d,e}	✓g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Passage – Sanderling	xc	xc	xc	xd	xd	xd	xe	✓f	xe	xe	✓f	xe	x _{c,d,e}	✓g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Passage – Red knot	xc	xc	xc	xd	xd	xd	xe	✓f	xe	xe	✓f	xe	x _{c,d,e}	✓g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering - Dark-bellied brent goose	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Site and habitat and plant and invertebrate features are distant (178km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).

b. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.

- d. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- e. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- f. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- g. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- h. Red-throated diver are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see paragraphs 4.6.19 and 5.4.42 and Table 4-5 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and this species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- i. This species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A76: Great Yarmouth North Denes SPA:

Name of European site: Great Yarmouth North Denes SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 235km (Export Cable Corridor) and 234km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Breeding – Little tern	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A77: Haisborough, Hammond and Winterton cSAC:

Name of European site: Haisborough, Hammond and Winterton cSAC												
Distance to NSIP: 200km (Export Cable Corridor) and 202km (offshore wind farm)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Noise and visual disturbance</i>			<i>Physical injury</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Reefs	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Site and habitat features are distant from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A78: Hamford Water SPA:

Name of European site: Hamford Water SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 320km (Export Cable Corridor) and 331km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Little tern	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Passage – Ringed plover	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering - Avocet	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
Wintering - Black-tailed godwit	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Dark-bellied brent goose	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
Wintering – Golden plover	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Grey plover	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Ringed plover	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Ruff	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Teal	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}

Name of European site: Hamford Water SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 320km (Export Cable Corridor) and 331km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Wintering assemblage (as above wintering species and dunlin, lapwing, redshank, shelduck, and wigeon)	x ^b	x ^b	x ^b	x ^c	x ^c	x ^c	x ^d	✓ ^e	x ^d	x ^d	✓ ^e	x ^d	x ^{b,c,d}	✓ ^f	x ^{b,c,d}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- c.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g.** Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A79: Hamford Water Ramsar:

Name of European site: Hamford Water Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 320km (Export Cable Corridor) and 331km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Passage – Common redshank	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
6 - Passage – Ringed plover	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
6 - Wintering - Black-tailed godwit	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
6 - Wintering – Dark-bellied brent goose	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f
6 - Passage – Grey plover	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
 - b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
 - c. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
 - d. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
 - e. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- This species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A80: Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA:

Name of European site: Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 663km (Export Cable Corridor) and 649km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Atlantic puffin	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding – Great skua	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding – Northern gannet	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding – Red-throated diver	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f
Breeding assemblage species – Black-legged kittiwake	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Common guillemot	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – European shag	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g
Breeding assemblage species – Northern fulmar	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season but site population could be present within the Dogger Bank Zone during the post-breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), therefore, there is a potential for disturbance and/or alteration to prey resource to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.
- b.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- c.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect to occur on breeding population.
- d.** Collisions with turbines could arise on population of Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great skua, northern fulmar, and northern gannet within the post-breeding season due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- e.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- f.** Breeding red-throated diver are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to the significant distance from the Dogger Bank Zone to this SPA, and the very low numbers of red-throated diver recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see paragraphs 4.6.19 and 5.4.42 and Table 4-5 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), and concluded in paragraph 6.3.72 in **HRA Report Appendix A**.
- g.** Breeding European shag are screened out due to their very low numbers (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.89 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to numbers with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (15km), therefore breeding European shag from this SPA would not be expected to forage within the Zone (see paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A81: Holburn Lake and Moss SPA:

Name of European site: Holburn Lake and Moss SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 126km (Export Cable Corridor) and 255km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Wintering – Greylag goose	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A82: Holburn Lake and Moss Ramsar:

Name of European site: Holburn Lake and Moss Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 126km (Export Cable Corridor) and 255km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
1 - Lowland raised mire habitat.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
3 - Winter roost for Greylag goose	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
4 - Inland roost for coastal wildfowl species including mallard, wigeon, and teal.	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d
4 - Several pairs of breeding shelduck, shoveler, and tufted duck.	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g
6 - Wintering – Greylag goose	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Site and habitat features are distant (126km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g. Significantly outside breeding species foraging area.
- h. Recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A83: Hornsea Mere SPA:

Name of European site: Hornsea Mere SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 84km (Export Cable Corridor) and 185km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>O</i>
Wintering – Gadwall	✗ ^a	✗ ^a	✗ ^a	✗ ^b	✗ ^b	✗ ^b	✗ ^c	✓ ^d	✗ ^c	✗ ^c	✓ ^d	✗ ^c	✗ ^{a,b,c}	✓ ^e	✗ ^{b,c,d}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- c. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- d. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- e. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A84: Hoy SPA:

Name of European site: Hoy SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 482km (Export Cable Corridor) and 521km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Great skua	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding – Peregrine falcon	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f
Breeding – Red-throated diver	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g
Breeding assemblage species – Arctic skua	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Atlantic puffin	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Black-legged kittiwake	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Common guillemot	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e

Name of European site: Hoy SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 482km (Export Cable Corridor) and 521km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Breeding assemblage species – Great black-backed gull	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Northern fulmar	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season but site population could be present within the Dogger Bank Zone during the post-breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), therefore, there is a potential for disturbance and/or alteration to prey resource to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.
- b.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- c.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect to occur on breeding population.
- d.** Collisions with turbines could arise on population of Arctic skua, Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great skua, great black-backed gull, and northern fulmar within the post-breeding season due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- e.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- f.** Breeding peregrine falcon are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance (482km) from the Dogger Bank Zone, and not recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- g.** Breeding red-throated diver are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to the significant distance from the Dogger Bank Zone to this SPA, and the very low numbers of red-throated diver recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see paragraphs 4.6.19 and 5.4.42 and Table 4-5 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), and concluded in paragraph 6.3.72 in **HRA Report Appendix A**.

Stage 1 Matrix A85: Humber Estuary SAC:

Name of European site: Humber Estuary SAC															
Distance to NSIP: 96km (Export Cable Corridor) and 194km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Estuaries	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Coastal lagoons	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
<i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>)	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Embryonic shifting dunes	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes')	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa

Name of European site: Humber Estuary SAC															
Distance to NSIP: 96km (Export Cable Corridor) and 194km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes')	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Sea lamprey	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
River lamprey	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c
Grey seal	✓d	✓d	✓d	✓d	✓d	✓d	✓d	✓d	✓d	✓d	✓d	✓d	✓d	✓d	✓d

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Site and habitat features are distant from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Sea lamprey screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.48 and 6.3.49, and 6.3.56 to 6.3.69 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraphs 3.2.17 to 3.2.30 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- River lamprey screened out as they are confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraphs 5.4.30, 6.3.65, and 6.3.67 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- Grey seal could not be screened out due to potential effects described in paragraphs 3.2.31 to 3.2.54 and Table 3.3 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.

Stage 1 Matrix A86: Humber Estuary Ramsar:

Name of European site: Humber Estuary Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 96km (Export Cable Corridor) and 192km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
1 - Dune systems and humid dune slacks, estuarine waters, intertidal mud and sand flats, saltmarshes, and coastal brackish/saline lagoons habitats.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
3 - Grey seal colony.	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	
3 - Breeding natterjack toad.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
8 - River lamprey	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	
8 - Sea lamprey	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below).	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗f	✓g	✗f	✗f	✓g	✗f	✗ d,e,f	✓h	✗ d,e,f

Name of European site: Humber Estuary Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 96km (Export Cable Corridor) and 192km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below).	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
6 - Passage – Black-tailed godwit	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
6 - Passage – Common redshank	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
6 - Passage – Dunlin	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
6 - Passage – Golden plover	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
6 - Passage – Red knot	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
6 - Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
6 - Wintering - Black-tailed godwit	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
6 - Wintering – Common redshank	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
6 - Wintering – Common shelduck	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
6 - Wintering – Dunlin	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}

Name of European site: Humber Estuary Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 96km (Export Cable Corridor) and 192km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
6 - Wintering – Golden plover	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗f	✓g	✗f	✗f	✓g	✗f	✗ d,e,f	✓h	✗ d,e,f
6 - Wintering – Red knot	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗f	✓g	✗f	✗f	✓g	✗f	✗ d,e,f	✓h	✗ d,e,f

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Site and habitats and natterjack toad features are distant (96km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b. Grey seal could not be screened out due to potential effects described in paragraphs 3.2.31 to 3.2.41 and Table 3.3 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- c. Sea lamprey screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.48 and 6.3.49, and 6.3.56 to 6.3.69 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraphs 3.2.17 to 3.2.30 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and river lamprey screened out as they are confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraphs 5.4.30, 6.3.65, and 6.3.67 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- d. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- e. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- f. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- g. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- h. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A87: Humber Flats, Marshes and Coast SPA:

Name of European site: Humber Flats, Marshes and Coast SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 96km (Export Cable Corridor) and 192km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Little tern	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Marsh harrier	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
Passage – Redshank	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Passage – Sanderling	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Bittern	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Dunlin	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Golden plover	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Hen harrier	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Knot	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Redshank	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Shelduck	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e

Name of European site: Humber Flats, Marshes and Coast SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 96km (Export Cable Corridor) and 192km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and black-tailed godwit, curlew, goldeneye, grey plover, lapwing, mallard, oystercatcher, pochard, ringed plover, sanderling, teal, whimbrel, and wigeon)	×c	×c	×c	×d	×d	×d	×e	✓f	×e	×e	✓f	×e	× c,d,e	✓g	× c,d,e
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and cormorant, and dark-bellied brent goose)	×h	×h	×h	×h	×h	×h	×h	×h	×h	×h	×h	×h	×h	×h	×h

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

- b.** Breeding marsh harrier are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and no recorded sightings have been made within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- d.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- e.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- f.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- g.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- h.** Recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone in low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A88: Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge cSAC:

Name of European site: Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge cSAC												
Distance to NSIP: 149km (Export Cable Corridor) and 185km (offshore wind farm)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Noise and visual disturbance</i>			<i>Physical injury</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Reefs	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Site and habitat features are distant from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A89: Inner Moray Firth SPA:

Name of European site: Inner Moray Firth SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 376km (Export Cable Corridor) and 464km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Common tern	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Osprey	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Greylag goose	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h
Wintering – Red-breasted merganser	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Redshank	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Scaup	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and curlew, goldeneye, goosander, oystercatcher, teal, and wigeon)	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e

Name of European site: Inner Moray Firth SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 376km (Export Cable Corridor) and 464km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and cormorant)	×h	×h	×h	×h	×h	×h	×h	×h	×h	×h	×h	×h	×h	×h	×h

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- b. Breeding osprey are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and only one sighting has been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- d. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- e. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- f. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- g. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- h. Recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A90: Inner Moray Firth Ramsar:

Name of European site: Inner Moray Firth Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 376km (Export Cable Corridor) and 464km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
1 - Intertidal flats with eelgrass beds, saltmarsh, and a sand and shingle spit habitats.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - Eurasian oystercatcher and Eurasian wigeon)	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d

Name of European site: Inner Moray Firth Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 376km (Export Cable Corridor) and 464km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common goldeneye, Eurasian teal, greater scaup, and Slavonian grebe).	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including long-tailed duck).	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg
6 - Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d
6 - Wintering – Common redshank	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d
6 - Wintering – Greylag goose	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg
6 - Wintering – Red-breasted merganser	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Site and habitat features are distant (376km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g. Recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A91: Isle of May SAC:

Name of European site: Isle of May SAC												
Distance to NSIP: 199km (Export Cable Corridor) and 311km (offshore wind farm)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Noise and visual disturbance</i>			<i>Physical injury</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Reefs	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Grey seal	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Site and habitat features are distant from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Grey seal could not be screened out due to potential effects described in paragraphs 3.2.31 to 3.2.41 and Table 3.3 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.

Stage 1 Matrix A92: Lee Valley SPA:

Name of European site: Lee Valley SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 318km (Export Cable Corridor) and 370km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering - Bittern	✗ _a	✗ _a	✗ _a	✗ _b	✗ _b	✗ _b	✗ _c	✓ _d	✗ _c	✗ _c	✓ _d	✗ _c	✗ _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	✗ _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Gadwall	✗ _a	✗ _a	✗ _a	✗ _b	✗ _b	✗ _b	✗ _c	✓ _d	✗ _c	✗ _c	✓ _d	✗ _c	✗ _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	✗ _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Shoveler	✗ _a	✗ _a	✗ _a	✗ _b	✗ _b	✗ _b	✗ _c	✓ _d	✗ _c	✗ _c	✓ _d	✗ _c	✗ _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	✗ _{b,c,d}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- c. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- d. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- e. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A93: Lee Valley Ramsar:

Name of European site: Lee Valley Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 318km (Export Cable Corridor) and 370km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
2 - Nationally scarce plant species and a rare invertebrate species.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Wintering – Northern shoveler	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d
6 - Wintering – Gadwall	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Site and habitat features are distant from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A94: Leighton Moss SPA:

Name of European site: Leighton Moss SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 123km (Export Cable Corridor) and 320km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding - Bittern	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Breeding – Marsh harrier	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Wintering - Bittern	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Breeding bittern are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and no recorded sightings have been made within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Breeding marsh harrier are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and no recorded sightings have been made within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A95: Leighton Moss Ramsar:

Name of European site: Leighton Moss Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 123km (Export Cable Corridor) and 320km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
1 – Reedbed habitat.	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
3 – Breeding Eurasian marsh harrier	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb
3 – Breeding great bittern	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc
3 – Breeding bearded tit.	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd
3 –Outside of the breeding season the site supports nationally important numbers of northern shoveler.	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	xe,f,g	✓i	xe,f,g
3 –Outside of the breeding season the site supports nationally important numbers of water rail.	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Site and habitat features are distant from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b.** Breeding marsh harrier are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and no recorded sightings have been made during the surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c.** Breeding bittern are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and no recorded sightings have been made during the surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- d.** Breeding bearded tit are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and no recorded sightings have been made during the surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- e.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- f.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- g.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- h.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- i.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- j.** Not recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A96: Lindisfarne SPA:

Name of European site: Lindisfarne SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 121km (Export Cable Corridor) and 244km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Little tern	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Passage – Ringed plover	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Golden plover	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Grey plover	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Greylag goose	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
Wintering – Knot	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Light-bellied brent goose	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Whooper swan	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
Wintering – Wigeon	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}

Name of European site: Lindisfarne SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 121km (Export Cable Corridor) and 244km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and common scoter, dunlin, lapwing, redshank, ringed plover, and shelduck)	x ^b	x ^b	x ^b	x ^c	x ^c	x ^c	x ^d	✓ ^e	x ^d	x ^d	✓ ^e	x ^d	x ^{b,c,d}	✓ ^f	x ^{b,c,d}
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and eider and pink-footed goose)	x ^g	x ^g	x ^g	x ^g	x ^g	x ^g	x ^g	x ^g	x ^g	x ^g	x ^g	x ^g	x ^g	x ^g	x ^g

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.

c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.

d. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).

- e. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g. Recorded in very low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. specific swan and brent goose species and sub-species identification was not made) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**)

Stage 1 Matrix A97: Lindisfarne Ramsar:

Name of European site: Lindisfarne Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 121km (Export Cable Corridor) and 244km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
1 - Intertidal flats, saltmarsh, and sand dune habitats.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, common scoter, Eurasian curlew, European golden plover, grey plover, and ruff)	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d

Name of European site: Lindisfarne Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 121km (Export Cable Corridor) and 244km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common shelduck, dunlin, red knot, and Slavonian grebe).	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	xb,c,d	✓f	xb,c,d
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common eider).	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg
6 - Passage – Common redshank	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	xb,c,d	✓f	xb,c,d
6 - Passage – Eurasian wigeon	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	xb,c,d	✓f	xb,c,d
6 - Passage – Light-bellied brent goose	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	xb,c,d	✓f	xb,c,d
6 - Passage – Ringed plover	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	xb,c,d	✓f	xb,c,d
6 - Passage – Pink-footed goose	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg

European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Wintering – Greylag goose	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Site and habitat features are distant from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g. Recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A98: Loch of Strathbeg SPA:

Name of European site: Loch of Strathbeg SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 337km (Export Cable Corridor) and 371km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Sandwich tern	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Wintering – Barnacle goose	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Wintering – Greylag goose	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Wintering – Pink-footed goose	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Wintering – Whooper swan	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Wintering assemblage species - Teal	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding sandwich tern are screened out due to very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) compared to their mean maximum foraging range (49km), and migratory sandwich tern is also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone.

There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.

b. Recorded in very low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. specific swan species identification was not made) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.

- d. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- e. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- f. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- g. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A99: Loch of Strathbeg Ramsar:

Name of European site: Loch of Strathbeg Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 337km (Export Cable Corridor) and 371km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
1 - Loch and dune habitats.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding little tern)	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank and ruff)	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including barnacle goose and smew).	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h

Name of European site: Loch of Strathbeg Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 337km (Export Cable Corridor) and 371km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Passage – Pink-footed goose	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh
6 - Wintering – Greylag goose	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh
6 - Wintering – Whooper swan	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Site and habitat features are distant from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- d. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- e. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- f. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- g. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- h. Recorded in very low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. specific swan species identification was not made) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A100: Lower Derwent Valley SPA:

Name of European site: Lower Derwent Valley SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 72km (Export Cable Corridor) and 230km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Corncrake	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Breeding – Ruff	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Breeding – Spotted crane	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c
Wintering – Bewick's swan	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d
Wintering – Bittern	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering – Golden plover	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering – Ruff	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering – Teal	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering assemblage species - as above wintering species and including lapwing, mallard, pochard, shoveler, and wigeon.	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Breeding corncrake are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and no recorded sightings have been made during the surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b.** Breeding ruff are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance (72km) from the Dogger Bank Zone to this SPA.
- c.** Breeding spotted crane are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and no recorded sightings have been made during the surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- d.** Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- e.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- f.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- g.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- h.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- i.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A101: Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar:

Name of European site: Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 72km (Export Cable Corridor) and 230km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
1 – This site represents an important example of traditionally managed species-rich alluvial flood meadow habitat.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a		
2 - The site supports a rich assemblage of wetland invertebrates including 15 British Red Data Book invertebrate species.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a		
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
4 - Nationally important numbers of passage birds including ruff and whimbrel.	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d

Name of European site: Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 72km (Export Cable Corridor) and 230km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding species - Black-necked grebe, common quail, garganey, great bittern, and spotted crane)	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding species - Black-headed gull)	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including European golden plover, gadwall, mallard, northern pintail, northern shoveler, and ruff)	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d

Name of European site: Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 72km (Export Cable Corridor) and 230km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including water rail and whooper swan)	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i
6 - Wintering - Eurasian teal	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Wintering - Eurasian wigeon	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Site and habitat features are distant from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- Breeding assemblage species are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone to the site, and no recorded sightings have been made of black-necked grebe, bittern, garganey, quail or spotted crane within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Breeding black-headed gull are screened out due to the low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraph 6.4.12 and Table 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank

Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (26km). Migratory black-headed gull is also screened out (see paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone.

i. Not recorded or recorded in low numbers with uncertainty (i.e. not identified to specific species for swans) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A102: Marazion Marsh SPA:

Name of European site: Marazion Marsh SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 582km (Export Cable Corridor) and 739km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Passage – Aquatic warbler	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Wintering – Bittern	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Passage aquatic warbler are screened out as none were recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A103: Martin Mere SPA:

Name of European site: Martin Mere SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 162km (Export Cable Corridor) and 349km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering – Bewick's swan	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Wintering – Pink-footed goose	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Wintering – Pintail	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Whooper swan	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Wintering assemblage species - as above wintering species and including lapwing, mallard, pochard, shoveler, and wigeon	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Recorded in very low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. specific swan species identification was not made) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.

- d. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A104: Martin Mere Ramsar:

Name of European site: Martin Mere Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 162km (Export Cable Corridor) and 349km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including Eurasian teal)	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common pochard, common shelduck, and ruff)	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}

Name of European site: Martin Mere Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 162km (Export Cable Corridor) and 349km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including spotted redshank)	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf
6 - Passage - Pink-footed goose	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf
6 - Wintering - Eurasian wigeon	xa	xa	xa	xb	xb	xb	xc	✓d	xc	xc	✓d	xc	x _{a,b,c}	✓e	x _{a,b,c}
6 - Wintering - Northern pintail	xa	xa	xa	xb	xb	xb	xc	✓d	xc	xc	✓d	xc	x _{a,b,c}	✓e	x _{a,b,c}
6 - Wintering - Tundra swan	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf
6 - Wintering - Whooper swan	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

f. Not recorded or recorded in very low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. species level identification not made) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A105: Marwick Head SPA:

Name of European site: Marwick Head SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 519km (Export Cable Corridor) and 553km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Breeding – Common guillemot	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Black-legged kittiwake	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season but site population could be present within the Dogger Bank Zone during the post-breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), therefore, there is a potential for disturbance and/or alteration to prey resource to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.
- b.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- c.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect to occur on breeding population.
- d.** Collisions with turbines could arise on population of black-legged kittiwake and common guillemot within the post-breeding season only (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- e.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A106: Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA:

Name of European site: Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 363km (Export Cable Corridor) and 391km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Avocet	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Breeding – Little tern	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Passage – Ringed plover	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering - Avocet	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h
Wintering - Black-tailed godwit	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering – Dark-bellied brent goose	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h
Wintering – Dunlin	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering – Grey plover	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering – Pintail	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering – Redshank	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering – Ringed plover	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering – Shelduck	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}

Name of European site: Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 363km (Export Cable Corridor) and 391km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and curlew, great-crested grebe, lapwing, oystercatcher, teal, whimbrel, and wigeon)	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and cormorant)	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and little grebe)	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Breeding avocet are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and no recorded sightings have been made within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum

- foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
 - d. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
 - e. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
 - f. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
 - g. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
 - h. Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
 - i. Recorded in low numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A107: Medway Estuary and Marshes Ramsar:

Name of European site: Medway Estuary and Marshes Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 363km (Export Cable Corridor) and 391km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
2 - Assemblage of nationally scarce plants and at least 12 RDB wetland invertebrate species.	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding species - Black-headed gull)	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding species - Common tern)	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding species - Little tern)	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd

Name of European site: Medway Estuary and Marshes Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 363km (Export Cable Corridor) and 391km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding species - Mediterranean gull)	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding species - Sandwich tern)	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, Eurasian curlew, ruddy turnstone, and whimbrel)	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i

Name of European site: Medway Estuary and Marshes Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 363km (Export Cable Corridor) and 391km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including great cormorant, little egret, and pied avocet)	x _l	x _l	x _l	x _l	x _l	x _l	x _l	x _l	x _l	x _l	x _l	x _l	x _l	x _l	x _l
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including Eurasian oystercatcher, European golden plover, and northern shoveler).	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _i	✓ _j	x _i	x _i	✓ _j	x _i	x _{g,h,i}	✓ _k	x _{g,h,i}
6 - Passage – Black-tailed godwit	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _i	✓ _j	x _i	x _i	✓ _j	x _i	x _{g,h,i}	✓ _k	x _{g,h,i}
6 - Passage – Common redshank	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _i	✓ _j	x _i	x _i	✓ _j	x _i	x _{g,h,i}	✓ _k	x _{g,h,i}
6 - Passage – Grey plover	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _i	✓ _j	x _i	x _i	✓ _j	x _i	x _{g,h,i}	✓ _k	x _{g,h,i}
6 - Passage – Ringed plover	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _i	✓ _j	x _i	x _i	✓ _j	x _i	x _{g,h,i}	✓ _k	x _{g,h,i}

Name of European site: Medway Estuary and Marshes Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 363km (Export Cable Corridor) and 391km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Wintering – Common shelduck	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	x _{g,h,i}	✓k	x _{g,h,i}
6 - Wintering – Dark-bellied brent goose	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl
6 - Wintering – Dunlin	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	x _{g,h,i}	✓k	x _{g,h,i}
6 - Wintering – Northern pintail	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	x _{g,h,i}	✓k	x _{g,h,i}
6 - Wintering - Red knot	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	x _{g,h,i}	✓k	x _{g,h,i}
6 - Wintering – Ringed plover	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	x _{g,h,i}	✓k	x _{g,h,i}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Site and habitat features are distant from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b. Breeding black-headed gull are screened out due to the low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraph 6.4.12 and Table 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (26km). Migratory black-headed gull is also screened out (see paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone.
- c. Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- d. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

- e. Breeding Mediterranean gull are screened out as only one recorded sighting has been made each year during surveys within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) indicating that very low numbers forage within the study area.
- f. Breeding sandwich tern are screened out due to very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) compared to their mean maximum foraging range (49km), and migratory sandwich tern is also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- g. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- h. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- i. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- j. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- k. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- l. Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A108: Mersey Estuary SPA:

Name of European site: Mersey Estuary SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 179km (Export Cable Corridor) and 358km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Passage – Redshank	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c
Passage – Ringed plover	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f
Wintering - Dunlin	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c
Wintering - Golden plover	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c
Wintering – Pintail	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c
Wintering – Redshank	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c
Wintering – Shelduck	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c
Wintering – Teal	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c

Name of European site: Mersey Estuary SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 179km (Export Cable Corridor) and 358km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including black-tailed godwit, curlew, great-crested grebe, grey plover, lapwing, and wigeon)	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- c. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- d. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- e. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- f. Migratory routes for west coast populations of ringed plover do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A109: Mersey Estuary Ramsar:

Name of European site: Mersey Estuary Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 179km (Export Cable Corridor) and 358km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank and Eurasian curlew)	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including ringed plover and spotted redshank)	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f

Name of European site: Mersey Estuary Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 179km (Export Cable Corridor) and 358km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including Eurasian teal)	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
6 - Passage - Black-tailed godwit	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
6 - Passage - Common redshank	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
6 - Passage - Common shelduck	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
6 - Wintering - Dunlin	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
6 - Wintering - Eurasian wigeon	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
6 - Wintering - Northern pintail	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- c. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).

- d.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- e.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- f.** Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**). Migratory routes for west coast populations of ringed plover do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A110: Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore SPA:

Name of European site: Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 179km (Export Cable Corridor) and 358km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Common tern	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Wintering – Bar-tailed godwit	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d
Wintering – Knot	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d
Passage – Common tern	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg
Passage – Little gull	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including dunlin, grey plover, oystercatcher, redshank, and sanderling)	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓e	x b,c,d
Wintering assemblage (cormorant)	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Breeding common tern screened out... Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km).
- b.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- c.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g.** Passage common tern screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraphs 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- h.** Passage little gull are screened out as the numbers present were low and intermittent (see Tables 4-1 and 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and in respect of this SPA the west coast migratory route does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone, as noted in paragraph 3.2.43 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- i.** Recorded in low numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A111: Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore Ramsar:

Name of European site: Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 179km (Export Cable Corridor) and 358km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
4 - The site supports common tern (on passage)	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
4 - The site supports little gull (on passage)	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common redshank, dunlin, Eurasian oystercatcher, grey plover, and sanderling)	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e

Name of European site: Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 179km (Export Cable Corridor) and 358km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including great cormorant)	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h
6 - Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering - Red knot	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Migratory common tern is screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- Passage little gull are screened out as the numbers present were low and intermittent (see Tables 4-1 and 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and in respect of this Ramsar site the west coast migratory route does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone, as noted in paragraph 3.2.43 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

h. Recorded in low numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A112: Minsmere-Walkberswick SPA:

Name of European site: Minsmere-Walberswick SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 281km (Export Cable Corridor) and 282km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Avocet	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Bittern	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Little tern	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
Breeding – Marsh harrier	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Nightjar	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Woodlark	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Wintering - Avocet	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c
Wintering - Bittern	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗f	✓g	✗f	✗f	✓g	✗f	✗ d,e,f	✓h	✗ d,e,f
Wintering – Hen harrier	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗f	✓g	✗f	✗f	✓g	✗f	✗ d,e,f	✓h	✗ d,e,f

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Breeding avocet, bittern, marsh harrier, woodlark, and nightjar; no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone. All species with the exception of nightjar have not been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b.** Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

- c. Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- d. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- e. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- f. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- g. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- h. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A113: Minsmere to Walkberswick Ramsar:

Name of European site: Minsmere to Walberswick Ramsar												
Distance to NSIP: 281km (Export Cable Corridor) and 282km (offshore wind farm)												
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Noise and visual disturbance</i>			<i>Physical injury</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
1 - Marine, freshwater, and marshland habitats, including reedbed, grazing marsh and transitional brackish to fresh water habitats.	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
2 - Assemblage of 9 nationally scarce plants and at least 26 RDB wetland invertebrate species.	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa

Name of European site: Minsmere to Walberswick Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 281km (Export Cable Corridor) and 282km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
2 - Assemblage of breeding birds including bearded reedling, Eurasian marsh harrier, Eurasian teal, gadwall, great bittern, northern shoveler, and pied avocet.	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
2 - Assemblage of passage birds - Black-tailed godwit, common greenshank, Eurasian teal, great bittern, and ruff.	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
2 - Assemblage of passage birds - Spotted redshank.	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h
2 - Assemblage of wintering birds - Common redshank, gadwall, European golden plover, hen harrier, lesser black-backed gull, and northern shoveler.	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}

Name of European site: Minsmere to Walberswick Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 281km (Export Cable Corridor) and 282km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
2 - Assemblage of wintering birds - Greater white-fronted goose, pied avocet, and water rail.	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Site and habitat features are distant from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b. Breeding bearded reedling, black-headed gull, Eurasian marsh harrier, Eurasian teal, gadwall, great bittern, little tern, Mediterranean gull, northern shoveler, and pied avocet; no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and in the case of Mediterranean gull, due to very low usage of the Dogger Bank Zone (see Tables 4-6 and 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- d. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- e. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- f. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- g. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- h. Not recorded or recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A114: Montrose Basin SPA:

Name of European site: Montrose Basin SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 251km (Export Cable Corridor) and 335km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering – Greylag goose	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Wintering – Knot	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d
Wintering – Pink-footed goose	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Wintering – Redshank	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including dunlin, oystercatcher, shelduck, and wigeon)	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	x b,c,d	✓f	x b,c,d
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including eider)	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- b.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- c.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A115: Montrose Basin Ramsar:

Name of European site: Montrose Basin Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 251km (Export Cable Corridor) and 335km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
1 - Estuary and intertidal habitats.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank and ruff).	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including spotted redshank).	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g

Name of European site: Montrose Basin Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 251km (Export Cable Corridor) and 335km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common shelduck, Eurasian wigeon, and red knot).	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common eider).	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
6 - Passage – Common redshank	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Wintering – Greylag goose	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
6 - Wintering – Pink-footed goose	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Site and habitat features are distant from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).

b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.

- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g. Not recorded or recorded in very low numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A116: Moray and Nairn Coast SPA:

Name of European site: Moray and Nairn Coast SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 360km (Export Cable Corridor) and 427km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Osprey	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Wintering – Bar-tailed godwit	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Greylag goose	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
Wintering – Pink-footed goose	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
Wintering – Redshank	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including common scoter, dunlin, oystercatcher, red-breasted merganser, velvet scoter, and wigeon)	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}

Name of European site: Moray and Nairn Coast SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 360km (Export Cable Corridor) and 427km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including long-tailed duck)	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Breeding osprey are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and only one sighting has been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g. Recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A117: Moray and Nairn Coast Ramsar:

Name of European site: Moray and Nairn Coast Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 360km (Export Cable Corridor) and 427km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
1 - Intertidal flats, saltmarsh and floodplain alder woodland habitats.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
2 - Assemblage of 6 nationally scarce aquatic and coastal plants and 2 RDB invertebrate species.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding species - Osprey	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - Red-breasted merganser)	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e

Name of European site: Moray and Nairn Coast Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 360km (Export Cable Corridor) and 427km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>v</i>			<i>Noise and visual disturbance</i>			<i>Physical injury</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common scoter, greater scaup, and velvet scoter)	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Common redshank	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Greylag goose	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h
6 - Wintering – Pink-footed goose	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h
6 - Wintering – Long-tailed duck	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Site and habitat features are distant (360km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Breeding osprey are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and only one sighting has been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).

- f. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- g. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- h. Recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A118: Morecambe Bay SPA:

Name of European site: Morecambe Bay SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 120km (Export Cable Corridor) and 318km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Little tern	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Herring gull	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
Breeding – Lesser black-backed gull	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c
Breeding – Sandwich tern	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d
Passage - Ringed plover	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗e
Passage - Sanderling	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗h	✓i	✗h	✗h	✓i	✗h	✗f,g,h	✓j	✗f,g,h
Wintering – Bar-tailed godwit	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗h	✓i	✗h	✗h	✓i	✗h	✗f,g,h	✓j	✗f,g,h
Wintering – Curlew	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗h	✓i	✗h	✗h	✓i	✗h	✗f,g,h	✓j	✗f,g,h
Wintering – Dunlin	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗h	✓i	✗h	✗h	✓i	✗h	✗f,g,h	✓j	✗f,g,h
Wintering – Golden plover	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗h	✓i	✗h	✗h	✓i	✗h	✗f,g,h	✓j	✗f,g,h
Wintering – Grey plover	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗h	✓i	✗h	✗h	✓i	✗h	✗f,g,h	✓j	✗f,g,h
Wintering – Knot	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗h	✓i	✗h	✗h	✓i	✗h	✗f,g,h	✓j	✗f,g,h

Name of European site: Morecambe Bay SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 120km (Export Cable Corridor) and 318km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering – Oystercatcher	xf	xf	xf	xg	xg	xg	xh	✓i	xh	xh	✓i	xh	x _{f,g,h}	✓j	x _{f,g,h}
Wintering – Pink-footed goose	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk
Wintering – Pintail	xf	xf	xf	xg	xg	xg	xh	✓i	xh	xh	✓i	xh	x _{f,g,h}	✓j	x _{f,g,h}
Wintering – Redshank	xf	xf	xf	xg	xg	xg	xh	✓i	xh	xh	✓i	xh	x _{f,g,h}	✓j	x _{f,g,h}
Wintering – Shelduck	xf	xf	xf	xg	xg	xg	xh	✓i	xh	xh	✓i	xh	x _{f,g,h}	✓j	x _{f,g,h}
Wintering – Turnstone	xf	xf	xf	xg	xg	xg	xh	✓i	xh	xh	✓i	xh	x _{f,g,h}	✓j	x _{f,g,h}
Wintering assemblage (as above wintering species and including black-tailed godwit, goldeneye, great-crested grebe, lapwing, mallard, red-breasted merganser, sanderling, teal, whimbrel, and wigeon)	xf	xf	xf	xg	xg	xg	xh	✓i	xh	xh	✓i	xh	x _{f,g,h}	✓j	x _{f,g,h}

Name of European site: Morecambe Bay SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 120km (Export Cable Corridor) and 318km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Wintering assemblage (as above wintering species and including cormorant, eider, and ringed plover)	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k	✕k

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b. Breeding herring gull are screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the low densities and low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see paragraphs 4.6.53 and 4.6.54 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and confirmed for Dogger Bank Teesside A & B in Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (61km), see paragraph 4.6.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Migratory herring gull is also screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c. Breeding lesser black-backed gull screened out as the Dogger Bank Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range of this species (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and is likely that west coast populations would venture southwards on migration rather than directly eastwards (see LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- d. Breeding sandwich tern are screened out due to very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) compared to their mean maximum foraging range (49km), and migratory sandwich tern is also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- e. Migratory routes for west coast populations of ringed plover do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.

- h. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- h. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- i. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- j. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- k. Recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**). Migratory routes for west coast populations of ringed plover do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A119: Morecambe Bay Ramsar:

Name of European site: Morecambe Bay Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 120km (Export Cable Corridor) and 318km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
4 - Internationally important numbers of passage ringed plover	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a,	✗a	✗a
5 – Assemblage of international importance (breeding – as Criterion 6 species below and including black-headed gull)	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
5 – Assemblage of international importance (passage – as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, ruff, and whimbrel)	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
5 – Assemblage of international importance (passage – as Criterion 6 species below and including black-headed gull and spotted redshank)	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h

Name of European site: Morecambe Bay Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 120km (Export Cable Corridor) and 318km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 – Assemblage of international importance (wintering – as Criterion 6 species below and including black-tailed godwit and Eurasian teal)	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Breeding – Herring gull	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i
6 - Breeding – Lesser black-backed gull	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j
6 - Breeding – Sandwich tern	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k
6 - Passage - Common eider	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h
6 - Passage - Common redshank	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Passage - Common shelduck	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Passage - Eurasian curlew	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Passage - Eurasian oystercatcher	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Passage - Great cormorant	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h
6 - Passage - Grey plover	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Passage - Lesser black-backed gull	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j
6 - Passage - Northern pintail	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}

Name of European site: Morecambe Bay Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 120km (Export Cable Corridor) and 318km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Passage - Ringed plover	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
6 - Passage - Ruddy turnstone	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Passage - Sanderling	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Bar-tailed godwit	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Common goldeneye	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Dunlin	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Eurasian wigeon	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – European golden plover	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Great-crested grebe	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Northern lapwing	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Pink-footed goose	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h
6 - Wintering – Red knot	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Red-breasted merganser	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Migratory routes for west coast populations of ringed plover do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- b. Breeding black-headed gull are screened out due to the low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraph 6.4.12 and Table 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (26km). Migratory black-headed gull is also screened out (see paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone.
- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- d. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- e. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- f. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- g. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- h. Species migratory route does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**), and migratory black-headed gull is screened out (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone.
- i. Breeding herring gull are screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the low densities and low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see paragraphs 4.6.53 and 4.6.54 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and confirmed for Dogger Bank Teesside A & B in Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (61km), see paragraph 4.6.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Migratory herring gull is also screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- j. Breeding lesser black-backed gull screened out as the Dogger Bank Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range of this species (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and is likely that west coast populations would venture southwards on migration rather than directly eastwards (see LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- k. Breeding sandwich tern are screened out due to very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) compared to their mean maximum foraging range (49km), and migratory sandwich tern is also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.

Stage 1 Matrix A120: Mousa SPA:

Name of European site: Mousa SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 586km (Export Cable Corridor) and 577km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Arctic tern	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Breeding – European storm-petrel	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding Arctic tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.64 to 4.6.68,, 5.4.44 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (24km), and migratory Arctic tern is also screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migration.

b. Breeding European storm-petrel are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraph 4.6.90 and Tables 4-1 and 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (>65km) as concluded in the final LSE in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D** and in paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.

Stage 1 Matrix A121: Nene Washes SPA:

Name of European site: Nene Washes SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 229km (Export Cable Corridor) and 288km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Black-tailed godwit	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Ruff	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Spotted crane	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Wintering – Bewick's swan	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
Wintering – Pintail	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Ruff	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Shoveler	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and black-tailed godwit, gadwall, lapwing, pochard, teal, and wigeon)	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Breeding black-tailed godwit, ruff, and spotted crane are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone to the site, and no recorded sightings have been made of spotted crane within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b.** Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- c.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- d.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- e.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- f.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- g.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A122: Nene Washes Ramsar:

Name of European site: Nene Washes Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 229km (Export Cable Corridor) and 288km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
2 - Assemblage of several nationally scarce plants and 2 vulnerable and 2 rare RDB invertebrate species.	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
2 - Important assemblage of nationally rare breeding birds.	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb
2 - A wide range of raptors throughout the year.	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc
6 - Passage – Black-tailed godwit	xd	xd	xd	xe	xe	xe	xf	✓g	xf	xf	✓g	xf	x d,e,f	✓h	x d,e,f
6 - Wintering – Northern pintail	xd	xd	xd	xe	xe	xe	xf	✓g	xf	xf	✓g	xf	x d,e,f	✓h	x d,e,f
6 - Wintering – Tundra swan	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Site and plant and invertebrate features are distant (229km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b.** Breeding bird assemblage is screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance (>229km) from the Dogger Bank Zone to this Ramsar site.
- c.** Raptors would not utilise the offshore Dogger Bank Zone for hunting as it is not typical habitat and is a significant distance (>229km) from the site.
- d.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- e.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- f.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- g.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- h.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- i.** Recorded in low numbers and with uncertainty (i.e. species level identification not made) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A123: New Forest SPA:

Name of European site: New Forest SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 405km (Export Cable Corridor) and 503km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Dartford warbler	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Breeding – Honey buzzard	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Breeding– Nightjar	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c
Breeding– Woodlark	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d
Wintering – Hen harrier	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding Dartford warbler are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone to the SPA, and no recorded sightings have been made within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

b. Breeding honey buzzard are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone to the site, and no recorded sightings have been made within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

c. Breeding European nightjar are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone to the site, and no recorded sightings have been made within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

d. Breeding woodlark are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone to the site, and no recorded sightings have been made within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

e. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.

f. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.

- g.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- h.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- i.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A124: North Caithness Cliffs SPA:

Name of European site: North Caithness Cliffs SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 459km (Export Cable Corridor) and 497km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Common guillemot	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding – Peregrine falcon	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f
Breeding assemblage species – Atlantic puffin	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Black-legged kittiwake	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Northern fulmar	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Razorbill	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season but site population could be present within the Dogger Bank Zone during the post-breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), therefore, there is a potential for disturbance and/or alteration to prey resource to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.
- b.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- c.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect to occur on breeding population.
- d.** Collisions with turbines could arise on population of Atlantic puffin, razorbill, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, and northern fulmar within the post-breeding season due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- e.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- f.** Breeding peregrine falcon are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance (459km) from the Dogger Bank Zone, and not recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A125: North Norfolk Coast SAC:

Name of European site: North Norfolk Coast SAC												
Distance to NSIP: 195km (Export Cable Corridor) and 223km (offshore wind farm)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Coastal lagoons	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Perennial vegetation of stony banks	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (<i>Sarcocornetea fruticosi</i>)	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Embryonic shifting dunes	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes')	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes')	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Humid dune slacks	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Otter	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Petalwort	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Site and habitat, and plant, invertebrate, and otter features are distant from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of HRA Report Appendix B).

Stage 1 Matrix A126: North Norfolk Coast SPA:

Name of European site: North Norfolk Coast SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 195km (Export Cable Corridor) and 223km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Avocet	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Breeding – Bittern	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Breeding – Common tern	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb
Breeding – Little tern	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc
Breeding – Marsh harrier	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Breeding – Mediterranean gull	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd
Breeding – Redshank	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Breeding – Ringed plover	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Breeding – Roseate tern	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe
Breeding – Sandwich tern	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf
Passage – Ringed plover	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i
Wintering - Avocet	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl
Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i
Wintering – Bittern	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i

Name of European site: North Norfolk Coast SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 195km (Export Cable Corridor) and 223km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering – Dark-bellied brent goose	xI	xI	xI	xI	xI	xI	xI	xI	xI	xI	xI	xI	xI	xI	xI
Wintering – Golden plover	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i
Wintering – Hen harrier	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i
Wintering – Knot	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i
Wintering – Pink-footed goose	xI	xI	xI	xI	xI	xI	xI	xI	xI	xI	xI	xI	xI	xI	xI
Wintering – Pintail	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i
Wintering – Redshank	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i
Wintering – Ruff	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i
Wintering – Wigeon	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i

Name of European site: North Norfolk Coast SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 195km (Export Cable Corridor) and 223km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and common scoter, dunlin, gadwall, grey plover, lapwing, oystercatcher, ringed plover, sanderling, shelduck, shoveler, teal, and velvet scoter).	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and cormorant and white-fronted goose).	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding avocet, bittern, and marsh harrier are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and no recorded sightings have been made of any of these species within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

- b.** Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- c.** Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- d.** Breeding Mediterranean gull are screened out as only one recorded sighting has been made each year during surveys within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) indicating that very low numbers forage within the study area.
- e.** Breeding roseate tern are screened out as they have not been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone during any surveys (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), and due to the distance from the Dogger Bank Zone (87km) from the SPA in comparison to the foraging range (16km) of the breeding roseate tern.
- f.** Breeding sandwich tern are screened out due to very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) compared to their mean maximum foraging range (49km), and migratory sandwich tern is also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- g.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- h.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- i.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- j.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- k.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- l.** Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A127: North Norfolk Coast Ramsar:

Name of European site: North Norfolk Coast Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 195km (Export Cable Corridor) and 223km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
1 - Intertidal sand and mud, saltmarshes, shingle banks and sand dunes, brackish-water lagoons and extensive areas of freshwater grazing marsh and reed bed habitats.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
2 - Assemblage of RDB and nationally scarce plants, RDB lichen, and 38 RDB invertebrate species.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding species - as Criterion 6 species below and including black-headed gull)	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b

Name of European site: North Norfolk Coast Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 195km (Export Cable Corridor) and 223km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding species - as Criterion 6 species below and including Eurasian marsh harrier)	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding species - as Criterion 6 species below and including Mediterranean gull)	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding species - as Criterion 6 species below and including roseate tern)	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e

Name of European site: North Norfolk Coast Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 195km (Export Cable Corridor) and 223km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including black-tailed godwit, common greenshank, Eurasian curlew, gadwall, grey plover, ruddy turnstone, ruff, and whimbrel)	xf	xf	xf	xg	xg	xg	xh	✓i	xh	xh	✓i	xh	x f,g,h	✓j	x f,g,h
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including great cormorant and spotted redshank)	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk

Name of European site: North Norfolk Coast Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 195km (Export Cable Corridor) and 223km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common redshank, common scoter, common shelduck, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, European golden plover, great bittern, northern shoveler, red-breasted merganser, and velvet scoter).	xf	xf	xf	xg	xg	xg	xh	✓i	xh	xh	✓i	xh	x f,g,h	✓j	x f,g,h
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including greater white-fronted goose and water rail).	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk
6 - Breeding – Common tern	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl
6 - Breeding – Little tern	xm	xm	xm	xm	xm	xm	xm	xm	xm	xm	xm	xm	xm	xm	xm

Name of European site: North Norfolk Coast Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 195km (Export Cable Corridor) and 223km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Breeding – Sandwich tern	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n
6 - Passage - Bar-tailed godwit	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _h	✓ _i	x _h	x _h	✓ _i	x _h	x _{f,g,h}	✓ _j	x _{f,g,h}
6 - Passage – Red knot	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _h	✓ _i	x _h	x _h	✓ _i	x _h	x _{f,g,h}	✓ _j	x _{f,g,h}
6 - Passage – Ringed plover	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _h	✓ _i	x _h	x _h	✓ _i	x _h	x _{f,g,h}	✓ _j	x _{f,g,h}
6 - Passage – Sanderling	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _h	✓ _i	x _h	x _h	✓ _i	x _h	x _{f,g,h}	✓ _j	x _{f,g,h}
6 - Wintering – Dark-bellied brent goose	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k
6 - Wintering – Eurasian wigeon	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _h	✓ _i	x _h	x _h	✓ _i	x _h	x _{f,g,h}	✓ _j	x _{f,g,h}
6 - Wintering – Northern pintail	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _h	✓ _i	x _h	x _h	✓ _i	x _h	x _{f,g,h}	✓ _j	x _{f,g,h}
6 - Wintering – Pink-footed goose	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Site and habitat and plant and invertebrate features are distant (195km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).

b. Breeding black-headed gull are screened out due to the low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraph 6.4.12 and Table 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (26km). Migratory black-headed gull is also screened out (see paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone.

- c. Breeding marsh harrier are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and no recorded sightings have been made within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- d. Breeding Mediterranean gull are screened out as only one recorded sighting has been made each year during surveys within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) indicating that very low numbers forage within the study area.
- e. Breeding roseate tern are screened out as they have not been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone during any surveys (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), and due to the distance from the Dogger Bank Zone (87km) from the SPA in comparison to the foraging range (16km) of the breeding roseate tern.
- f. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- g. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- h. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- i. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- j. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- k. Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- l. Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- m. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- n. Breeding sandwich tern are screened out due to very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) compared to their mean maximum foraging range (49km), and migratory sandwich tern is also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.

Stage 1 Matrix A128: North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef cSAC:

Name of European site: North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef SAC												
Distance to NSIP: 125km (Export Cable Corridor) and 125km (offshore wind farm)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Noise and visual disturbance</i>			<i>Physical injury</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Reefs	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Site and habitat features are distant from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A129: Northumbria Coast SPA:

Name of European site: Northumbria Coast SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 20km (Export Cable Corridor) and 208km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Little tern	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✓c	✓c	✓c
Wintering – Purple sandpiper	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d
Wintering – Turnstone	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗g	✓h	✗g	✗g	✓h	✗g	✗ e,f,g	✓i	✗ e,f,g

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Whilst no direct habitat loss would occur (see paragraphs 5.4.6 and 6.3.4 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and paragraph 3.2.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) indirect disturbance to supporting habitats could arise (see paragraphs 5.4.15 and 6.3.14 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and paragraph 3.2.11 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) which could therefore result in a potential for LSE on foraging little terns during the breeding season.
- b.** Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c.** Potential LSE could arise in-combination with other projects and plans if they result in alteration to supporting habitats for foraging little tern in the breeding season during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.
- d.** Recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- e.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- f.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- g.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- h.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

i. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A130: Northumbria Coast Ramsar:

Name of European site: Northumbria Coast Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 20km (Export Cable Corridor) and 208km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Breeding – Little tern	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✓c	✓c	✓c
6 - Wintering – Purple sandpiper	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d
6 - Wintering – Ruddy turnstone	✗e	✗e	✗e	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗g	✓h	✗g	✗g	✓h	✗g	✗ e,f,g	✓i	✗ e,f,g

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Whilst no direct habitat loss would occur (see paragraphs 5.4.6 and 6.3.4 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and paragraph 3.2.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) indirect disturbance to supporting habitats could arise (see paragraphs 5.4.15 and 6.3.14 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and paragraph 3.2.11 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) which could therefore result in a potential for LSE on foraging little terns during the breeding season.
- b.** Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c.** Potential LSE could arise in-combination with other projects and plans if they result in alteration to supporting habitats for foraging little tern in the breeding season during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.
- d.** Recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- e.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- f.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- g.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- h.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

i. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A131: Noss SPA:

Name of European site: Noss SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 597km (Export Cable Corridor) and 586km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Common guillemot	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding – Great skua	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding – Northern gannet	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Atlantic puffin	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Black-legged kittiwake	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Northern fulmar	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season but site population could be present within the Dogger Bank Zone during the post-breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), therefore, there is a potential for disturbance and/or alteration to prey resource to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.

b. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).

- c. Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect to occur on breeding population.
- d. Collisions with turbines could arise on population of Atlantic puffin, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, great skua, northern fulmar, and northern gannet within the post-breeding season due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- e. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A132: Orkney Mainland Moors SPA:

Name of European site: Orkney Mainland Moors SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 500km (Export Cable Corridor) and 530km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Hen harrier	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Breeding – Red-throated diver	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Breeding – Short-eared owl	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Wintering – Hen harrier	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Breeding hen harrier are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance (500m) from the Dogger Bank Zone to the site, and no recorded sightings have been made within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Breeding red-throated diver are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to the significant distance from the Dogger Bank Zone to this SPA, and the very low numbers of red-throated diver recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see paragraphs 4.6.19 and 5.4.42 and Table 4-5 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), and concluded in paragraph 6.3.72 in **HRA Report Appendix A**.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A133: Otterswick and Graveland SPA:

Name of European site: Otterswick and Graveland SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 644km (Export Cable Corridor) and 632km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Breeding – Red-throated diver	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding red-throated diver are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to the significant distance from the Dogger Bank Zone to this SPA, and the very low numbers of red-throated diver recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see paragraphs 4.6.19 and 5.4.42 and Table 4-5 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), and concluded in paragraph 6.3.72 in **HRA Report Appendix A**.

Stage 1 Matrix A134: Ouse Washes SPA:

Name of European site: Ouse Washes SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 238km (Export Cable Corridor) and 284km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Black-tailed godwit	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Gadwall	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Ruff	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Shoveler	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Spotted crane	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Wintering – Bewick's swan	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
Wintering - Black-tailed godwit	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Gadwall	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Hen harrier	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Pintail	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Pochard	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Ruff	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Shoveler	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e

Name of European site: Ouse Washes SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 238km (Export Cable Corridor) and 284km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering – Whooper swan	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Wintering – Wigeon	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and coot, lapwing, mallard, teal, and tufted duck)	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and cormorant)	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Breeding black-tailed godwit, gadwall, ruff, shoveler and spotted crane are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone to the site, and no recorded sightings of black-tailed godwit, gadwall, shoveler, and spotted crane have been made within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b.** Not recorded or recorded in very low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. specific swan species identification was not made) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- c.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.

- d. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- e. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- f. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- g. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A135: Ouse Washes Ramsar:

Name of European site: Ouse Washes Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 238km (Export Cable Corridor) and 284km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
1 - Washland habitats.	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
2 - Assemblage of several nationally scarce plants and 2 RDB invertebrate species.	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
2 - Assemblage of nationally rare breeding waterfowl.	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including bean goose, Eurasian coot, hen harrier, ruff, and tufted duck)	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}

Name of European site: Ouse Washes Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 238km (Export Cable Corridor) and 284km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including great cormorant)	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h
6 - Wintering – Black-tailed godwit	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Common pochard	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Eurasian teal	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Eurasian wigeon	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Gadwall	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Mute swan	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h
6 - Wintering – Northern pintail	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Northern shoveler	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Tundra swan	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h
6 - Wintering – Whooper swan	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Site and habitats, and plant and invertebrate features are distant (238km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b.** Breeding bird species are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance (238km) from the Dogger Bank Zone to the Ramsar site.
- c.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- d.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- e.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- f.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- g.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- h.** Not recorded or recorded in very low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. species level identification not made for swans) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A136: Outer Thames Estuary SPA:

Name of European site: Outer Thames Estuary SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 248km (Export Cable Corridor) and 244km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Wintering – Red-throated diver	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Red-throated diver are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see paragraphs 4.6.19 and 5.4.42 and Table 4-5 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and this species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A137: Pagham Harbour SPA:

Name of European site: Pagham Harbour SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 424km (Export Cable Corridor) and 494km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Little tern	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Wintering – Pintail	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d
Wintering – Ruff	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- c.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A138: Pagham Harbour Ramsar:

Name of European site: Pagham Harbour Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 424km (Export Cable Corridor) and 494km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
6 - Wintering – Black-tailed godwit	✗ ^a	✗ ^a	✗ ^a	✗ ^b	✗ ^b	✗ ^b	✗ ^c	✓ ^d	✗ ^c	✗ ^c	✓ ^d	✗ ^c	✗ ^{a,b,c}	✓ ^e	✗ ^{a,b,c}
6 - Wintering – Dark-bellied brent goose	✗ ^f	✗ ^f	✗ ^f	✗ ^f	✗ ^f	✗ ^f	✗ ^f	✗ ^f	✗ ^f	✗ ^f	✗ ^f	✗ ^f	✗ ^f	✗ ^f	✗ ^f

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- b.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- c.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- d.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- e.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- f.** This species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A139: Papa Stour SPA:

Name of European site: Papa Stour SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 628km (Export Cable Corridor) and 622km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Breeding – Arctic tern	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Ringed plover	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding Arctic tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.64 to 4.6.68,, 5.4.44 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (24km), and migratory Arctic tern is also screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migration.

b. Breeding ringed plover are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance (622km) from the Dogger Bank Zone to the SPA.

Stage 1 Matrix A140: Papa Westray (North Hill and Holm) SPA:

Name of European site: Papa Westray (North Hill and Holm) SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 539km (Export Cable Corridor) and 559km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Arctic skua	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding – Arctic tern	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season but site population could be present within the Dogger Bank Zone during the post-breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), therefore, there is a potential for disturbance and/or alteration to prey resource to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.
- b.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- c.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect on breeding population to occur.
- d.** Collisions with turbines could arise on population of Arctic skua within the post-breeding season due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- e.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- f.** Breeding Arctic tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.64 to 4.6.68, 5.4.44 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (24km), and migratory Arctic tern is also screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migration.

Stage 1 Matrix A141: Pentland Firth Islands SPA:

Name of European site: Pentland Firth Islands SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 469km (Export Cable Corridor) and 502km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Breeding – Arctic tern	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding Arctic tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.64 to 4.6.68,, 5.4.44 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (24km), and migratory Arctic tern is also screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migration.

Stage 1 Matrix A142: Poole Harbour SPA:

Name of European site: Poole Harbour SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 435km (Export Cable Corridor) and 539km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Common tern	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Breeding – Mediterranean gull	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Passage – Aquatic warbler	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c
Passage – Little egret	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c
Wintering – Avocet	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c
Wintering – Black-tailed godwit	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering – Little egret	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c
Wintering – Shelduck	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}

Name of European site: Poole Harbour SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 435km (Export Cable Corridor) and 539km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including curlew, dunlin, goldeneye, lapwing, pochard, red-breasted merganser, redshank, shoveler)	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including cormorant and dark-bellied brent goose)	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

- b. Breeding Mediterranean gull are screened out as only one recorded sighting has been made each year during surveys within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) indicating that very low numbers forage within the study area.
- c. Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- d. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- e. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- f. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- g. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- h. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- i. Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A143: Poole Harbour Ramsar:

Name of European site: Poole Harbour Ramsar												
Distance to NSIP: 435km (Export Cable Corridor) and 539km (offshore wind farm)												
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
1 - Bar-built estuary and lagoon habitats.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
2 - Assemblage of nationally rare plants and algae and at least 3 RDB invertebrate species.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
2 - Habitats of community interest - Mediterranean and thermo Atlantic halophilous scrubs, calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> , and transitions from saltmarsh through to peatland mires.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a

Name of European site: Poole Harbour Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 435km (Export Cable Corridor) and 539km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding - Black-headed gull)	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding - Common tern)	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding - Mediterranean gull)	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage - Common greenshank)	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage - Great cormorant, little egret, and spotted redshank)	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j

Name of European site: Poole Harbour Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 435km (Export Cable Corridor) and 539km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering - as Criterion 6 species below and including dunlin, Eurasian curlew, northern pintail, and red-breasted merganser).	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering - as Criterion 6 species below and including black-necked grebe, dark-bellied brent goose and water rail).	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j
6 - Wintering – Black-tailed godwit	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
6 - Wintering – Pied avocet	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j
6 - Wintering – Common shelduck	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Site and habitats, and plant and invertebrate features are distant (435km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b.** Breeding black-headed gull are screened out due to the low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraph 6.4.12 and Table 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (26km). Migratory black-headed gull is also screened out (see paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone.
- c.** Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- d.** Breeding Mediterranean gull are screened out as only one recorded sighting has been made each year during surveys within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) indicating that very low numbers forage within the study area.
- e.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- f.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- g.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- h.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- i.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- j.** Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A144: Ramna Stacks and Gruney SPA:

Name of European site: Ramna Stacks and Gruney SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 660km (Export Cable Corridor) and 648km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Breeding – Leach's storm-petrel	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding Leach's petrel are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraph 4.6.90 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) as concluded in the final LSE in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D** and in paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.

Stage 1 Matrix A145: Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA:

Name of European site: Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 150km (Export Cable Corridor) and 340km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding - Common tern	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Breeding - Ruff	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c
Passage - Ringed plover	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d
Passage - Sanderling	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering - Bewick's swan	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j
Wintering - Black-tailed godwit	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering - Dunlin	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering - Golden plover	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering - Grey plover	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering - Knot	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}

Name of European site: Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 150km (Export Cable Corridor) and 340km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering - Oystercatcher	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering - Pink-footed goose	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj
Wintering - Pintail	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering - Redshank	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering - Sanderling	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering - Shelduck	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering - Teal	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering - Whooper swan	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk
Wintering - Wigeon	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}
Breeding seabird assemblage - as above breeding species and including black-headed gull	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk

Name of European site: Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 150km (Export Cable Corridor) and 340km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including common scoter, curlew, and lapwing)	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including cormorant)	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- Breeding lesser black-backed gull screened out as the Dogger Bank Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range of this species (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and is likely that west coast populations would venture southwards on migration rather than directly eastwards (see LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) in the direction of the Dogger Bank Zone.
- Breeding ruff are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance (>150km) from the Dogger Bank Zone to the SPA.
- Migratory routes for west coast populations of ringed plover do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) as they migrate in a southerly direction.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.

- f. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- g. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- h. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- i. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- j. Not recorded or recorded in low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. specific swan species identification was not made) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- k. Breeding black-headed gull are screened out due to the low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraph 6.4.12 and Table 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (26km). Migratory black-headed gull is also screened out (see paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone.

Stage 1 Matrix A146: Ribble and Alt Estuaries Ramsar:

Name of European site: Ribble and Alt Estuaries Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 150km (Export Cable Corridor) and 340km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
2 – The site supports up to 40% of GB population of natterjack toads.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, Eurasian curlew, and ruff)	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d

Name of European site: Ribble and Alt Estuaries Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 150km (Export Cable Corridor) and 340km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering - as Criterion 6 species below and including common scoter, European golden plover, and northern shoveler)	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering - as Criterion 6 species below and including black-headed gull, great cormorant, red-throated diver, and spotted redshank)	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
6 - Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h
6 - Passage - Black-tailed godwit	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Passage - Common redshank	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}

Name of European site: Ribble and Alt Estuaries Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 150km (Export Cable Corridor) and 340km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Passage - Dunlin	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Passage - Grey plover	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Passage - Lesser black-backed gull	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h
6 - Passage - Ringed plover	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i
6 - Passage - Red knot	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Passage - Sanderling	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Wintering - Common shelduck	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Wintering - Eurasian oystercatcher	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Wintering - Eurasian teal	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Wintering - Eurasian wigeon	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Wintering - Northern pintail	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}

Name of European site: Ribble and Alt Estuaries Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 150km (Export Cable Corridor) and 340km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Wintering - Pink-footed goose	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg
6 - Wintering - Tundra swan	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg
6 - Wintering - Whooper swan	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Natterjack toad and their supporting habitat features are distant (150km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g. Species migratory route does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**), and migratory black-headed gull is screened out (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. Red-throated diver are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see paragraphs 4.6.19 and 5.4.42 and Table 4-5 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and this species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- h. Breeding and wintering (migratory) lesser black-backed gull are screened out as the Dogger Bank Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range of this species (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and is likely that west coast populations would venture southwards on migration rather than directly eastwards (see LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) in the direction of the Dogger Bank Zone.
- i. Migratory routes for west coast populations of ringed plover do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) as they migrate in a southerly direction.

Stage 1 Matrix A147: River Derwent SAC:

Name of European site: River Derwent SAC												
Distance to NSIP: 48km (Export Cable Corridor) and 197km (offshore wind farm)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
River lamprey	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb
Sea lamprey	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc
Bullhead	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd
Otter	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Site and habitats, and otter features are distant (48km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- River lamprey screened out as they are confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraphs 5.4.30, 6.3.65, and 6.3.67 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- Sea lamprey screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.48 and 6.3.49, and 6.3.56 to 6.3.69 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraphs 3.2.17 to 3.2.30 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Bullhead screened out (see paragraph 5.4.30 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A148: River Oykel SAC:

Name of European site: River Oykel SAC												
Distance to NSIP: 419km (Export Cable Corridor) and 504km (offshore wind farm)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Noise and visual disturbance</i>			<i>Physical injury</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Freshwater pearl mussel	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Atlantic salmon	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Freshwater pearl mussel feature is distant (419km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with this feature either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b. Atlantic salmon screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.48 and 6.3.49, and 6.3.56 to 6.3.69 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraphs 3.2.17 to 3.2.30 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A149: River South Esk SAC:

Name of European site: River South Esk SAC												
Distance to NSIP: 250km (Export Cable Corridor) and 339km (offshore wind farm)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Noise and visual disturbance</i>			<i>Physical injury</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Freshwater pearl mussel	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Atlantic salmon	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Freshwater pearl mussel feature is distant (250km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with this feature either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Atlantic salmon screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.48 and 6.3.49, and 6.3.56 to 6.3.69 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraphs 3.2.17 to 3.2.30 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A150: River Spey SAC:

Name of European site: River Spey SAC												
Distance to NSIP: 313km (Export Cable Corridor) and 403km (offshore wind farm)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Freshwater pearl mussel	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Sea lamprey	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
Atlantic salmon	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c
Otter	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Freshwater pearl mussel and otter features are distant (313km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Sea lamprey screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.48 and 6.3.49, and 6.3.56 to 6.3.69 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraphs 3.2.17 to 3.2.30 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Atlantic salmon screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.48 and 6.3.49, and 6.3.56 to 6.3.69 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraphs 3.2.17 to 3.2.30 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A151: River Tay SAC:

Name of European site: River Tay SAC												
Distance to NSIP: 340km (Export Cable Corridor) and 348km (offshore wind farm)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i>	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Atlantic salmon	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Sea lamprey	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c
Brook lamprey	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d
River lamprey	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e
Otter	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Site and habitat and otter features are distant (340km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Atlantic salmon screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.48 and 6.3.49, and 6.3.56 to 6.3.69 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraphs 3.2.17 to 3.2.30 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Sea lamprey screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.48 and 6.3.49, and 6.3.56 to 6.3.69 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraphs 3.2.17 to 3.2.30 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Brook lamprey screened out as they are confined to freshwater habitats.
- River lamprey screened out as they are confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraphs 5.4.30, 6.3.65, and 6.3.67 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A152: River Teith SAC:

Name of European site: River Teith SAC												
Distance to NSIP: 249km (Export Cable Corridor) and 391km (offshore wind farm)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Noise and visual disturbance</i>			<i>Physical injury</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Sea lamprey	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Brook lamprey	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
River lamprey	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c
Atlantic salmon	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗d

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Sea lamprey screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.48 and 6.3.49, and 6.3.56 to 6.3.69 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraphs 3.2.17 to 3.2.30 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Brook lamprey screened out as they are confined to freshwater habitats.
- River lamprey screened out as they are confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraphs 5.4.30, 6.3.65, and 6.3.67 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- Atlantic salmon screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.48 and 6.3.49, and 6.3.56 to 6.3.69 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraphs 3.2.17 to 3.2.30 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A153: River Thurso SAC:

Name of European site: River Thurso SAC												
Distance to NSIP: 440km (Export Cable Corridor) and 498km (offshore wind farm)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Noise and visual disturbance</i>			<i>Physical injury</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Atlantic salmon	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Atlantic salmon screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.48 and 6.3.49, and 6.3.56 to 6.3.69 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraphs 3.2.17 to 3.2.30 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A154: River Tweed SAC:

Name of European site: River Tweed SAC												
Distance to NSIP: 107km (Export Cable Corridor) and 250km (offshore wind farm)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Water courses of plain to montane levels with <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Atlantic salmon	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb
Otter	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Sea lamprey	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc
Brook lamprey	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd
River lamprey	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Site and habitat and otter features are distant (107km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Atlantic salmon screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.48 and 6.3.49, and 6.3.56 to 6.3.69 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraphs 3.2.17 to 3.2.30 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Sea lamprey screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.48 and 6.3.49, and 6.3.56 to 6.3.69 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraphs 3.2.17 to 3.2.30 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Brook lamprey screened out as they are confined to freshwater habitats.
- River lamprey screened out as they are confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraphs 5.4.30, 6.3.65, and 6.3.67 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A155: Ronas Hill – North Roe and Tingon SPA:

Name of European site: Ronas Hill – North Roe and Tingon SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 646km (Export Cable Corridor) and 636km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Breeding – Merlin	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding – Red-throated diver	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Breeding merlin are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone to the site, and very low numbers (two in one year) have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b.** Breeding red-throated diver are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to the significant distance from the Dogger Bank Zone to this SPA, and the very low numbers of red-throated diver recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see paragraphs 4.6.19 and 5.4.42 and Table 4-5 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), and concluded in paragraph 6.3.72 in **HRA Report Appendix A**.

Stage 1 Matrix A156: Ronas Hill – North Roe and Tingon Ramsar:

Name of European site: Ronas Hill – North Roe and Tingon Ramsar												
Distance to NSIP: 646km (Export Cable Corridor) and 636km (offshore wind farm)												
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
1 - Blanket bog habitats with extensive pool systems, patches of wet heath and mire, oligotrophic lochs and dystrophic lochans and has an unusual formation of peat mounds.	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
2 - Assemblage of rare plants and invertebrate species.	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
2 - Common (harbour) seal.	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
2 - Otter.	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Site and habitat and other features are distant (646km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).

b. Common (harbour) seal screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.44 to 6.3.40 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to very low numbers present within the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 3.2.35 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and limited use indicated by tagging (see paragraph 3.2.35 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A157: Rousay SPA:

Name of European site: Rousay SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 521km (Export Cable Corridor) and 545km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Arctic tern	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding assemblage species - Arctic skua	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f
Breeding assemblage species - Black-legged kittiwake	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f
Breeding assemblage species - Common guillemot	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f
Breeding assemblage species - Northern fulmar	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding Arctic tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.64 to 4.6.68,, 5.4.44 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (24km), and migratory Arctic tern is also screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migration.

- b.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season but site population could be present within the Dogger Bank Zone during the post-breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), therefore, there is a potential for disturbance and/or alteration to prey resource to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.
- c.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- d.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect to occur on breeding population.
- e.** Collisions with turbines could arise on population of Arctic skua, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, and northern fulmar within the post-breeding season due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- f.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A158: Rutland Water SPA:

Name of European site: Rutland Water SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 215km (Export Cable Corridor) and 307km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering – Gadwall	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
Wintering – Shoveler	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
Wintering assemblage - as above wintering species and including coot, goldeneye, great-crested grebe, lapwing, pochard, teal, tufted duck, and wigeon	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
Wintering assemblage species - Cormorant	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f
Wintering assemblage species - Little grebe	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- b.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- c.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- d.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- e.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- f.** Recorded in low numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- g.** Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A159: Rutland Water Ramsar:

Name of European site: Rutland Water Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 215km (Export Cable Corridor) and 307km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, Eurasian coot, great-crested grebe, lesser black-backed gull, ruff, and tufted duck)	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage - as Criterion 6 species below and including great cormorant, little grebe, and spotted redshank)	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f

Name of European site: Rutland Water Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 215km (Export Cable Corridor) and 307km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering - as Criterion 6 species below and including common goldeneye)	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering - as Criterion 6 species below and including smew and water rail)	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f
Passage - Gadwall	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
Passage - Northern shoveler	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
Wintering - Mute swan	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- b.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- c.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- d.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- e.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- f.** Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A160: Salisbury Plain SPA:

Name of European site: Salisbury Plain SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 372km (Export Cable Corridor) and 477km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Breeding - Stone curlew	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Wintering – Hen harrier	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Breeding stone curlew are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance (>372km) from the Dogger Bank Zone to the site, and no recorded sightings have been made within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A161: Saltfleetby – Theddlethorpe Dunes and Gibraltar Point SAC:

Name of European site: Saltfleetby – Theddlethorpe Dunes and Gibraltar Point SAC												
Distance to NSIP: 142km (Export Cable Corridor) and 207km (offshore wind farm)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes')	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes')	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Humid dune slacks	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
Embryonic shifting dunes	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Site and habitat features are distant from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A162: Severn Estuary SPA:

Name of European site: Severn Estuary SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 327km (Export Cable Corridor) 461km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Passage – Ringed plover	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Wintering – Bewick's swan	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
Wintering – Curlew	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Dunlin	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Pintail	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Redshank	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e
Wintering – Shelduck	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✗d	✗d	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗e	✓f	✗e	✗ c,d,e	✓g	✗ c,d,e

Name of European site: Severn Estuary SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 327km (Export Cable Corridor) 461km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including gadwall, grey plover, lapwing, mallard, pochard, shoveler, teal, tufted duck, and whimbrel, and wigeon)	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering assemblage species - white-fronted goose)	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Migratory routes for west coast populations of ringed plover do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) as they migrate in a southerly direction.

b. Recorded in very low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. specific species level identification of swans was not made) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.

d. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.

e. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).

- f. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- g. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A163: Severn Estuary Ramsar:

Name of European site: Severn Estuary Ramsar												
Distance to NSIP: 327km (Export Cable Corridor) 461km (offshore wind farm)												
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Noise and visual disturbance</i>			<i>Physical injury</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
1 – The site supports sandbanks, estuaries, mudflats and sandflats and Atlantic salt-meadow habitats.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
3 – Unusual estuarine communities, reduced diversity and high productivity.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
4 - Important migratory run of allis shad, eel, river lamprey, salmon, sea lamprey, sea trout, and twaite shad.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a

Name of European site: Severn Estuary Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 327km (Export Cable Corridor) 461km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
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.	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding - herring gull)	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, Eurasian curlew, ruff, and whimbrel)	xc	xc	xc	xd	xd	xd	xe	vf	xe	xe	vf	xe	x c,d,e	vg	x c,d,e

Name of European site: Severn Estuary Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 327km (Export Cable Corridor) 461km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - little egret)	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common pochard, Eurasian wigeon, and northern shoveler)	xc	xc	xc	xd	xd	xd	xe	✓f	xe	xe	✓f	xe	x c,d,e	✓g	x c,d,e
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including spotted redshank and water rail)	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh	xh
6 - Wintering - Common redshank	xc	xc	xc	xd	xd	xd	xe	✓f	xe	xe	✓f	xe	x c,d,e	✓g	x c,d,e
6 - Wintering - Common shelduck	xc	xc	xc	xd	xd	xd	xe	✓f	xe	xe	✓f	xe	x c,d,e	✓g	x c,d,e
6 - Wintering - Dunlin	xc	xc	xc	xd	xd	xd	xe	✓f	xe	xe	✓f	xe	x c,d,e	✓g	x c,d,e

Name of European site: Severn Estuary Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 327km (Export Cable Corridor) 461km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Wintering - Gadwall	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering - Greater white-fronted goose	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h
6 - Wintering - Tundra swan	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h
6 - Breeding - Lesser black-backed gull	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i
6 - Passage - Ringed plover	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j
6 - Wintering - Eurasian teal	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering - Northern pintail	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Site and habitat and fish features are a significance distance (327km) overland and even greater distance by sea, being as this site is on the west coast, from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b. Breeding herring gull are screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the low densities and low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see paragraphs 4.6.53 and 4.6.54 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and confirmed for Dogger Bank Teesside A & B in Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (61km), see paragraph 4.6.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Migratory herring gull is also screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.

- d. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- e. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- f. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- g. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- h. Not recorded or recorded in very low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. species level identification not made) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- i. Breeding lesser black-backed gull screened out as the Dogger Bank Zone is outside of the mean maximum foraging range of this species (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and is likely that west coast populations would venture southwards on migration rather than directly eastwards (see LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) in the direction of the Dogger Bank Zone.
- j. Migratory routes for west coast populations of ringed plover do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) as they migrate in a southerly direction.

Stage 1 Matrix A164: Solent and Southampton Water SPA:

Name of European site: Solent and Southampton Water SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 409km (Export Cable Corridor) 498km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Common tern	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Breeding – Little tern	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Breeding – Mediterranean gull	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c
Breeding – Roseate tern	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d
Breeding – Sandwich tern	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e
Wintering – Black-tailed godwit	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _h	✓ _i	x _h	x _h	✓ _i	x _h	x _{f,g,h}	✓ _j	x _{f,g,h}
Wintering – Dark-bellied brent goose	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k
Wintering – Ringed plover	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _h	✓ _i	x _h	x _h	✓ _i	x _h	x _{f,g,h}	✓ _j	x _{f,g,h}
Wintering – Teal	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _h	✓ _i	x _h	x _h	✓ _i	x _h	x _{f,g,h}	✓ _j	x _{f,g,h}

Name of European site: Solent and Southampton Water SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 409km (Export Cable Corridor) 498km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including curlew, dunlin, gadwall, great-crested grebe, grey plover, lapwing, pintail, red-breasted merganser, redshank, shelduck, shoveler, and wigeon)	xf	xf	xf	xg	xg	xg	xh	✓i	xh	xh	✓i	xh	x _{f,g,h}	✓j	x _{f,g,h}
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including cormorant and little grebe)	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk	xk

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

- b. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c. Breeding Mediterranean gull are screened out as only one recorded sighting has been made each year during surveys within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) indicating that very low numbers forage within the study area.
- d. Breeding roseate tern are screened out as they have not been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone during any surveys (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), and due to the distance from the Dogger Bank Zone (87km) from the SPA in comparison to the foraging range (16km) of the breeding roseate tern.
- e. Breeding sandwich tern are screened out due to very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) compared to their mean maximum foraging range (49km), and migratory sandwich tern is also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- f. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- g. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- h. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- i. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- j. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- k. Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A165: Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar:

Name of European site: Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 409km (Export Cable Corridor) 498km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
1 - Saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reef habitats.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
2 - Assemblage of at least 8 RDB plants and at least 33 RDB invertebrate species.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance - breeding black-headed gull	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
5 - Assemblage of international importance - breeding common tern	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c

Name of European site: Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 409km (Export Cable Corridor) 498km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
5 - Assemblage of international importance - breeding little tern	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d
5 - Assemblage of international importance - breeding Mediterranean gull	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _e
5 - Assemblage of international importance - breeding roseate tern	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f
5 - Assemblage of international importance - breeding sandwich tern	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank)	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	✓ _k	x _j	x _j	✓ _k	x _j	x _{h,i,j}	✓ _l	x _{h,i,j}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including little egret and spotted redshank)	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m	x _m

Name of European site: Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 409km (Export Cable Corridor) 498km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian curlew, Eurasian wigeon, grey plover, northern pintail, northern shoveler, red-breasted merganser, and Slavonian grebe)	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗j	✓k	✗j	✗j	✓k	✗j	✗ h,i,j	✓l	✗ h,i,j
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including black-necked grebe, great cormorant, little grebe, and water rail)	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m	✗m
6 - Passage – Ringed plover	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗j	✓k	✗j	✗j	✓k	✗j	✗ h,i,j	✓l	✗ h,i,j
6 - Wintering – Black-tailed godwit	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗j	✓k	✗j	✗j	✓k	✗j	✗ h,i,j	✓l	✗ h,i,j

Name of European site: Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 409km (Export Cable Corridor) 498km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Wintering – Dark-bellied brent goose	xm	xm	xm	xm	xm	xm	xm	xm	xm	xm	xm	xm	xm	xm	xm
6 - Wintering – Eurasian teal	xh	xh	xh	xi	xi	xi	xj	✓k	xj	xj	✓k	xj	x _{h,i,j}	✓l	x _{h,i,j}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Site and habitat and plant and invertebrate features are a significant distance (409km) overland and even greater distance by sea, being as this site is on the south coast, from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b. Breeding black-headed gull are screened out due to the low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraph 6.4.12 and Table 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (26km). Migratory black-headed gull is also screened out (see paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone.
- c. Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- d. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- e. Breeding Mediterranean gull are screened out as only one recorded sighting has been made each year during surveys within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) indicating that very low numbers forage within the study area.
- f. Breeding roseate tern are screened out as they have not been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone during any surveys (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), and due to the distance from the Dogger Bank Zone (87km) from the SPA in comparison to the foraging range (16km) of the breeding roseate tern.
- g. Breeding sandwich tern are screened out due to very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) compared to their mean maximum foraging range (49km), and

migratory sandwich tern is also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.

h. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.

i. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.

j. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).

k. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

l. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

m. Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A166: Somerset Levels and Moors SPA:

Name of European site: Somerset Levels and Moors SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 385km (Export Cable Corridor) 527km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering - Bewick's swan	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Wintering - Golden plover	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering - Shoveler	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering - Teal	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering - Wigeon	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including gadwall, lapwing, pintail, snipe, and whimbrel)	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.

- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A167: Somerset Levels and Moors Ramsar:

Name of European site: Somerset Levels and Moors Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 385km (Export Cable Corridor) 527km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
2 – The site supports 17 British Red Data Book invertebrates.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including including common snipe, European golden plover, gadwall, and ruff)	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including including water rail)	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g

Name of European site: Somerset Levels and Moors Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 385km (Export Cable Corridor) 527km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Wintering – Eurasian teal	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Wintering – Eurasian wigeon	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Wintering – Mute swan	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
6 - Wintering – Northern lapwing	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Wintering – Northern pintail	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Wintering – Northern shoveler	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Wintering – Tundra swan	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Site and invertebrate features are a significant distance (385km) overland and even greater distance by sea, being as this site is on the south coast, from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- Not recorded or recorded in very low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. species level identification not made) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species

migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A168: South West London Waterbodies SPA:

Name of European site: South West London Waterbodies SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 349km (Export Cable Corridor) 418km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering - Gadwall	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
Wintering - Shoveler	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- c. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- d. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- e. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A169: South West London Waterbodies Ramsar:

Name of European site: South West London Waterbodies Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 349km (Export Cable Corridor) 418km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Wintering - Gadwall	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
6 - Wintering - Northern shoveler	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- c. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- d. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- e. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A170: St Abb's Head to Fast Castle SPA:

Name of European site: St Abb's Head to Fast Castle SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 160km (Export Cable Corridor) 276km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding assemblage species - Black-legged kittiwake	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species - Common guillemot	✓f	✓f	✓f	✓f	✓f	✓f	✗b	✓g	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓f	✓d,f,g	✓f
Breeding assemblage species – European shag	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h
Breeding assemblage species - Herring gull	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i	✗i
Breeding assemblage species - Razorbill	✓f	✓f	✓f	✓f	✓f	✓f	✗b	✓g	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓f	✓d,f,g	✓f

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season but site population could be present within the Dogger Bank Zone during the post-breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), therefore, there is a potential for disturbance and/or alteration to prey resource to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.
- b.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- c.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect to occur on breeding population.
- d.** Collisions with turbines could arise on populations within the breeding season (common guillemot and razorbill) or in the post-breeding season (black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, and razorbill) due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- e.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- f.** Within foraging range during the breeding season (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) therefore there is a potential for disturbance and/or alteration to prey resource to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.
- g.** Within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during the breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) therefore there is a potential for barrier effect to occur.
- h.** Breeding European shag are screened out due to their very low numbers (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.89 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to numbers with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (15km), therefore breeding European shag from this SPA would not be expected to forage within the Zone (see paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- i.** Breeding herring gull are screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the low densities and low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see paragraphs 4.6.53 and 4.6.54 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and confirmed for Dogger Bank Teesside A & B in Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (61km), see paragraph 4.6.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Migratory herring gull is also screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A171: Stodmarsh SPA:

Name of European site: Stodmarsh SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 387km (Export Cable Corridor) 398km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering - Bittern	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
Wintering - Hen harrier	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- c. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- d. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- e. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A172: Stodmarsh Ramsar:

Name of European site: Stodmarsh SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 387km (Export Cable Corridor) 398km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
2 – The site supports 6 British Red Data Book wetland invertebrates, 2 nationally rare and 5 nationally scarce plants.	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Breeding - Gadwall	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb
6 - Passage - Gadwall	xc	xc	xc	xd	xd	xd	xe	vf	xe	xe	vf	xe	x c,d,e	vg	x c,d,e
6 - Wintering - Great bittern	xc	xc	xc	xd	xd	xd	xe	vf	xe	xe	vf	xe	x c,d,e	vg	x c,d,e
6 - Wintering - Hen harrier	xc	xc	xc	xd	xd	xd	xe	vf	xe	xe	vf	xe	x c,d,e	vg	x c,d,e
6 - Wintering - Northern shoveler	xc	xc	xc	xd	xd	xd	xe	vf	xe	xe	vf	xe	x c,d,e	vg	x c,d,e

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Site and wetland plant and invertebrate features are a significant distance (387km) overland and even greater distance by sea, being as this site is on the south coast, from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b.** Breeding gadwall are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance (387km) from the Dogger Bank Zone to the Ramsar site, and no recorded sightings have been made within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- d.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- e.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- f.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- g.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A173: Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA:

Name of European site: Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 306km (Export Cable Corridor) and 320km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering - Black-tailed godwit	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c
Wintering – Dunlin	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c
Wintering – Grey plover	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c
Wintering – Hen harrier	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c
Wintering – Pintail	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c
Wintering – Redshank	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c
Wintering – Ringed plover	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c
Wintering – Shelduck	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c
Wintering – Turnstone	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c

Name of European site: Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 306km (Export Cable Corridor) and 320km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including curlew, goldeneye, great-crested grebe, knot, lapwing, oystercatcher, and wigeon)	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including cormorant and dark-bellied brent goose)	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- c. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- d. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- e. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- f. Recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone in low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A174: Stour and Orwell Estuaries Ramsar:

Name of European site: Stour and Orwell Estuaries Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 306km (Export Cable Corridor) and 320km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
2 - Assemblage of 7 nationally scarce plants and 5 RDB invertebrate species.	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance - breeding little tern	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb
5 - Assemblage of international importance - breeding pied avocet	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, ringed plover, and ruff)	xd	xd	xd	xe	xe	xe	xf	vg	xf	xf	vg	xf	x d,e,f	vh	x d,e,f

Name of European site: Stour and Orwell Estuaries Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 306km (Export Cable Corridor) and 320km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common goldeneye, common shelduck, Eurasian curlew Eurasian wigeon, great-crested grebe, and ruddy turnstone)	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including great cormorant and spotted redshank)	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i
6 - Passage – Common redshank	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
6 - Wintering - Black-tailed godwit	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
6 - Wintering – Common redshank	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}

Name of European site: Stour and Orwell Estuaries Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 306km (Export Cable Corridor) and 320km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Wintering – Dark-bellied brent goose	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i
6 - Wintering – Dunlin	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
6 - Wintering – Grey plover	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
6 - Wintering – Northern pintail	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
6 - Wintering – Red knot	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Site and plant and invertebrate features are a significant distance (306km) away, being as this site is on the south coast, from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Breeding pied avocet are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone to the site, and no recorded sightings have been made within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

- h. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- i. Not recorded or recorded in low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. identification not made to specific species) in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A175: Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA:

Name of European site: Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 533km (Export Cable Corridor) and 590km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Atlantic puffin	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding – European storm-petrel	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f
Breeding – Leach's storm-petrel	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g
Breeding – Northern gannet	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – Common guillemot	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species – European shag	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season but site population could be present within the Dogger Bank Zone during the post-breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), therefore, there is a potential for disturbance and/or alteration to prey resource to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.

b. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).

- c. Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect on breeding population to occur.
- d. Collisions with turbines could arise on population of Atlantic puffin, common guillemot, and northern gannet within the post-breeding season due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- e. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- f. Breeding European storm-petrel are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraph 4.6.90 and Tables 4-1 and 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (>65km see paragraph 6.4.12 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) as concluded in the final LSE in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D** and in paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- g. Breeding Leach's storm-petrel are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraph 4.6.90 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) as concluded in the final LSE in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D** and in paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- h. Breeding European shag are screened out due to their very low numbers (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.89 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to numbers with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (15km), therefore breeding European shag from this SPA would not be expected to forage within the Zone (see paragraph 3.2.45 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A176: Sumburgh Head SPA:

Name of European site: Sumburgh Head SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 570km (Export Cable Corridor) and 562km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Arctic tern	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding assemblage species – Black-legged kittiwake	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f
Breeding assemblage species – Common guillemot	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f
Breeding assemblage species – Northern fulmar	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Breeding Arctic tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.64 to 4.6.68,, 5.4.44 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (24km), and migratory Arctic tern is also screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migration.
- Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season but site population could be present within the Dogger Bank Zone during the post-breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), therefore, there is a potential for disturbance and/or alteration to prey resource to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.
- Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).

- d. Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect to occur on breeding population.
- e. Collisions with turbines could arise on population of black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, and northern fulmar within the post-breeding season due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A177: Switha SPA:

Name of European site: Switha SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 484km (Export Cable Corridor) and 519km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Wintering – Barnacle goose	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Species migratory route does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A178: Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA:

Name of European site: Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 2km (Export Cable Corridor) and 197km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Little tern	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✓c	✓c	✓c
Passage – Ringed plover	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✓c	✓f	✓c
Passage – Sandwich tern	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✓c	✓c	✓c
Wintering – Knot	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✓c	✓f	✓c
Wintering – Redshank	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✓c	✓f	✓c
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including lapwing, sanderling, and shelduck)	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✓c	✓f	✓c
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including cormorant)	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✓c	✓c	✓c

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Whilst no direct habitat loss would occur (see paragraphs 5.4.6 and 6.3.4 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and paragraph 3.2.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) indirect disturbance to supporting habitats could arise (see paragraphs 5.4.15 and 6.3.14 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and paragraph 3.2.11 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) which could therefore result in a potential for LSE on foraging birds. Disturbance could also occur to foraging birds during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases in relation to the export cable corridor (inshore) as noted in paragraph 3.2.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- b.** Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c.** Potential LSE could arise in-combination with other projects and plans if they result in alteration to supporting habitats and disturbance to foraging birds during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.
- d.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g.** Breeding sandwich tern are screened out due to very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) compared to their mean maximum foraging range (49km), and migratory sandwich tern is also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- h.** Recorded in low numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A179: Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Ramsar:

Name of European site: Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 2km (Export Cable Corridor) and 197km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance - breeding little tern	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✓c	✓c	✓c
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, and northern shoveler).	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✓c	✓c,f	✓c
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage sandwich tern)	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✗g	✓c	✓c	✓c
6 - Passage – Common redshank	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✓c	✓c,f	✓c
6 - Wintering – Red knot	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✓c	✓c,f	✓c

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Whilst no direct habitat loss would occur (see paragraphs 5.4.6 and 6.3.4 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and paragraph 3.2.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) indirect disturbance to supporting habitats could arise (see paragraphs 5.4.15 and 6.3.14 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and paragraph 3.2.11 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) which could therefore result in a potential for LSE on foraging birds. Disturbance could also occur to foraging birds during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases in relation to the export cable corridor (inshore) as noted in paragraph 3.2.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- b.** Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c.** Potential LSE could arise in-combination with other projects and plans if they result in alteration to supporting habitats and disturbance to foraging birds during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.
- d.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g.** Migratory sandwich tern are screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.

Stage 1 Matrix A180: Thames Estuary and Marshes SPA:

Name of European site: Thames Estuary and Marshes SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 354km (Export Cable Corridor) and 388km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Passage – Ringed plover	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c
Wintering – Avocet	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f
Wintering – Black-tailed godwit	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c
Wintering – Dunlin	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c
Wintering – Grey plover	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c
Wintering – Hen harrier	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c
Wintering – Knot	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c
Wintering – Redshank	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c
Wintering – Ringed plover	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗c	✓d	✗c	✗ a,b,c	✓e	✗ a,b,c

Name of European site: Thames Estuary and Marshes SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 354km (Export Cable Corridor) and 388km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including gadwall, lapwing, pintail, shelduck, shoveler, and whimbrel)	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _c	✓ _d	x _c	x _{a,b,c}	✓ _e	x _{a,b,c}
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including little grebe and white-fronted goose)	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _f

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- c. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- d. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- e. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- f. Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A181: Thames Estuary and Marshes Ramsar:

Name of European site: Thames Estuary and Marshes Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 354km (Export Cable Corridor) and 388km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
2 - Assemblage of 1 endangered and 14 nationally scarce plants and more than 20 RDB invertebrate species.	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank and ruff)	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	xb,c,d	✓f	xb,c,d
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including little egret and little grebe)	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg

Name of European site: Thames Estuary and Marshes Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 354km (Export Cable Corridor) and 388km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common shelduck, gadwall, and northern shoveler)	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including pied avocet, spotted redshank, and water rail)	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
6 - Passage – Black-tailed godwit	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Passage – Ringed plover	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Wintering – Common redshank	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
6 - Wintering – Dunlin	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}

Name of European site: Thames Estuary and Marshes Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 354km (Export Cable Corridor) and 388km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
6 - Wintering – Grey plover	x ^b	x ^b	x ^b	x ^c	x ^c	x ^c	x ^d	✓ ^e	x ^d	x ^d	✓ ^e	x ^d	x ^{b,c,d}	✓ ^f	x ^{b,c,d}
6 - Wintering – Red knot	x ^b	x ^b	x ^b	x ^c	x ^c	x ^c	x ^d	✓ ^e	x ^d	x ^d	✓ ^e	x ^d	x ^{b,c,d}	✓ ^f	x ^{b,c,d}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Site and plant and invertebrate features are a significant distance (354km) overland and even greater distance by sea, being as this site is on the south coast, from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- d. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g. Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A182: Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA:

Name of European site: Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 377km (Export Cable Corridor) and 387km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>			
Wintering - Turnstone	✗ ^a	✗ ^a	✗ ^a	✗ ^b	✗ ^b	✗ ^b	✗ ^c	✓ ^d	✗ ^c	✗ ^c	✓ ^d	✗ ^c	✗ ^{a,b,c}	✓ ^e	✗ ^{a,b,c}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- c. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- d. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- e. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A183: Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay Ramsar:

Name of European site: Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 377km (Export Cable Corridor) and 387km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
2 - Supports 15 RDB wetland invertebrate species.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Wintering - Ruddy turnstone	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗d	✓e	✗d	✗ b,c,d	✓f	✗ b,c,d

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Site and wetland invertebrate features are a significant distance (377km) away, being as this site is on the south coast, from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A184: The Dee Estuary SPA:

Name of European site: The Dee Estuary SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 196km (Export Cable Corridor) and 381km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding - Common tern	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Breeding - Little tern	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Passage - Redshank	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Passage - Sandwich tern	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h
Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering - Black-tailed godwit	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering - Curlew	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering - Dunlin	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering - Grey plover	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering - Knot	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering - Oystercatcher	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering - Pintail	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}

Name of European site: The Dee Estuary SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 196km (Export Cable Corridor) and 381km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering - Redshank	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering - Shelduck	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering - Teal	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering assemblage - as above wintering species and including lapwing, mallard, sanderling, and wigeon	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
Wintering assemblage - as above wintering species and including cormorant	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

- b. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- d. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- e. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- f. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- g. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- h. Migratory sandwich tern are screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- i. Recorded in low numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A185: The Dee Estuary Ramsar:

Name of European site: The Dee Estuary Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 196km (Export Cable Corridor) and 381km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
1 – Estuaries, mudflats and sandflats annual vegetation of drift lines, vegetated sea cliffs, saltmarsh, and dune habitats.	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance - breeding common redshank	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb
5 - Assemblage of international importance - breeding common tern	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc	xc
5 - Assemblage of international importance - breeding little tern	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd

Name of European site: The Dee Estuary Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 196km (Export Cable Corridor) and 381km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
5 - Assemblage of international importance - breeding sandwich tern	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe	xe
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and ringed plover and sandwich tern)	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf	xf
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including Eurasian wigeon, great-crested grebe, and sanderling)	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including great cormorant)	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl	xl

Name of European site: The Dee Estuary Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 196km (Export Cable Corridor) and 381km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Passage - Common redshank	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i
6 - Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i
6 - Wintering - Black-tailed godwit	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i
6 - Wintering - Common reshank	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i
6 - Wintering - Common shelduck	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i
6 - Wintering - Dunlin	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i
6 - Wintering - Eurasian curlew	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i
6 - Wintering - Eurasian oystercatcher	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i
6 - Wintering - Eurasian teal	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i
6 - Wintering - Grey plover	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i
6 - Wintering - Northern pintail	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i
6 - Wintering - Red knot	xg	xg	xg	xh	xh	xh	xi	✓j	xi	xi	✓j	xi	xg,h,i	✓k	xg,h,i

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Site and habitat features are a significant distance (196km) overland and even greater distance by sea, being as this site is on the west coast, from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b. Breeding common redshank are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone to the site, and no recorded sightings were made in the surveys (see Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c. Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- d. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- e. Breeding sandwich tern are screened out due to very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) compared to their mean maximum foraging range (49km), and migratory sandwich tern is also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- f. Migratory routes for west coast populations of ringed plover do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) as they migrate in a southerly direction, and migratory sandwich tern are also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and southerly migration.
- g. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- h. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- i. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- j. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- k. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- l. Recorded in low numbers in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A186: The River Dee SAC:

Name of European site: The River Dee SAC												
Distance to NSIP: 277km (Export Cable Corridor) and 344km (offshore wind farm)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Noise and visual disturbance</i>			<i>Physical injury</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Freshwater pearl mussel	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Atlantic salmon	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
Otter	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Freshwater pearl mussel and otter features are distant (277km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Atlantic salmon screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.48 and 6.3.49, and 6.3.56 to 6.3.69 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraphs 3.2.17 to 3.2.30 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A187: The Swale SPA:

Name of European site: The Swale SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 370km (Export Cable Corridor) and 393km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Avocet	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Breeding – Marsh harrier	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Breeding – Mediterranean gull	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c
Passage – Ringed plover	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering - Avocet	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering – Black-tailed godwit	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering – Golden plover	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering – Grey plover	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering – Hen harrier	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering – Knot	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering – Pintail	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering – Redshank	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}

Name of European site: The Swale SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 370km (Export Cable Corridor) and 393km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering – Shoveler	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and curlew, dunlin, gadwall, lapwing, oystercatcher, shelduck, teal, and wigeon).	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and cormorant, dark-bellied brent goose, little grebe, and white-fronted goose).	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding and wintering avocet are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

- b.** Breeding marsh harrier are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and no recorded sightings have been made within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c.** Breeding Mediterranean gull are screened out as only one recorded sighting has been made each year during surveys within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) indicating that very low numbers forage within the study area.
- d.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- e.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- f.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- g.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- h.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- i.** Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A188: The Swale Ramsar:

Name of European site: The Swale Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 370km (Export Cable Corridor) and 393km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
2 - Supports nationally scarce plants and at least 7 RDB invertebrate species.	✕a	✕a	✕a	✕a	✕a	✕a	✕a	✕a	✕a	✕a	✕a	✕a	✕a	✕a	✕a
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance - breeding black-headed gull	✕b	✕b	✕b	✕b	✕b	✕b	✕b	✕b	✕b	✕b	✕b	✕b	✕b	✕b	✕b
5 - Assemblage of international importance - breeding little tern	✕c	✕c	✕c	✕c	✕c	✕c	✕c	✕c	✕c	✕c	✕c	✕c	✕c	✕c	✕c
5 - Assemblage of international importance - breeding Mediterranean gull	✕d	✕d	✕d	✕d	✕d	✕d	✕d	✕d	✕d	✕d	✕d	✕d	✕d	✕d	✕d

Name of European site: The Swale Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 370km (Export Cable Corridor) and 393km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, Eurasian curlew, and whimbrel)	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including little egret)	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common shelduck, dunlin, Eurasian oystercatcher, Eurasian teal, European golden plover, northern lapwing, red knot, and ruff)	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}

Name of European site: The Swale Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 370km (Export Cable Corridor) and 393km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including greater white-fronted goose, little grebe, and pied avocet)	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj
6 - Passage – Common redshank	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}
6 - Passage – Ringed plover	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}
6 - Wintering – Black-tailed godwit	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}
6 - Wintering – Dark-bellied brent goose	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj	xj
6 - Wintering – Eurasian wigeon	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}
6 - Wintering – Grey plover	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}
6 - Wintering – Northern pintail	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}
6 - Wintering – Northern shoveler	xe	xe	xe	xf	xf	xf	xg	✓h	xg	xg	✓h	xg	x _{e,f,g}	✓i	x _{e,f,g}

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a.** Site and plant and invertebrate features are a significant distance (370km) away from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b.** Breeding black-headed gull are screened out due to the low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see Table 4-6 and paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraph 6.4.12 and Table 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (26km). Migratory black-headed gull is also screened out (see paragraph 4.6.61 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone.
- c.** Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- d.** Breeding Mediterranean gull are screened out as only one recorded sighting has been made each year during surveys within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) indicating that very low numbers forage within the study area.
- e.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- f.** Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- g.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- h.** Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- i.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- j.** Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A189: The Wash SPA:

Name of European site: The Wash SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 180km (Export Cable Corridor) and 232km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Common tern	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Breeding – Little tern	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Breeding – Marsh harrier	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c
Passage – Ringed plover	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Passage – Sanderling	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering - Avocet	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i
Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering – Black-tailed godwit	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering – Curlew	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering – Dark-bellied brent goose	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i
Wintering – Dunlin	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering – Golden plover	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}

Name of European site: The Wash SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 180km (Export Cable Corridor) and 232km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering – Grey plover	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering – Knot	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering – Oystercatcher	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering – Pink-footed goose	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i
Wintering – Pintail	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering – Redshank	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering – Shelduck	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering – Turnstone	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering – Whooper swan	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i

Name of European site: The Wash SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 180km (Export Cable Corridor) and 232km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and lapwing, mallard, ringed plover, sanderling, whimbrel, and wigeon)	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and cormorant, little grebe, and white-fronted goose)	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

b. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

- c. Breeding marsh harrier are screened out as there is no impact pathway identified (see conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**) due to distance from the Dogger Bank Zone, and no recorded sightings have been made within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- d. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- e. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- f. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- g. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- h. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- i. Not recorded or recorded in very low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. specific swan species identification was not made) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A190: The Wash Ramsar:

Name of European site: The Wash Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 180km (Export Cable Corridor) and 232km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Noise and visual disturbance</i>			<i>Physical injury</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>					
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
1 - Large shallow bay comprising saltmarshes, intertidal banks of sand and mud, shallow water and deep channel habitats.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
3 – Sequence of estuarine, intertidal mudflat / sandflat, and saltmarsh communities.	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Disturbance / displacement</i>			<i>Barrier effect</i>			<i>Collision</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
5 - Assemblage of international importance - breeding common tern	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
5 - Assemblage of international importance - breeding lesser black-backed gull	✓c	✓c	✓c	✓c	✓c	✓c	✗d	✗e	✗d	✗d	✓f	✗d	✓g	✓c,f	✓g
5 - Assemblage of international importance - breeding little tern	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h	✗h

Name of European site: The Wash Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 180km (Export Cable Corridor) and 232km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, lesser black-backed gull, ruff, and whimbrel)	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _{i,j,k}	✓ _m	x _{i,j,k}
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including great cormorant and pied avocet)	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including bean goose and common scoter)	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _{i,j,k}	✓ _m	x _{i,j,k}

Name of European site: The Wash Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 180km (Export Cable Corridor) and 232km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including including black-headed gull, common eider, greater white-fronted goose, red-throated diver, and spotted redshank)	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n
6 - Passage – Black-tailed godwit	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _{i,j,k}	✓ _m	x _{i,j,k}
6 - Passage – Common redshank	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _{i,j,k}	✓ _m	x _{i,j,k}
6 - Passage – Eurasian curlew	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _{i,j,k}	✓ _m	x _{i,j,k}
6 - Passage – Eurasian oystercatcher	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _{i,j,k}	✓ _m	x _{i,j,k}
6 - Passage – Grey plover	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _{i,j,k}	✓ _m	x _{i,j,k}
6 - Passage – Red knot	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _{i,j,k}	✓ _m	x _{i,j,k}
6 - Passage – Ringed plover	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _{i,j,k}	✓ _m	x _{i,j,k}

Name of European site: The Wash Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 180km (Export Cable Corridor) and 232km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Passage – Ruddy turnstone	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _{i,j,k}	✓ _m	x _{i,j,k}
6 - Passage – Sanderling	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _{i,j,k}	✓ _m	x _{i,j,k}
6 - Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _{i,j,k}	✓ _m	x _{i,j,k}
6 - Wintering – Common shelduck	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _{i,j,k}	✓ _m	x _{i,j,k}
6 - Wintering – Dark-bellied brent goose	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n
6 - Wintering – Dunlin	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _{i,j,k}	✓ _m	x _{i,j,k}
6 - Wintering – Golden plover	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _{i,j,k}	✓ _m	x _{i,j,k}
6 - Wintering – Northern lapwing	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _{i,j,k}	✓ _m	x _{i,j,k}
6 - Wintering – Northern pintail	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _k	✓ _l	x _k	x _{i,j,k}	✓ _m	x _{i,j,k}
6 - Wintering – Pink-footed goose	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n	x _n

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Site and habitat features are a significant distance away (180km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).

b. Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the

very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

c. Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season but site population could be present within the Dogger Bank Zone during the post-breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), therefore, there is a potential for disturbance and/or alteration to prey resource to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.

d. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).

e. Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect on breeding population to occur.

f. Collisions with turbines could arise on population of lesser black-backed gull within the post-breeding season due to presence of this species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

g. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

h. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

i. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.

j. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.

k. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).

l. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

m. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

n. Not recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone or recorded in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**). Red-throated diver are recorded in very low numbers within the Dogger Bank Zone during surveys (see paragraphs 4.6.19 and 5.4.42 and Table 4-5 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and this species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A191: The Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC:

Name of European site: The Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC												
Distance to NSIP: 178km (Export Cable Corridor) and 213km (offshore wind farm)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Large shallow inlets and bays	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Reefs	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
<i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>)	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (<i>Sarcocornetea fruticosi</i>)	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Coastal lagoons	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a

Name of European site: The Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC												
Distance to NSIP: 178km (Export Cable Corridor) and 213km (offshore wind farm)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Noise and visual disturbance</i>			<i>Physical injury</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Common (harbour) seal	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb
Otter	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa	xa

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Site and habitat and otter features are a significant distance away (178km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- b. Common (harbour) seal screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.44 to 6.3.40 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to very low numbers present within the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 3.2.35 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and limited use indicated by tagging (see paragraph 3.2.35 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

Stage 1 Matrix A192: Troup, Pennan and Lion's Head SPA:

Name of European site: Troup, Pennan and Lion's Head SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 349km (Export Cable Corridor) and 389km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding - Common guillemot	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species - Black-legged kittiwake	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e
Breeding assemblage species - Herring gull	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f	✗f
Breeding assemblage species - Northern fulmar	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✓g	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d,g	✓e
Breeding assemblage species - Razorbill	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✓a	✗b	✗c	✗b	✗b	✓d	✗b	✓e	✓a,d	✓e

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) either within breeding season (northern fulmar) or post-breeding season (black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, northern fulmar, and razorbill) and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) therefore there is a potential for disturbance or alteration to prey resource-to occur.

- b. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- c. Black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, and razorbill are not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect to occur on breeding population.
- d. Collisions with turbines could arise on populations either within the breeding season (northern fulmar) or in the post-breeding season (black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, northern fulmar, and razorbill) due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- e. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- f. Breeding herring gull are screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the low densities and low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see paragraphs 4.6.53 and 4.6.54 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and confirmed for Dogger Bank Teesside A & B in Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (61km), see paragraph 4.6.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Migratory herring gull is also screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- g. Northern fulmar are on the edge of their foraging range (see Table 4.1 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) during the breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) therefore there is a potential for barrier effect to occur.

Stage 1 Matrix A193: Tweed Estuary SAC:

Name of European site: Tweed Estuary SAC												
Distance to NSIP: 142km (Export Cable Corridor) and 263km (offshore wind farm)												
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP											
	<i>Habitat loss / alteration</i>			<i>Noise and visual disturbance</i>			<i>Physical injury</i>			<i>In-combination effects</i>		
	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>D</i>
Estuaries	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Sea lamprey	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b	✗b
River lamprey	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c	✗c

Evidence supporting conclusions

- Site and habitat features are a significant distance (142km) away from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- Sea lamprey screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.48 and 6.3.49, and 6.3.56 to 6.3.69 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and paragraphs 3.2.17 to 3.2.30 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- River lamprey screened out as they are confined to freshwater and estuarine habitats (see paragraphs 5.4.30, 6.3.65, and 6.3.67 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A194: Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA:

Name of European site: Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 132km (Export Cable Corridor) and 318km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Passage – Ringed plover	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Barnacle goose	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Curlew	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Dunlin	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Golden plover	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Knot	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Oystercatcher	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Pink-footed goose	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g	x _g
Wintering – Pintail	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}
Wintering – Redshank	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _d	✓ _e	x _d	x _{b,c,d}	✓ _f	x _{b,c,d}

Name of European site: Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 132km (Export Cable Corridor) and 318km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering – Whooper swan	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including goldeneye, great-crested grebe, grey plover, lapwing, mallard, scaup, and shelduck)	xb	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	xd	✓e	xd	xd	✓e	xd	xb,c,d	✓f	xb,c,d
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including cormorant and ringed plover)	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg	xg

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Migratory routes for west coast populations of ringed plover do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

b. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.

c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.

- d. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- e. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- f. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- g. Not recorded or recorded in low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. specific swan species identification was not made) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap (see point 'a' above for migratory ringed plover) with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A195: Upper Solway Flats and Marshes Ramsar:

Name of European site: Upper Solway Flats and Marshes Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 132km (Export Cable Corridor) and 318km (offshore wind farm)															
Ramsar site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Noise and visual disturbance			Physical injury			In-combination effects					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
2 – The site supports over 10% of GB population of natterjack toads.	✗ _a	✗ _a	✗ _a	✗ _a	✗ _a	✗ _a	✗ _a	✗ _a	✗ _a	✗ _a	✗ _a	✗ _a	✗ _a	✗ _a	✗ _a
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding species - as Criterion 6 species below and including little tern).	✗ _b	✗ _b	✗ _b	✗ _b	✗ _b	✗ _b	✗ _b	✗ _b	✗ _b	✗ _b	✗ _b	✗ _b	✗ _b	✗ _b	✗ _b
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common greenshank, common shelduck, grey plover, ruff, sanderling, and whimbrel)	✗ _c	✗ _c	✗ _c	✗ _d	✗ _d	✗ _d	✗ _e	✓ _f	✗ _e	✗ _e	✓ _f	✗ _e	✗ _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	✗ _{c,d,e}

Name of European site: Upper Solway Flats and Marshes Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 132km (Export Cable Corridor) and 318km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including great cormorant and mew gull)	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - as Criterion 6 species below and including European golden plover and great-crested grebe).	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Breeding – Lesser black-backed gull	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i
6 - Breeding – Herring gull	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j	x _j
6 - Passage – Eurasian oystercatcher	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Passage – Ringed plover	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k	x _k

Name of European site: Upper Solway Flats and Marshes Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 132km (Export Cable Corridor) and 318km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Wintering - Bar-tailed godwit	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering - Barnacle goose	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Common redshank	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Dunlin	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Eurasian curlew	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Greater scaup	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Northern pintail	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Pink-footed goose	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h
6 - Wintering – Red knot	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _e	✓ _f	x _e	x _{c,d,e}	✓ _g	x _{c,d,e}
6 - Wintering – Whooper swan	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h	x _h

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Site and habitats and natterjack toad features are a significant distance (132km) from the source of potential impacting activities, and the pathway of any impacting sources does not extend across this distance and will not therefore interfere with these features either directly or indirectly (see paragraphs 3.2.9 and 3.2.11 of **HRA Report Appendix B**).

b. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean

maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

c. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.

d. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.

e. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).

f. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

g. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

h. Not recorded or recorded in low numbers or with uncertainty (i.e. specific swan species identification was not made) within the Dogger Bank Zone (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

i. The Dogger Bank Zone is outside (with the exception of a short length of the export cable corridor) of the mean maximum foraging range of breeding lesser black-backed gull (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and 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 (and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

j. Breeding herring gull are screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the low densities and low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (see paragraphs 4.6.53 and 4.6.54 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and confirmed for Dogger Bank Teesside A & B in Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (61km), see paragraph 4.6.52 in **HRA Report Appendix A**. Migratory herring gull is also screened out (see paragraph 6.3.74 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).

k. Migratory routes for west coast populations of ringed plover do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).

Stage 1 Matrix A196: West Westray SPA:

Name of European site: West Westray SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 532km (Export Cable Corridor) and 555km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Arctic tern	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a	✗a
Breeding - Common guillemot	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f
Breeding assemblage species – Arctic skua	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f
Breeding assemblage species - Black-legged kittiwake	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f
Breeding assemblage species - Northern fulmar	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f
Breeding assemblage species - Razorbill	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✓b	✗c	✗d	✗c	✗c	✓e	✗c	✓f	✓b,e	✓f

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding Arctic tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.64 to 4.6.68,, 5.4.44 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and distance from the site compared to their mean maximum foraging range (24km), and migratory Arctic tern is also screened out (see paragraphs 6.3.75 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migration.

- b.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season but site population could be present within the Dogger Bank Zone during the post-breeding season and they occur in regular and often significant numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**), therefore, there is a potential for disturbance and/or alteration to prey resource to occur during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.
- c.** Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- d.** Not within foraging range (see Table 4-3 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and Table 6.1 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) during breeding season therefore no potential for barrier effect to occur on breeding population.
- e.** Collisions with turbines could arise on population of Arctic skua, black-legged kittiwake, common guillemot, northern fulmar, and razorbill either within the breeding season or in the post-breeding season due to presence of these species in notable numbers (see Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and updated in Tables 6.7 and 6.8 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- f.** Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A197: Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA:

Name of European site: Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA															
Distance to NSIP: 306km (Export Cable Corridor) and 353km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding – Common tern	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
Breeding – Little tern	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
Breeding – Sandwich tern	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c
Wintering – Pink-footed goose	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including lapwing and redshank)	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	x _f	x _f	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _g	✓ _h	x _g	x _{e,f,g}	✓ _i	x _{e,f,g}
Wintering assemblage (as wintering species above and including eider)	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _d

Evidence supporting conclusions

a. Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

- b. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c. Breeding sandwich tern are screened out due to very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and due to the distance from the SPA to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) compared to their mean maximum foraging range (49km), and migratory sandwich tern is also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.
- d. Recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zones do not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- e. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- f. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- g. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- h. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- i. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).

Stage 1 Matrix A198: Ythan Estuary and Meikle Loch Ramsar:

Name of European site: Ythan Estuary and Meikle Loch Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 306km (Export Cable Corridor) and 353km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding - common tern)	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a	x _a
5 - Assemblage of international importance (breeding - little tern)	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b	x _b
5 - Assemblage of international importance (passage species - as Criterion 6 species below and including common eider)	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c
5 - Assemblage of international importance (wintering species - Common redshank)	x _d	x _d	x _d	x _e	x _e	x _e	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _f	✓ _g	x _f	x _{d,e,f}	✓ _h	x _{d,e,f}

Name of European site: Ythan Estuary and Meikle Loch Ramsar															
Distance to NSIP: 306km (Export Cable Corridor) and 353km (offshore wind farm)															
European site features	Likely Effects of NSIP														
	Habitat loss / alteration			Disturbance / displacement			Barrier effect			Collision			In-combination effects		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
6 - Breeding – Sandwich tern	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i	x _i
6 - Passage – Pink-footed goose	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c	x _c

Evidence supporting conclusions

- a. Breeding common tern are screened out due to their very low numbers (see paragraphs 4.6.67, 5.4.64 to 5.4.67, and 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 and Table 4-6 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and distance from the site compared to their maximum foraging range (30km), and migratory common tern is also screened out due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and their predominantly coastal migratory routes (see paragraph 6.3.76 to 6.3.82 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- b. Breeding little tern are screened out as none have been recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone as a whole (previously incorrectly stated as very low numbers in paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B compared to their mean maximum foraging range (see paragraph 5.4.68 in **HRA Report Appendix A**). Migratory little tern is also screened out due to their absence within the Dogger Bank Zone in any surveys (see Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**).
- c. Recorded in the Dogger Bank Zone in very low numbers (see Section 4.6 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A**, and no change to presence with up to date information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**) and species migration zone does not overlap with the Dogger Bank Zone (see paragraph 5.4.74 and Table 4-7 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and LSE conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- d. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no indirect habitat effects could arise during any phase.
- e. Wintering and passage birds would only be present within the site on migration, therefore no disturbance from noise or presence of vessels would arise during any phase.
- f. Barrier effect and collisions only occur with presence of operating wind turbines (i.e. during the operation phase).
- g. Potential LSE due to likely presence on migration (see paragraph 5.4.75, and Table 6-1 in **HRA Report Appendix A** and conclusion in Table D1 in **HRA Report Appendix D**).
- h. Potential in-combination with other wind farms (see paragraph 7.2.16 in **HRA Report Appendix A**).
- i. Breeding sandwich tern are screened out due to very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone and due to the distance from the Ramsar site to Dogger Bank Teesside A & B (see paragraph 4.6.67 and 5.4.64 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) compared to their mean maximum foraging range (49km), and migratory sandwich tern is also screened out (see paragraph 5.4.75 in **HRA Report Appendix A**) due to the very low numbers recorded within the Dogger Bank Zone. There has been no change to the very low numbers recorded following the up to date survey information presented in Table 6.7 in **HRA Report Appendix B**.

REFERENCES