March 2026

Holistic Network Design Implementation Plan

Habitats Regulations Assessment Report

Appendix A: Screening Tables



NESO
National Energy System Operator

Contents

Appendix A Screening of European Sites for HND or HNDFUE Corridors 10

HND Corridors 11

Table 1: Screening of European Sites for Corridor Ballantrae_to_Pentir (Scotland/Wales) 11

Table 2: European Sites for Corridor Ballantrae_to_Pentir screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 55

Table 3: Screening of European Sites for Corridor PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank (Scotland/England) 56

Table 4: European Sites for Corridor PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 76

Table 5: Screening of European Sites for Corridor R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh (England) 78

Table 6: European Sites for Corridor R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 99

Table 7: Screening of European Sites for Route SW_E1a_to_Hawthorn Pit (Scotland/England) 100

Table 8: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_Hawthorn Pit screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 114

Table 9: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_NE7_to_Peterhead (Scotland) 115

Table 10: European Sites for Corridor SW_NE7_to_Peterhead screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 126

Table 11: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_NE4_to_New Deer (Scotland) 128

Table 12: European Sites for Corridor SW_NE4_to_New Deer screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 148

Table 13: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_SW_e1b (Scotland) 150

Table 14: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_SW_e1b screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 156

Table 15: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_Fiddes (Scotland) 157

Table 16: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_Fiddes screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 174

Table 17: Screening of European Sites for Corridor Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae (Scotland) 175

Table 18: European Sites for Corridor Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 199

Table 19: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_N4_to_Arnish_(Lewis) (Scotland) 200

Table 20: European Sites for Corridor SW_N4_to_Arnish_(Lewis) screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 213

Table 21: Screening of European Sites for Corridor R4_6_to_Penwortham (England) 214

Table 22: European Sites for Corridor R4_6_to_Penwortham screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 237

Table 23: Screening of European Sites for Corridor R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan (England/Wales) 238

Table 24: European Sites for Corridor R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 264

Table 25: Screening of European Sites for Corridor R4_5_to_Penwortham (England) 265

Table 26: European Sites for Corridor R4_5_to_Penwortham screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 289

Table 27: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_N1_to_Spittal (Scotland) 290

Table 28: European Sites for Corridor SW_N1_to_Spittal screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 312

Table 29: Screening of European Sites for Corridor PA_1_to_Birkhill_Wood (England) 314

Table 30: European Sites for Corridor PA_1_to_Birkhill_Wood screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 331
Table 31: Screening of European Sites for Corridor R4_1_to_Birkhill Wood (England) 332
Table 32: European Sites for Corridor R4_1_to_Birkhill_Wood screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 349
Table 33: Screening of European Sites for Corridor R4_2_to_Birkhill Wood (England) 350
Table 34: European Sites for Corridor R4_2_to_Birkhill Wood screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 367
Table 35: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node (Scotland/England) 368
Table 36: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 390
Table 37: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_W1_to_Ballantrae (Scotland) 391
Table 38: European Sites for Corridor SW_W1_to_Ballantrae screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 415
HNDFUE Corridors 416
Table 39: Screening of European Sites for Corridor Shetland_to_Blackhillock (Scotland) 416
Table 40: European Sites for Corridor Shetland_to_Blackhillock screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 455
Table 41: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_Branxton (Scotland) 457
Table 42: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_Branxton screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 479
Table 43: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_SW_E1c_2 (Scotland) 480
Table 44: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_SW_E1c_2 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 485
Table 45: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node (Scotland/England) 486
Table 46: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1c_1_to Lincolnshire Connection Node screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 511
Table 47: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E1c_1_to_SW_E1c_2 (Scotland) 512
Table 48: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1c_1_to_SW_E1c_2 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 516
Table 49: Screening of European Sites for Route SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh (Scotland/England) 517
Table 50: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1c_2_to_ Weston Marsh screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 541
Table 51: Screening of European Sites for SW_E2a_1_to_SW_E2a_2 (Scotland/England) 543
Table 52: European Sites for Corridor SW_E2a_1_to_SW_E2a_2 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 545
Table 53: Screening of European Sites for Route SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough (Scotland/England) 547
Table 54: European Sites for Corridor SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 574
Table 55: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E2a_2_to_SW_E1c_1 (Scotland) 575
Table 56: European Sites for Corridor SW_E2a_2_to_SW_E1c_1 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 579
Table 57: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E2b_to_SW_E2a_1 (Scotland) 580
Table 58 European Sites for Corridor SW_E2b_to_SW_E2a_1 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 585
Table 59: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E2b_2_to_Peterhead 2 (Scotland) 587
Table 60: European Sites for Corridor SW_E2b_to_Peterhead 2 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 597

Table 61: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E3_to_Fiddes (Scotland) 599
Table 62: European Sites for Corridor SW_E3_to_Fiddes screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 618
Table 63: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay (Scotland) 619
Table 64: European Sites for Corridor SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 641
Table 65: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_N3_to_Arnish (Scotland) 643
Table 66: European Sites for Corridor SW_N3_to_Arnish screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 659
Table 67: Screening of European Sites for SW_NE1a_to_Shetland (Scotland) 660
Table 68: European Sites for Corridor SW_NE1a_to_Shetland screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 669
Table 69: Screening of European Sites for SW_NE1b_to_Shetland (Scotland) 670
Table 70: European Sites for Corridor SW_NE1b_to_Shetland screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 679
Table 71: Screening of European Sites for SW_NE1c_to_Shetland (Scotland) 680
Table 72: European Sites for SW_NE1c_to_Shetland screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 689
Table 73: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_NE2_to_Spittal (Scotland) 690
Table 74: European Sites for Corridor HNDFUE_Route_SW_NE2_to_Spittal screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 712
Table 75: Screening of European Sites for SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2 (Scotland) 713
Table 76: European Sites for SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2 screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 734
Table 77: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_NE4_to_New Deer (Scotland) 735
Table 78: European Sites for Corridor SW_NE4_to_New Deer screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 756
Table 79: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_NE6_to_Peterhead 2 (Scotland) 757
Table 80: European Sites for Corridor HNDFUE_Route_SW_NE6_to_Peterhead 2 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 770
Table 81: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_NE7_to_Peterhead DCSS (Scotland) 771
Table 82: European Sites for Corridor SW_NE7_to_Peterhead DCSS screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 780
Table 83: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_NE8_to_Peterhead 1 (Scotland) 782
Table 84: European Sites for Corridor HNDFUE_Route_SW_NE8_to_Peterhead 1 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 796
INTOG Corridors 797
Table 85: Screening of European Sites for Route Aspen_to_Beech (Scotland) 797
Table 86: European Sites for Corridor Route Aspen_to_Beech screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 802
Table 87: Screening of European Sites for Route Aspen_to_Fetteresso (Scotland) 804
Table 88: European Sites for Corridor Route Aspen_to_Fetteresso screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 821
Table 89: Screening of European Sites for Route Beech_to_Beech MPI (Scotland) 823
Table 90: European Sites for Corridor Route Beech_to_Beech MPI screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 827
Table 91: Screening of European Sites for Route Beech_to_Cedar (Scotland) 829
Table 92: European Sites for Corridor Route Beech_to_Cedar screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 833

Table 93: Screening of European Sites for Route Cedar_to_Aspen (Scotland) 835
Table 94: European Sites for Corridor Route Cedar_to_Aspen screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 841
Table 95: Screening of European Sites for Route Cedar_to_Branxton (Scotland) 843
Table 96: European Sites for Corridor Route Cedar_to_Branxton screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 864
Table 97: Screening of European Sites for Route North Connect_to_Cenos (Scotland) 865
Table 98: European Sites for Corridor Route North Connect_to_Cenos screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 869
Table 99: Screening of European Sites for Route Peterhead_to_Cenos (Scotland) 871
Table 100: European Sites for Corridor Route Peterhead_to_Cenos screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 881
Table 101: Screening of European Sites for Route Scaraben_to_Peterhead_2 (Scotland) 883
Table 102: European Sites for Scaraben_to_Peterhead2 screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 898
Table 103: Screening of European Sites for Route Sinclair_to_Scaraben (Scotland) 900
Table 104: European Sites for Sinclair_to_Scaraben screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 912
Celtic Sea Corridors 914
Table 105: Screening of European Sites for Route PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog (Wales) 914
Table 106: European Sites for Corridor PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 934
Table 107: Screening of European Sites for Route PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node (Wales) 935
Table 108: European Sites for Route PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 956
Table 109: Screening of European Sites for Route PDA3_to_Pyworthy (England) 957
Table 110: European Sites for Corridor Route PDA3_to_Pyworthy screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 974

Table of tables

Table 1: Screening of European Sites for Corridor Ballantrae_to_Pentir (Scotland/Wales) 11
Table 2: European Sites for Corridor Ballantrae_to_Pentir screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 55
Table 3: Screening of European Sites for Corridor PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank (Scotland/England) 56
Table 4: European Sites for Corridor PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 76
Table 5: Screening of European Sites for Corridor R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh (England) 78
Table 6: European Sites for Corridor R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 99
Table 7: Screening of European Sites for Route SW_E1a_to_Hawthorn Pit (Scotland/England) 100
Table 8: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_Hawthorn Pit screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 114
Table 9: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_NE7_to_Peterhead (Scotland) 115
Table 10: European Sites for Corridor SW_NE7_to_Peterhead screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 126

Table 11: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_NE4_to_New Deer (Scotland) 128

Table 12: European Sites for Corridor SW_NE4_to_New Deer screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 148

Table 13: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_SW_e1b (Scotland) 150

Table 14: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_SW_e1b screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 156

Table 15: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_Fiddes (Scotland) 157

Table 16: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_Fiddes screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 174

Table 17: Screening of European Sites for Corridor Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae (Scotland) 175

Table 18: European Sites for Corridor Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 199

Table 19: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_N4_to_Arnish_(Lewis) (Scotland) 200

Table 20: European Sites for Corridor SW_N4_to_Arnish_(Lewis) screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 213

Table 21: Screening of European Sites for Corridor R4_6_to_Penwortham (England) 214

Table 22: European Sites for Corridor R4_6_to_Penwortham screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 237

Table 23: Screening of European Sites for Corridor R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan (England/Wales) 238

Table 24: European Sites for Corridor R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 264

Table 25: Screening of European Sites for Corridor R4_5_to_Penwortham (England) 265

Table 26: European Sites for Corridor R4_5_to_Penwortham screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 289

Table 27: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_N1_to_Spittal (Scotland) 290

Table 28: European Sites for Corridor SW_N1_to_Spittal screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 312

Table 29: Screening of European Sites for Corridor PA_1_to_Birkhill_Wood (England) 314

Table 30: European Sites for Corridor PA_1_to_Birkhill_Wood screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 331

Table 31: Screening of European Sites for Corridor R4_1_to_Birkhill Wood (England) 332

Table 32: European Sites for Corridor R4_1_to_Birkhill_Wood screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 349

Table 33: Screening of European Sites for Corridor R4_2_to_Birkhill Wood (England) 350

Table 34: European Sites for Corridor R4_2_to_Birkhill Wood screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 367

Table 35: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node (Scotland/England) 368

Table 36: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_Linconshire screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 390

Table 37: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_W1_to_Ballantrae (Scotland) 391

Table 38: European Sites for Corridor SW_W1_to_Ballantrae screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 415

Table 39: Screening of European Sites for Corridor Shetland_to_Blackhillock (Scotland) 416

Table 40: European Sites for Corridor Shetland_to_Blackhillock screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 455

Table 41: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_Branxton (Scotland) 457

Table 42: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_Branxton screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 479

Table 43: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_SW_E1c_2 (Scotland) 480

Table 44: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_SW_E1c_2 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 485

Table 45: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node (Scotland/England) 486

Table 46: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1c_1_to Lincolnshire Connection Node screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 511

Table 47: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E1c_1_to_SW_E1c_2 (Scotland) 512

Table 48: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1c_1_to_SW_E1c_2 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 516

Table 49: Screening of European Sites for Route SW_E1c_2_to_Near Spalding North (Scotland/England) 517

Table 50: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1c_2_to_ Near Spalding North screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 541

Table 51: Screening of European Sites for SW_E2a_1_to_SW_E2a_2 (Scotland/England) 543

Table 51: European Sites for Corridor SW_E2a_1_to_SW_E2a_2 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 545

Table 52: Screening of European Sites for Route SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough (Scotland/England) 547

Table 53: European Sites for Corridor SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 574

Table 54: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E2a_2_to_SW_E1c_1 (Scotland) 575

Table 55: European Sites for Corridor SW_E2a_2_to_SW_E1c_1 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 579

Table 56: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E2b_to_SW_E2a_1 (Scotland) 580

Table 57 European Sites for Corridor SW_E2b_to_SW_E2a_1 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 585

Table 58: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E2b_2_to_Peterhead 2 (Scotland) 587

Table 59: European Sites for Corridor SW_E2b_to_Peterhead 2 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 597

Table 60: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E3_to_Fiddes (Scotland) 599

Table 61: European Sites for Corridor SW_E3_to_Fiddes screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 618

Table 62: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay (Scotland) 619

Table 63: European Sites for Corridor SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 641

Table 64: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_N3_to_Arnish (Scotland) 643

Table 65: European Sites for Corridor SW_N3_to_Arnish screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 659

Table 66: Screening of European Sites for SW_NE1a_to_Shetland (Scotland) 660

Table 67: European Sites for Corridor SW_NE1b_to_Shetland screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 669

Table 68: Screening of European Sites for SW_NE1b_to_Shetland (Scotland) 670

Table 69: European Sites for Corridor SW_NE1b_to_Shetland screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 679

Table 70: Screening of European Sites for SW_NE1c_to_Shetland (Scotland) 680

Table 71: European Sites for SW_NE1c_to_Shetland screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 689

Table 72: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_NE2_to_Spittal (Scotland) 690

Table 73: European Sites for Corridor HNDFUE_Route_SW_NE2_to_Spittal screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 712

Table 74: Screening of European Sites for SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2 (Scotland) 713

Table 75: European Sites for SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2 screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 734

Table 76: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_NE4_to_New Deer (Scotland) 735

Table 77: European Sites for Corridor SW_NE4_to_New Deer screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 756

Table 78: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_NE6_to_Peterhead 2 (Scotland) 757

Table 79: European Sites for Corridor HNDFUE_Route_SW_NE6_to_Peterhead 2 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 770

Table 80: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_NE7_to_Peterhead DCSS (Scotland) 771

Table 81: European Sites for Corridor SW_NE7_to_Peterhead DCSS screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 780

Table 82: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_NE8_to_Peterhead 1 (Scotland) 782

Table 83: European Sites for Corridor HNDFUE_Route_SW_NE8_to_Peterhead 1 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 796

Table 84: Screening of European Sites for Route Aspen_to_Beech (Scotland) 797

Table 85: European Sites for Corridor Route Aspen_to_Beech screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 802

Table 86: Screening of European Sites for Route Aspen_to_Fetteresso (Scotland) 804

Table 87: European Sites for Corridor Route Aspen_to_Fetteresso screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 821

Table 88: Screening of European Sites for Route Beech_to_Beech MPI (Scotland) 823

Table 89: European Sites for Corridor Route Beech_to_Beech MPI screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 827

Table 90: Screening of European Sites for Route Beech_to_Cedar (Scotland) 829

Table 91: European Sites for Corridor Route Beech_to_Cedar screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 833

Table 92: Screening of European Sites for Route Cedar_to_Aspen (Scotland) 835

Table 93: European Sites for Corridor Route Cedar_to_Aspen screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 841

Table 94: Screening of European Sites for Route Cedar_to_Branxton (Scotland) 843

Table 95: European Sites for Corridor Route Cedar_to_Branxton screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 864

Table 96: Screening of European Sites for Route North Connect_to_Cenos (Scotland) 865

Table 97: European Sites for Corridor Route North Connect_to_Cenos screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range..... 869

Table 98: Screening of European Sites for Route Peterhead_to_Cenos (Scotland) 871

Table 99: European Sites for Corridor Route Peterhead_to_Cenos screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 881

Table 100: Screening of European Sites for Route Scaraben_to_Peterhead_2 (Scotland) 883

Table 101: European Sites for Scaraben_to_Peterhead2 screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 898

Table 102: Screening of European Sites for Route Sinclair_to_Scaraben (Scotland) 900

Table 103: European Sites for Sinclair_to_Scaraben screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 912

Table 104: Screening of European Sites for Route PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog (Wales) 914

Table 105: European Sites for Corridor PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 934

Table 106: Screening of European Sites for Route PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node (Wales) 935

Table 107: European Sites for Route PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 956

Table 108: Screening of European Sites for Route PDA3_to_Pyworthy (England) 957

Table 109: European Sites for Corridor Route PDA3_to_Pyworthy screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range 974

Appendix A Screening of European Sites for HND or HNDFUE Corridors

The tables below present the Likely Significant Effects assessment for all the corridors grouped by HND, HNDFUE, INTOG and Celtic Sea. The tables are organised using the screening distance criteria described in the accompanying HRA report and as agreed through the HRA scoping process in 2023.

Rather than use the basic screening distance of 100 km as for marine and coastal sites, terrestrial sites that are designated for habitats or animals of low mobility (e.g. great crested newts or stag beetle) have been dismissed if they are located more than 2 km from a given corridor given the very low likelihood that electricity infrastructure would have any effect on such sites at a greater distance.

HND Corridors

Table 1: Screening of European Sites for Corridor Ballantrae_to_Pentir (Scotland/Wales)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Drigg Coast SAC (81 km) **Rathlin Island SAC (60 km)** **Red Bay SAC (44 km)** **Shell Flat ad Lune Deep SAC (88 km)** **Skerries and Causeway SAC (76 km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are qualifying benthic marine components • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Belfast Lough Open Water SPA (35 km) **Black Cart SPA (86 km)** **Bridgend Flats, Islay SPA/Ramsar (98 km)** **Castle Loch, Lochmaben SPA (95 km)** **Cors Fochno and Dyfi Ramsar (60 km)** **Duddon Estuary Ramsar (57 km)** **Dyfi Estuary/Aber Dyfi SPA (60 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Eilean na Muice Duibhe (Duich Moss), Islay Ramsar (93 km) **Inner Clyde Estuary SPA (89 km)** **Inner Clyde Ramsar (89km)** **Laggan, Islay SPA (90 km)** **Loch Ken and River Dee Marshes Ramsar (51 km)** **Lough Neagh and Lough Beg Ramsar (64 km)** **Martin Mere Ramsar (95 km)** **Killough Bay SPA/Ramsar (44 km)** **Kintyre Goose Roosts SPA/Ramsar (45 km)** **Martin Mere SPA (95 km)** **Mersey Estuary SPA/Ramsar (77 km)** **Outer Ards Ramsar (26 km)**					
Afon Gwyrfai a Llyn Cwellyn SAC	Within the HND corridor	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Water courses of plain to montane levels with	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The SAC is within the corridor and therefore all species and habitats are screened in. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased suspended sediment	Included for habitats and species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Floating water-plantain *Luronium natans;* • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).		concentration (SSC) and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Electromagnetic field (EMF) impacts; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Barriers to migration; • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Glynllifon SAC	Within the HND corridor	• Lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. This site is located within the cable corridor so will likely be affected during the construction phase. Impact pathways: • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for species
Lendalfoot Hills Complex SAC	Within the HND corridor	• Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas; • Alkaline fens; • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix;* • European dry heaths;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for all habitats. Likely to be affected during the construction phase. Impact pathways: • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats	Included for habitats.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Calaminarian grasslands of the *Violetalia calaminariae;* and • Transition mires and quaking bogs.			
Mull of Galloway SAC	Within the HND corridor	• Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The SAC is within the corridor and therefore all habitats are screened in for the identified impact pathways. Impact Pathways: • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats.	Included for habitats
North Anglesey Marine/Gogledd Môn Forol SAC	Within the HND corridor	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU and West Scotland MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Y Fenai a Bae Conwy/Menai Strait and Conwy Bay SAC	Within the HND corridor	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • Large shallow inlets and bays; and • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for all habitats as within the HND corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary physical disturbance of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats • Permanent loss of seabed or intertidal habitats; • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Introduction of INNS; • EMF impacts; and • Potential effects due to subsea cable thermal emissions.	Included for all habitats
Y Twyni o Abermenai i Aberffraw/Abermenai to Aberffraw Dunes SAC	Within the HND corridor	• Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;* • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ; • Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (*Salicion arenariae*); • Humid dune slacks;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Habitats and species likely to be affected during the construction phase through marine traffic noise and disturbance. Impact pathways: • Temporary physical disturbance of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Permanent loss of seabed or intertidal habitats; • Changes in water quality; and	Included for habitats and species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition* - type vegetation; • Petalwort (*Petalophyllum ralfsii*); and • Shore dock (*Rumex rupestris*).		• Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats.	
Anglesey Terns/Morwenoliaid Ynys Môn SPA	<1 km	• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); and • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts to birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Eryri/Snowdonia SAC	<1 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for habitats

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands; • Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels; • Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (*Androsacetalia alpinae* and *Galeopsietalia ladani*); • Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation; • Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation; • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix;* • European dry heaths; • Alpine and Boreal heaths; • Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands;	and conservation objectives for this site.	Likely to be affected during the construction phase through marine traffic noise and disturbance. Impact pathways: • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats.	

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas; • Blanket bogs; • Depressions on peat substrates of the *Rhynchosporion;* • Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurion*); • Alkaline fens; • Alpine pioneer formations of the *Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae;* • Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles; • Slender green feather-moss *Drepanocladus (Hamatocaulis) vernicosus;* and • Floating water-plantain (*Luronium natans*).			
Glannau Mon Cors Heli/Anglesey Coast: Saltmarsh SAC	<1 km	• Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Marine habitats are likely to be affected during the construction phase as within one tidal ellipse of the corridor.	Included for marine habitats only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		Puccinellietalia maritimae); • Estuaries; and • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide.		Impact pathways: • Temporary physical disturbance of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Permanent loss of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	
North Channel SAC	1 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU and West Scotland MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise
Luce Bay and Sands SAC	2 km	• Large shallow inlets and bays; • Embryonic shifting dunes;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Marine habitats are likley to be affected during the construction phase. Impact pathways:	Included for marine habitats only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;* • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; and • Great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*).		• Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	
Traeth Lafan/Lavan Sands, Conway Bay SPA	4 km	• Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Eurasian oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All waterfowl or waders for which the site is designated have potential foraging range of 20 km of the SPA which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds	Included for species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common redshank (*Tringa totanus*).		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Croker Carbonate Slabs SAC	5 km	• Submarine structures made by leaking gases and reef habitats respectively.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Habitats are likely to be affected during the construction phase as within one tidal ellipse of the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	Included for habitats
Glan-traeth SAC	6 km	• *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Estuaries; and • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Marine habitats are likely to be affected during the construction phase as they are located within one tidal ellipse of the cable corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	Included for marine habitats only
Pen Llyn a`r Sarnau/Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC	8 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Coastal lagoons;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Irish Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin.	Included for habitats and species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).		The cable corridor is also located within the Wales SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. The habitats are within one tidal ellipse of the cable corridor and are likely to be affected during the construction phase. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Ailsa Craig SPA	9 km	• Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition;	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts to birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Liverpool Bay SPA	9 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Little gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); and • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Impacts to marine mammals Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Loch of Inch and Torrs Warren SPA/Ramsar	9 km	• Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Greenland white-fronted goose, for which the site is designated have potential	Included for Greenland white-fronted goose only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Greenland white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons flavirostris*).		foraging range of 20 km of the SPA which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Pisces Reef Complex SAC	13 km	• Reefs.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The habitats are within one tidal ellipse of the cable corridor and are likely to be affected during the construction phase. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	Included for habitats
River Bladnoch SAC	14 km	• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon and sea/river lamprey species migrate between fresh water and the marine environment. Brook lamprey does not migrate between fresh and marine environments. Impact pathways:	Included for migratory fish species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; and • Barriers to migration.	
Ynys Seiriol/Puffin Island SPA	14 km	• Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Species of seabird for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for species
Northern Cardigan Bay SPA	17 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
The Maidens SAC	20 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the Northern Ireland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	Included for grey seal only
Glannau Aberdaron ac Ynys Enlli/Aberdaron Coast and Bardsey Island SPA	22 km	• Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*); and • Red-billed chough (*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. This species is: • Manx shearwater Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability	Included for seabirds only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Impacts to marine mammals Noise and visual impacts to birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line	
Outer Ards SPA	26 km	• Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Light-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. This species is: • Arctic tern Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for Arctic tern only
Afon Eden - Cors Goch Trawsfynydd SAC	28 km	• Active raised bogs; • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Floating water-plantain (*Luronium natans*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways:	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Barriers to migration.	
Larne Lough SPA/Ramsar	30 km	• Rosegate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Light-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Mediterranean gull (*Larus melanocephalus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Mediterranean gull • Sandwich tern • Rosegate tern • Common tern Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only
Solway Firth SPA	34 km	• Pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Herring gull; • Common gull; and • Black-headed gull. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Dunlin (*Caldris alpina alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Common gull (*Larus canus*); • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Goosander (*Mergus merganser*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*);		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squataro*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); and • Waterbird assemblage.			
Strangford Lough SAC	34 km	• Coastal Lagoons; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Atlantic salt meadows; • Mudflats and sandflats • Harbour Seal (*Phoca vitulina*); and • Perennial vegetation of stony banks.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Northern Ireland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only
Strangford Lough SPA	35 km	• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Brent Goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Common redshank (*Tringa tetanus);* • Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Eurasian teal (*Anas crecca*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*);		These species are: • Sandwich tern; • Common tern; and • Arctic tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*) ; • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Common coot (*Fulica atra*); • Eurasian oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); • Dunlin (*Caldris alpina alpina*); • Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); and • Waterfowl assemblage.			
Belfast Lough SPA/Ramsar	36 km	• Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Common tern; and • Arctic tern.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa*); and • Common redshank (*Tringa tetanus*).		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Impacts to marine mammals Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
The Dee Estuary SPA/Ramsar	38 km	• Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Eurasian teal (*Anas crecca*); • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Eurasian oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Grey plover *(Pluvialis squatarola*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus islandica*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Common redshank (*Tringa tetanus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Tern; and • Sandwich tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Water bird assemblage.			
River Dee and Bala Lake/Afon Dyfrdwy a Llyn Tegid SAC	40 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon and sea and river lamprey species which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for migratory fish species only
Murlough SAC	46 km	• "Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Northern Ireland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways:	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;* • Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea *(Salicion arenariae*); • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*); and • Marsh fritillary butterfly *Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia.*		• Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes to prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Sound of Gigha SPA	48 km	• Great northern diver (*Mergus serrator*); • Slavonian grebe (*Gavia immer*); • Common eider (*Podiceps auratus*); and • Red-breasted merganser (*Somateria mollissima*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. This includes: • Great northern diver. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Dee Estuary SAC	51 km	• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Estuaries; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts; • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;* • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Humid dune slacks;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sea/river lamprey species migrate between freshwater and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for lamprey species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• European dry heaths; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Petal wort (*Petalophyllum ralfsii*).			
Loch Ken and River Dee Marshes SPA	51 km	• Greenland white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons flavirostris*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser anser*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • ingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*); • Goosander (*Mergus merganser*); • Water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. This species is: • Common tern Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Coot (*Fulica atra*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); • Redshank (*Tringa tetanus*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); and • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*).			
Upper Solway Flats & Marshes Ramsar	52 km	• Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Northern pintail (*Ana acuta*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus islandica*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Species of seabird for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Lesser black-backed gull Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus totanus*); and • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*).			
Rathlin Island SPA	60 km	• Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Common gull (*Larus canus*); • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); and • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Common guillemot; • Razorbill; • Black-legged kittiwake; • Fulmar; and • Common gull. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only
West Wales Marine/Gorllewin Cymru Forol SAC	62 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
			and conservation objectives for this site.	The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU and West Scotland MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore SPA/Ramsar	63 km	• Little gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus islandica*); • Common tern (*Sternula albifrons*); and • Water bird assemblages.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Little gull; and • Common tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Impacts to marine mammals Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included seabird species only
Carlingford Lough SPA/Ramsar	68 km	• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Light-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*).		range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. • Sandwich tern; and • Common tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Impacts to marine mammals Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Inner Hebrides and the Minches SAC	70 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU and West Scotland MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise
Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/Ramsar	74 km	• Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species include:	Included for seabirds

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Eurasian wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Eurasian teal (*Anas crecca*); • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Black (common) scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Eurasian oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Northern lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus*);		• Black-headed gull; • Lesser black-backed gull; • Common tern; and • Great cormorant. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*); • Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Common redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*); • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*); and • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*).			
Solway Firth SAC	76 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sea/river lamprey species migrate between freshwater and the marine environment. Impact pathways:	Included for migratory fish species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Reefs; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); and • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*).		• Barriers to migration.	
River Ehen SAC	80 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
River Wye/Afon Gwy SAC	80 km	• White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes);* • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for river/sea lamprey, twaite shad, allis shad and Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish species only
South-East Islay Skerries SAC	80 km	• Harbour Seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the South West Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound;	Included for species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA	82 km	• Little egret (*Egretta garzetta*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Eurasian oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricari*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola)*; • Red knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Common redshank (*Tringa tetanus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for all seabirds for which the site is designated have a foraging range of 100 km. These species are: • Lesser black-backed gull; • Little gull; and • Little tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Mediterranean gull (*Larus melanocephalus*); • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*); • Little gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*); and • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*).			
River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC	83 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation. (Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot); • Marsh fritillary butterfly *Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia;*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon and river lamprey species which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for migratory fish species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Floating water-plantain (*Luronium natans*).			
Knapdale Lochs SPA	84 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diver, for which the site is designated, have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Impacts to marine mammals Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for species
Irish Sea Front SPA	85 km	• Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Impacts to marine mammals Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Afon Teifi/River Teifi SAC	91 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon and sea/river lamprey migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for Atlantic salmon and sea/river lamprey only.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Floating water-plantain (*Luronium natans*).			
River Tweed SAC	96 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish species only
Morecambe Bay Ramsar	99 km	• Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus graellsii*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus argentatus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorn*); • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All seabirds for which the site is designated have a foraging range of 100 km. These species are: • Lesser black-backed gull ; • Herring gull; • Sandwich tern; and • Great cormorant. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Eurasian oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata arquata);* • Common redshank (*Tringa tetanus tetanus*); • Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres interpres*); • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus graellsii);* • Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Eurasian wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*);			

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Northern lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus islandica*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); and • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica lapponica*).			
Afonydd Cleddau/Cleddau Rivers SAC **River Tywi SAC** **Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries SAC** **River Usk SAC** **Severn Estuary SAC**	Over 100 km	• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*) • Migratory fish • Shad species	Impact pathways: Barriers to migration. See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included at screening stage at request of Natural Resources Wales since fish migrate between rivers and the marine environment, notwithstanding that the study corridor is over 100 km from these European sites.	Included for migratory fish only
Pembrokeshire Marine/Sir Benfro Forol SAC	128 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the Wales SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km.	Included grey seal, shad and sea lamprey only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Coastal lagoons; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*); • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).		Therefore, features may be connected to the corridor via the following impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Bristol Channel Approaches SAC	145 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound;	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Ballantrae_to_Pentir	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Cardigan Bay/Bae Ceredigion SAC	71 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Reefs; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*); and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Irish Sea Management Unit (MU) for bottlenose dolphin. The cable corridor is also located within the Wales Seal Management Unit (SMU) for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for marine mammal species only

Table 2: European Sites for Corridor Ballantrae_to_Pentir screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Rum SPA (207 km); Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire/Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro SPA (146 km); and St Kilda SPA (355 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Flannan Isles SPA (377 km); Mingulay and Berneray SPA (235 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (441 km); Seas off St Kilda SPA (339 km); Shiant Isles SPA (311 km); and St Kilda SPA (355 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	None identified.
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Grassholm SPA (154 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (441 km); Seas off St Kilda SPA (339 km); and St Kilda SPA (355 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire/Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro SPA (146 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire/Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro SPA (146 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Canna and Sanday SPA (226 km); Mingulay and Berneray SPA (235 km); and Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire/Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro SPA (146 km).
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Rum SPA (207 km).
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 3: Screening of European Sites for Corridor PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank (Scotland/England)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Cameron Reservoir SPA/Ramsar (63 km) **Din Moss - Hoselaw Loch SPA/Ramsar (46 km)** **Fala Flow SPA/Ramsar (74 km)** **Firth of Tay & Eden Estuary SPA/Ramsar (55 km)** **Gladhouse Reservoir SPA/Ramsar (88 km)** **Greenlaw Moor SPA/Ramsar (48 km)** **Holburn Lake and Moss SPA/Ramsar (23 km)** **Loch Leven Ramsar (95 km)** **Loch of Kinnordy SPA/Ramsar (82 km)** **Loch of Lintrathen SPA/Ramsar (90 km)** **Loch of Skene SPA/Ramsar (92 km)** **Montrose Basin SPA/Ramsar (42 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are no qualifying marine components, • There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Caenlocahn SPA (100 km) **Cairngorms Massif SPA (100 km)** **Firth of Tay & Eden Estuary SPA (88 km)** **Forest of Clunie SPA (87 km)** **Gen Tanar SPA (74 km)** **Langholm - Newcastleton Hills SPA (55 km)** **North York Moors SPA (25 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are birds of prey, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are birds of prey the site is further than 20 km from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC (100 km)	Greater than 20 km	• There are otters, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are otters the site is further than 20 km from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Within the HND corridor	• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor runs directly through the designated site. The cable corridor is also located within the Northeast England SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways:	Included for all habitats and species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).		• Temporary physical disturbance of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Permanent loss of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • EMF impacts; • Potential effects due to subsea cable thermal emissions; • Introduction of INNS; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; • Collision risk with vessels; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; and • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats.	
Northumberland Marine SPA	Within the HND corridor	• Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The SPA is within the corridor and therefore all species are screened in for the identified impact pathways. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality ;	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).		• Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Northumbria Coast SPA/Ramsar	Within the HND corridor	• Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Purple sandpiper (*Calidris maritima*); and • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The SPA is within the corridor and therefore all species are screened in for the identified impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
Coquet Island SPA	3 km	• Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via the identified impact pathways of relevance to the proposal. Impact pathways:	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Seabird assemblage.		• Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Farne Islands SPA	5 km	• Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via the identified impact pathways of relevance to the proposal. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA	5 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*) (non-breeding) • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*) (non-breeding) • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima* mollissima) (non-breeding) • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*) (non-breeding) • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*) (non-breeding) • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*) (non-breeding) • Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*) (non-breeding) • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*) (non-breeding) • Non-breeding waterfowl assemblage (divers, grebe & ducks) • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*) (non-breeding)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All seabird species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of 100 km or greater. All waterfowl species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of 20 km. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) (non-breeding) • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*) (non-breeding) • Little gull (*Larus minutus*) (non-breeding) • Black-headed gull (*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*) (non-breeding) • Common gull (*Larus canus*) (non-breeding) • Seabird assemblage (non-breeding) • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*) (breeding) • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*) (breeding) • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*) (breeding) • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*) (breeding) • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*) (breeding) • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) (breeding)			

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*) (present during breeding season) • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*) (breeding) • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*) (non-breeding) • Razorbill (*Alca torda*) (non-breeding) • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*) (breeding) • Seabird assemblage (breeding)			
Alnmouth 2 Compensation Area	8 km	• Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes for habitats: As within 1 tidal ellipse. No for SAC species: Created habitat is unsuitable for SAC species. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km (some further) which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line. • Temporary physical disturbance of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats;	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Permanent loss of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • EMF impacts; • Potential effects due to subsea cable thermal emissions; • Introduction of INNS; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; • Collision risk with vessels; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; and • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats.	
Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA	42 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Little tern; • Common tern; and • Sandwich tern.	Included for all seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*); and • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*).		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Forth Islands SPA	46 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All seabird species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of 100 km or greater for seabirds. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common guillemot (*Uria aalge)*; and • Seabird assemblage.			
Firth of Forth SPA/Ramsar	48 km	• Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Goldeneye *(Bucephala clangula*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*) ; • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All seabird species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of 100 km or greater for seabirds. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); and • Waterbird assemblage.			
Isle of May SAC	48 km	• Reefs; and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for grey seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	and conservation objectives for this site.	The cable corridor is also located within the East Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	55 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor overlaps with known harbour seal movements within the East Scotland SMU. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only
Fowlsheugh SPA	62 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of 100 km or greater for seabirds. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works;	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
River Eden SAC	64 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*) ; • White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*); • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon and sea/river lamprey species migrate between freshwater and the marine environment Impact pathway: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).			
St Abb`s Head to Fast Castle SPA	94 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the designated species are seabirds which have a foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
Solway Firth SAC	94 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Reefs;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sea and river lamprey species migrate between freshwater and the marine environment Impact pathway: • Barriers to migration	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); and • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*).			
Solway Firth SPA	94 km	• Pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Dunlin (*Caldris alpina alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Herring gull; • Common gull; and • Black-headed gull. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species of seabird

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Common gull (*Larus canus*); • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Goosander (*Mergus merganser*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squataro*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); and • Waterbird assemblage.			

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Upper Solway Flats & Marshes Ramsar	94 km	• Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Northern pintail (*Ana acuta*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus islandic*a); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus totanus*); and • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Species of seabird for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Lesser black-backed gull Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species of seabird
Loch Leven SPA	95 km	• Shoveler (*Anas clyptea*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Species of seabird for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Cormorant.	Included for all species of seabird

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Pochard (*Aythya ferina*); • Tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*); and • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*).		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Southern North Sea SAC	139 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise
Moray Firth SAC	178 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	

Table 4: European Sites for Corridor PA_2_to_Berwick_Bank screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	None identified.
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA (105 km); Calf of Eday SPA (320 km); Copinsay SPA (282 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (222 km); Fair Isle SPA (346 km); Fetlar SPA (466 km); Foula SPA (414 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (486 km); Hoy SPA (279 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (255 km); Noss SPA (418 km); Rousay SPA (317 km); Seas off Foula SPA (386 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (386 km); Troup, Pennan and Lion`s Heads SPA (146 km); and West Westray SPA (328 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (386 km); Fair Isle SPA (346 km); Foula SPA (414 km); Fetlar SPA (466 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (486 km); Hoy SPA (279 km); and Noss SPA (418 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (346 km); Flamborough and Filey Close SPA (119 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (486 km); and Noss SPA (418 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	Auskerry SPA (298 km).
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Copinsay SPA (282 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (222 km); Flamborough and Filey Close SPA (119 km); Hoy SPA (279 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (255 km); and Troup, Pennan and Lion`s Heads SPA (146 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	North Caithness Cliffs SPA (255 km).

Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	Flamborough and Filey Close SPA (119 km).

Table 5: Screening of European Sites for Corridor R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh (England)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Dogger Bank SAC (90 km) **Flamborough Head SAC (89 km)** **Hammond and Winterton SAC (43 km)** **North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef SAC (18 km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are qualifying intertidal or benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Broadland SPA/Ramsar (63 km) **Breydon Water SPA/Ramsar (85 km)** **Broadland Ramsar (63 km)** **Hornsea Mere SPA (73 km)** **Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar (95 km)** **Nene Washes SPA/Ramsar (25 km)** **Ouse Washes Ramsar (37 km)** **Rutland Water SPA/Ramsar (39 km)** **Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Ramsar (52 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Broadland SPA/Ramsar (63 km)	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
River Mease SAC (93 km) **The Broads SAC (63 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are otters, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are otters the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Gibraltar Point SPA/Ramsar	Within the HND corridor	• Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Dark bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*); and • Red knot (*Calidris canutus islandica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species and habitats are included as the corridor passes through the sites. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works;	Included for all habitats and species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Greater Wash SPA	Within the HND corridor	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Little gull (*Larus minutus*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species designated for this site may impacted as the site lies within the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge SAC	Within the HND corridor	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for all habitats which may be impacted through construction.	Included for all habitats

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Reefs.		Impact pathways: • Temporary physical disturbance of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats • Permanent loss of seabed or intertidal habitats • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition • Changes in water quality • Introduction of INNS; • EMF impacts; and • Potential effects due to subsea cable thermal emissions.	
Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe Dunes and Gibraltar Point SAC	Within the HND corridor	• Dunes with *Hippophae rhamnoides;* • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;* and • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation Humid dune slacks.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for all habitats which may be impacted through construction. Impact pathways: • Temporary physical disturbance of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Permanent loss of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Changes in water quality; and • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats	Included for all habitats
Southern North Sea SAC	Within the HND corridor	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
			and conservation objectives for this site.	The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and Collision risk with vessels	
The Wash SPA/Ramsar	Within the HND corridor	• Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Grey plover (*Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus islandica*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres interpres*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Waterfowl and waders for which this site is designated have a foraging range of 20 km and the corridor is within this range. These species are: • Oystercatcher; • Grey plover; • Red knot; • Sanderling; • Curlew; • Redshank; • Ruddy turnstone; • Pink-footed goose; • Dark-bellied brent goose; • Shelduck; • Pintail; • Dunlin; • Bar-tailed godwit; • Ringed plover;	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Dark-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*). Additional birds for which the SPA is designated • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Brent Goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*);		• Black-tailed godwit; • Golden plover; • Lapwing; • Wigeon; • Gadwall; • Goldeneye; • Bewick's Swan; • Common scoter; • Shelduck; and • Waterbird assemblage. Seabirds for which this site is designated have a foraging range of 100 km (some further) and the marine corridor is within this range. These species are: • Little tern; and • Common tern. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and	

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Bewick's Swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna);* and • Waterbird assemblage.		• Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
The Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC	Within the HND corridor	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for all habitats which may be impacted through construction. Included for Otter as the corridor is within the SAC. The cable corridor is located within the south east England SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Temporary physical disturbance of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats;	Included for all habitats and species.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		Puccinellietalia maritimae); • Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (*Sarcocornetea fruticosi*); • Coastal lagoons; • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).		• Permanent loss of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Introduction of INNS; • EMF impacts; • Potential effects due to subsea cable thermal emissions; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; • Collision risk with vessels ; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar	6 km	• Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Pochard (*Aythya farina*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species designated for this site may impacted the site lies within the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*); • Brent goose (*Branta bernicla*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*) ; • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa isalndica*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*);		• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).			
Humber Estuary SAC	13 km	• Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Coastal lagoons; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. River and sea lamprey migrate between freshwater and the marine environment. The cable corridor is also located within the Northeast England SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Habitats are within one tidal ellipse and may be impacted by construction. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality;	Included for all habitats and species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;* • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ; • Dunes with *Hippophae rhamnoides*; • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).		• Barriers to migration; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
North Norfolk Coast Ramsar	19 km	• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus islandica*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Dark-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Waterfowl and waders for which this site is designated have a foraging range of 20 km and the corridor is within this range. These species are: • Red knot; • Pink-footed goose; • Dark-bellied brent goose; • Wigeon; • Northern pintail; • Ringed plover; • Sanderling; and • Bar-tailed godwit.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); and • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica lapponica*).		Seabirds for which this site is designated have a foraging range of 100 km and the marine corridor is within this range. These species are: • Little tern; • Common tern; and • Sandwich tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
North Norfolk Coast SPA	19 km	• Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*); • Brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Waterfowl and waders for which this site is designated have a foraging range of 20 km and the corridor is within this range. These species are: • Red knot; • Pink-footed goose; • Dark-bellied brent goose; • Wigeon; • Northern pintail; • Ringed plover; • Sanderling; and • Bar-tailed godwit.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Waterbird assemblage.		Seabirds for which this site is designated have a foraging range of 100 km and the marine corridor is within this range. These species are: • Little tern; • Common tern; and • Sandwich tern. Birds of prey for which this site is designated have a foraging range of 100 km and the marine corridor is within this range. • Marsh Harrier. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
North Norfolk Coast SAC	19 km	• Coastal lagoons; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks (Coastal shingle vegetation outside the reach of waves); • Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The corridor is within the foraging range (20 km) of otter for which the site Is designated, therefore there Is a possible impact. The corridor is beyond the tidal ellipse (17 km) and therefore not likely to have an effect on habitats.	Included for otter only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		(*Sarcocornetea fruticosi*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;* • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Humid dune slacks; • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Petalwort (*Petalophyllum ralfsii*).		Impact pathways: • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Welwick Compensation Area	42 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Skeffling Compensation Area	42 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all seabird species
Ouse Washes SPA	38 km	• Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*); • Tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Eurasian wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Great cormorant, for which this site is designated, have a foraging range of 100 km and the marine corridor is within this range. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Eurasian teal (*Anas crecca*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Garganey (*Anas querquedula*); • Northern shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Common pochard (*Aythya farina*); • Tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Common coot (*Fulica atra*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); and • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa).*			
Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA	52 km	• Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Great bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*); • Eurasian wigeon (*Anas penelope*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Great cormorant, for which this site is designated, have a foraging range of 100 km and the marine corridor is within this range. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Northern shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Common pochard (*Aythya farina*); • Tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*); • Common coot (*Fulica atra*); • European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); and • Northern lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).		• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Paston Great Barn SAC	54 km	• Barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	No. The corridor is beyond the foraging range (8 km) of bats used as a Zone of Influence.	Excluded for all species
Paull Holme Strays Compensation Area	56 km	• As for Humber Estuary Ramsar / SAC / SPA	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Created habitat is unsuitable for SAC species. Little Tern, for which this site is designated, have a foraging range of 100 km and the marine corridor is within this range. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for all seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Chowder Ness Compensation Area	67 km	• As for Humber Estuary Ramsar / SAC / SPA	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Created habitat is unsuitable for SAC species. Little Tern, for which this site is designated, have a foraging range of 100 km and the marine corridor is within this range. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species
Great Yarmouth North Denes SPA	70 km	• Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Little Tern, for which this site is designated, have a foraging range of 100 km and the marine corridor is within this range. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species of seabird
Eversden and Wimpole Woods SAC	73 km	• Barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	No. The corridor is beyond the foraging range (8 km) of bats used as a Zone of Influence	Excluded for all species.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
			and conservation objectives for this site.		
Alkborough Compensation Area	76 km	• As for Humber Estuary Ramsar / SAC / SPA	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Created habitat is unsuitable for SAC species. Little Tern, for which this site is designated, have a foraging range of 100 km and the marine corridor is within this range. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species
Outer Thames Estuary SPA	83 km	• Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); and • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All seabird species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of up to 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species
Flamborough & Filey Coast SPA	91 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which this site is designated have a foraging range of 100 km and the corridor is within this range.	Included for all species of seabird

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
River Derwent SAC	94 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Marsh fritillary butterfly *Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia;* • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon and river lamprey species which migrate between rivers and the marine environment Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Floating water-plantain (*Luronium natans*).			
Moray Firth SAC	544 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops truncatus).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only

Table 6: European Sites for Corridor R4_3_to_Weston_Marsh screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (329 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA (462 km); Fowlsheugh SPA (427 km); and Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (503 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	None identified.
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (329 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	None identified.
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Northumberland Marine SPA (231 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	Alde-Ore Estuary SPA (128 km).
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 7: Screening of European Sites for Route SW_E1a_to_Hawthorn Pit (Scotland/England)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Hawthorn Pit	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Flamborough Head SAC (97 km)	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC (29 km) **Holburn Lake & Moss SPA/Ramsar (65 km)** **Montrose Basin SPA/Ramsar (95 km)** **Greenlaw Moor Ramsar (98 km)** **South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA (99 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Langholm - Newcastleton Hills SPA (99 km) **North York Moors SPA (34 km)** **South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA (99 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Hawthorn Pit	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Durham Coast SAC	Within the HND corridor	• Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The SAC is within the corridor and therefore all habitats are screened in. Impact pathways: Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats	Included for habitats
Northumbria Coast SPA/Ramsar	Within the HND corridor	• Tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*); • Common pochard (*Aythya ferina*); and • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The SPA is within the corridor and therefore all species are screened in for the identified impact pathways. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts to birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
Coquet Island SPA	3 km	• Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Hawthorn Pit	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Seabird assemblage		range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual impacts to marine mammals and seabird; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA/Ramsar	7 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All waterfowl or waders for which the site is designated have potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Hawthorn Pit	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Seal Sands Compensation Area	19 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All waterfowl or waders for which the site is designated have potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
Northumberland Marine SPA	23 km	• Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging	Included for species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Hawthorn Pit	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	and conservation objectives for this site.	range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts to birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	30 km	• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Northeast England SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound. • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal only
Alnmouth 2 Compensation Area	40 km	• Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	The habitat is not suitable for SAC species. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km (some further) which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Hawthorn Pit	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Farne Islands SPA	45 km	• Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species
Lindisfarne SPA/Ramsar	53 km	• Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Little tern; and • Roseate tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and	Included for all seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Hawthorn Pit	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Light-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Wigeon (*Anser penelope*); and • Waterbird assemblage.		• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
River Tweed SAC	57 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways:	Included for Atlantic salmon only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Hawthorn Pit	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).		• Barriers to migration.	
Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA	59 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Common gull (*Larus canus*); • Little gull (*Larus minutus*); • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Razorbill • Atlantic puffin • Red-throated Diver • Herring gull • Common gull • Little gull • Black-headed gull • Velvet scoter • Common scoter • Northern gannet • European shag • Manx shearwater • Black-legged kittiwake • Common tern • Arctic tern • Common guillemot Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and	Included for all seabirds

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Hawthorn Pit	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).		• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
River Eden SAC	63 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior;* • White-clawed (*Austropotamobius pallipes*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon, and sea and river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for migratory fish species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Hawthorn Pit	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).			
Tweed Estuary SAC	70 km	• Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); and • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Lampreys migrate between rivers and the marine environment Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for lamprey species only
River Derwent SAC	74 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Lampreys migrate between rivers and the marine environment Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for lamprey species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Hawthorn Pit	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis);* • Bullhead (*Cottus gobiol*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).			
Fowlsheugh SPA	80 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Flamborough & Filey Coast SPA	85 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot *(Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Hawthorn Pit	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
River Dee SAC	87 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for species Atlantic salmon and freshwater pearl mussel only
Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA/Ramase	87 km	• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*); • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These are: • Little tern; • Common tern; and • Sandwich tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	95 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Hawthorn Pit	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	and conservation objectives for this site.	All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Southern North Sea SAC	101 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise
Moray Firth SAC	189 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and	Included for bottlenose dolphin only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Hawthorn Pit	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Collision risk with vessels.	
Isle of May SAC	110 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the E Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey Seal
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	111 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Table 8: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_Hawthorn Pit screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	None identified.
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday SPA (301 km); Copinsay SPA (265 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (226 km); Fair Isle SPA (315 km); Fetlar SPA (430 km); Foula SPA (385 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (450 km); Hoy SPA (271 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (246 km); Noss SPA (382 km); Rousay SPA (302 km); Seas off Foula SPA (356 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (352 km); Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (135 km); and West Westray SPA (313 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (335 km); Fair Isle SPA (315 km); Noss SPA (382 km); Foula SPA (385 km); and Ronas Hill - North Roe and Tingon (428 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (315 km); Forth Islands SPA (108 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (450 km); and Noss SPA (382 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	Auskerry SPA (279 km).
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300 km	Forth Islands SPA (108 km); Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (135 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (226 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (246 km); Copinsay SPA (265 km); and Hoy SPA (271 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Forth Islands SPA (108 km); and North Caithness Cliffs SPA (246 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	Forth Islands SPA (108 km).
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	Forth Islands SPA (108 km).

Table 9: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_NE7_to_Peterhead (Scotland)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE7_to_Peterhead	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Scanner Pockmark SAC (90 km)	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Loch of Skene SPA/Ramsar (45 km) **Loch Spynie SPA/Ramsar (88 km)** **Montrose Basin SPA/Ramsar (91 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA/Ramsar (77 km)** **Muir of Dinnet SPA/Ramsar (77 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Cairngorms SPA (98 km) **Cairngorms Massif SPA (74 km)** **Glen Tanar SPA (76 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA (77 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE7_to_Peterhead	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Cairngorms SAC (97 km) **Muir of Dinnet SAC (74 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otters, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otters the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SAC	Within the HND corridor	• Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The SAC is within the corridor and therefore all species and habitats are screened in for the identified impact pathways. Impact pathways: Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats	Included for all habitats
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	Within the HNDFUE Corridor	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*) • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*) • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*) • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*) • Seabird assemblage	See Appendix B for threats and pressures for this site See Appendix B for conservation objectives for this site	Yes (Species). All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. • Fulmar • Herring gull • European shag • Black-legged kittiwake • Common guillemot This site may be affected via the following impact pathways:	Included for all seabird species.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE7_to_Peterhead	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works	
Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA/Ramsar	5 km	• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species of waterfowl for which this sight is designated have a potential foraging range of 20 km and all the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts..	Included for all species
Sands of Forvie SAC	12 km	• Embryonic shifting dunes;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for habitats

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE7_to_Peterhead	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;* • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum;* and • Humid dune slacks.	and conservation objectives for this site.	This site is within one tidal ellipse of the corridor and habitats affected by coastal processes are potentially impacted. Impact pathways: • Changes in water quality.	
Troup, Pennan and Lion`s Heads SPA	12 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Therefore, all species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via the identified impact pathways of relevance to the proposal. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • oise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species of seabird
Ythan Estuary and Meikle Loch Ramsar	12 km	• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species of waterfowl for which this sight is designated have a potential foraging range of 20 km and all the species of	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE7_to_Peterhead	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Waterfowl assemblage.		seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Loch of Strathbeg SPA/Ramsar	13 km	• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species of waterfowl for which this sight is designated have a potential foraging range of 20 km and all the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works;	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE7_to_Peterhead	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Waterfowl Assemblage.		• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
River Dee SAC	37 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only
Moray Firth SPA	40 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); and • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*). Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE7_to_Peterhead	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).			
Fowlsheugh SPA	62 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of 100km or greater for seabirds. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Tips of Corsemaul and Tom Mor SPA	69 km	• Common Gull (*Larus canus*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. For seabird species which have a foraging range of 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE7_to_Peterhead	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Muir of Dinnet SPA	73 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); and • European shag (*Phalocrocorax aristotelis*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); and • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*). Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species
River Spey SAC	73 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon and Sea Lamprey which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways:	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE7_to_Peterhead	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Barriers to migration.	
River South Esk SAC	93 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*) • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	95 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird
Moray Firth SAC	180 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. For bottlenose dolphin a highly mobile species. Impact pathways:	Included for marine mammals only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE7_to_Peterhead	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Southern North Sea SAC	240 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	Included for harbour porpoise
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	174 km	• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Northeast England SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound. • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal only
Isle of May SAC	147 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the E Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km	Included for grey Seal

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE7_to_Peterhead	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	112 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Table 10: European Sites for Corridor SW_NE7_to_Peterhead screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (108 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday SPA (165 km); Copinsay SPA (139 km); East Caithnes Cliffs SPA (121 km); Fair Isle SPA (154 km); Fetlar SPA (262 km); Foula SPA (226 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (282 km); Hoy SPA (162 km); North Caithness Cliffs (138 km); Noss SPA (215 km); Rousay SPA (172 km); Seas off Foular SPA (194 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (186 km); and West Westray SPA (181 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foular SPA (194 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (108 km); Fair Isle SPA (154 km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (366 km); Forth Islands SPA (144 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (282 km); Noss SPA (215 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (229 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (108 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (108 km); Fair Isle SPA (154 km); Forth Islands SPA (144 km); Foula SPA (226 km); Hoy SPA (162 km); North Caithness Cliffs (138 km); Northumberland Marine SPA (190 km);

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
		Noss SPA (215 km); Seas off Foular SPA (194 km); Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (229 km); and Sumburgh Head.
Lesser black-backed gull (*Gull Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 11: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_NE4_to_New Deer (Scotland)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Caithness Lochs SPA/Ramsar (54 km) **Cromarty Firth Ramsar (82 km)** **Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet SPA/Ramsar (71 km)** **Loch Eye SPA/Ramsar (80 km)** **Loch of Kinnordy Ramsar SPA (97 km)** **Loch of Skene SPA/Ramsar (34 km)** **Loch of Strathbeg Ramsar (23 km)** **Loch Spynie SPA/Ramsar (39 km)** **Loch Vaa SPA (83 km)** **Montrose Basin SPA/Ramsar (82 km)** **Morangie Forest SPA (88 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA/Ramsar (27 km)** **River Spey - Insh Marshes SPA (94 km)** **Switha SPA (73 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Abernethy Forest SPA (70 km) **Caenocahn SPA (83 km)** **Cairngorms SPA (63 km)** **Cairngorms Massif SPA (55 km)** **Caithness Lochs SPA (54 km)** **Cromarty Firth Ramsar (82 km)** **Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet SPA (71 km)** **Forest of Clunie SPA (100 km)** **Glen Tanar SPA (57 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA (27 km)** **River Spey - Insh Marshes SPA (94 km)** **Strath Carnaig and Strath Fleet Moors SPA (93 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Ballochbuie SAC (76 km) **Cairngorms SAC (66 km)** **Dornoch Firth and Morrich More SAC (76 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otters, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Moidach More SAC (61 km) **Muir of Dinnet SAC (52 km)**				20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	
Auskerry SPA	90 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Storm petrol (*Hydrobates pelagicus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for species
Berriedale and Langwell Waters SAC	57 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for species
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	24 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds.
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SPA	43 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*) ; • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*); • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species include: • Red-throated diver; and • Black-throated diver. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Wigeon (*Anas penelope*).			
Copinsay SPA	73 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Cromarty Firth SPA	82 km	• Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species include: • Common tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); and • Waterfowl assemblage, non-breeding.			
Dornoch Firth and Morrich More SAC	76 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		Puccinellietalia maritimae); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammopila arenia*; • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum;* • Atlantic decalcified (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); • Humid dune slacks; • Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp.; • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).			
East Caithness Cliffs SPA	37 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*) • Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*) • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*) • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*) • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*) • Seabird assemblage		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Fowlsheugh SPA	59 km	• Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Fulmar (*Fulmaris glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); and • Razorbill (*Alca torda*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species
Hoy SPA	74 km	• Great skua (*Catharacta skua*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential	Included for all seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*); and • Seabird assemblage.	and conservation objectives for this site.	foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species include: • Fulmar • Herring gull • Black-legged kittiwake • Common guillemot Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Inner Moray Firth SPA/Ramsar	78 km	• Intertidal mudflats and sand flats and supporting saltmarsh; • Sand dunes and a shingle bar; • Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for common tern species which have a foraging range of 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Goosander (*Mergus merganser*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*).			
Lairg and Strath Brora Lochs SPA	93 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diver for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Loch of Strathbeg SPA	23 km	• Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Svalbard barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Waterbird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sandwich tern for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for Sandwich tern only
Moray Firth SAC	40 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species and the cable is located within the Greater North Sea MMMU for bottlenose dolphin. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound;	Included for marine mammals only.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Moray Firth SPA	7 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. • Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); and • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*). Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all bird species
Muir of Dinnet SPA/Ramsar	54 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Great northern diver for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging	Included for seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
North Caithness Cliffs SPA	50 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Waterbird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species include: • Razorbill; • Atlantic puffin; • Fulmar; • Black-legged kittiwake; and • Common guillemot. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
North Orkney SPA	80 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); and • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Great northern diver; and • Red-throated diver. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species
Orkney Mainland Moors SPA	88 km	• Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); and • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Red-throated diver, for which the site is designated, have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for red-throated diver only
Pentland Firth Islands SPA	57 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for Arctic tern only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
			and conservation objectives for this site.	Arctic tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
River Dee SAC	38 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only
River Naver SAC	97 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish.	Included for freshwater pearl mussel and Atlantic salmon

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	
River South Esk SAC	82 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for freshwater pearl mussel and Atlantic salmon
River Spey SAC	28 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*). • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon and Sea Lamprey which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only
River Tay SAC	92 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon, Sea Lamprey and River Lamprey which migrate between rivers and the marine environment.	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).		Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	
River Thurso SAC	57 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for Atlantic salmon
Scapa Flow SPA	68 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Great northern diver; and • Black-throated diver. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Tips of Corsemaul and Tom Mor SPA	30 km	• Common Gull (*Larus canus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Common gull have a foraging range of 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for common gull
Troup, Pennan and Lion`s Heads SPA	8 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabird species have a foraging range of 100 km. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	19 km	• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All waterfowl and wader species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
Southern North Sea SAC	265 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in prey availability.	
Isle of May SAC	143 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the E Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	121 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Table 12: European Sites for Corridor SW_NE4_to_New Deer screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	None identified.
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Seas off Foula SPA (182 km); Calf of Eday SPA (102 km); Fair Isle SPA (148 km); Noss SPA (226 km); Fetlar SPA (272 km); Cape Wrath SPA (139 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (213 km); Rousay SPA (108 km); Handa SPA (155 km); Foula SPA (209 km); and Sumburgh Head SPA (192 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula (182 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (102 km); Fair Isle SPA (148 km); Noss SPA (226 km); Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (143 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (292 km); Forth Islands SPA (141 km); and Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA SPA (377 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (102 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (102 km); Fair Isle SPA (148 km); Noss SPA (226 km); Cape Wrath SPA (139 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (213 km); Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (143 km); Forth Islands SPA (141 km); and Northumberland Marine SPA (192 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Gull Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.

Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (102 km); and West Westray SPA (119 km).

Table 13: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_SW_e1b (Scotland)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_SW_e1b	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Loch of Skene SPA/Ramsar (93 km) **Loch of Strathbeg Ramsar (98 km)** **Montrose Basin SPA/Ramsar (95 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	79 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Fowlsheugh SPA	77 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of 100 km or greater for seabirds. Impact pathways:	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_SW_e1b	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).		• Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA	72 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Common gull (*Larus canus*); • Little gull (*Larus minutus*); • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All seabird species for which the site is designated has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Razorbill; • Atlantic puffin; • Red-throated diver; • Herring gull; • Common gull; • Little gull; • Black-headed gull; • Northern gannet; • Manx shearwater; • Black-legged kittiwake; • Eider; • Common tern; • Arctic tern; and • Common guillemot. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_SW_e1b	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).			
River Dee SAC	76 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for species Atlantic salmon and freshwater pearl mussel only
Loch of Strathbeg SPA	98 km	• Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sandwich tern for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging	Included for seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_SW_e1b	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Svalbard barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Waterbird assemblage.		range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Ythan Estuary and Meikle Loch Ramsar	81 km	• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); and • Waterfowl assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sandwich tern for which the site is designated has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for sandwich tern only
Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	87 km	• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These are:	Included for all seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_SW_e1b	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).		• Little tern; • Common tern; and • Sandwich tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.:	
Southern North Sea SAC	137 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	Included for harbour porpoise
Moray Firth SAC	174 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and	Included for bottlenose dolphin only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_SW_e1b	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Collision risk with vessels.	
Isle of May SAC	113 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the E Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey Seal
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	111 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Table 14: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_SW_e1b screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	None identified.
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday SPA (276 km); Copinsay SPA (240 km); East Caithness Cliffs (207 km); Fair Isle SPA (286 km); Fetlar SPA (400 km); Foula SPA (357 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (420 km); Hoy SPA (249 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (225 km); Noss SPA (352 km); Rousay SPA (278 km); Seas off Foula SPA (327 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (322 km); Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (116 km); and West Westray SPA (288 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	None identified.
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (286 km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA 266 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (420 km); and Noss SPA (352 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA 266 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Hoy SPA (249 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (225 km); and Northumberland Marine SPA (109 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Gull Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (116 km).

Table 15: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_Fiddes (Scotland)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Cameron Reservoir SPA/Ramsar (65 km) **Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA/Ramsar (42 km)** **Loch Leven Ramsar (91 km)** **Loch of Kinnordy SPA/Ramsar (44 km)** **Loch of Lintrathan SPA/Ramsar (52 km)** **Loch of Skene SPA/Ramsar (23 km)** **Loch of Strathbeg Ramsar (78 km)** **Loch Spynie SPA/Ramsar (100 km)** **Loch Vaa SPA (94 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA/Ramsar (89 km)** **Muir of Dinnet Ramsar (38 km)** **River Spey – Insh Marshes SPA (97 km)** **South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA (90 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Abernethy Forest SPA (79 km) **Caenlochan SPA (50 km)** **Cairngorms SPA (62 km)** **Cairngorms Massif SPA (28 km)** **Forest of Clunie SPA (64 km)** **Glen Tanar SPA (30 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA (89 km)** **River Spey - Insh Marshes SPA (97 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Ballochbuie SAC (56 km) **Cairngorms SAC (62 km)** **Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs SC (69 km)** **Muir of Dinnet SAC (38 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otter, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	30 km	• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Northeast England SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound;	Included for grey seal

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).		• Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	47 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species for which the site is designated are seabirds with a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species
Firth of Forth SPA/Ramsar	60 km	• Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Red-throated diver; and • Sandwich tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*);			

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); and • Waterbird assemblage.			
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	46 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only
Forth Islands SPA	64 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species for which the site is designated are seabirds with a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Fowlsheugh SPA	2 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species for which the site is designated are seabirds with a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways:	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition • Changes in water quality • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Isle of May SAC	68 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the East Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for: grey seal only
Loch Leven SPA	92 km	• Shoveler (*Anas clyptea*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Pochard (*Aythya ferina*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Cormorant have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for cormorant only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*); and • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*).		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Loch of Strathbeg SPA	78 km	• Teal (Anas crecca); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Svalbard barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Goldeneye (Bucephala clangula); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Waterbird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sandwich tern for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Montrose Basin SPA/Ramsar	13 km	• Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus islandica*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); and • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of waterfowl and waders for which this site Is designated have a range of 20 km which Includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Terresetrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
Moray Firth SPA	86 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. • Great northern diver; and • Red-throated diver . Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Muir of Dinnet SPA	38 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. • Great northern diver; and • Red-throated diver. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).			
Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA	29 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Common gull (*Larus canus*); • Little gull (*Larus minutus*); • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. These include; • Razorbill; • Atlantic puffin; • Red-throated diver; • Herring gull; • Common gull; • Little gull; • Black-headed gull; • Northern gannet; • European shag; • Manx shearwater; • Black-legged kittiwake; • Common tern; • Arctic tern; and • Common guillemot. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).			
River Dee SAC	9 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Also included for otter that have a foraging range of 20 km. Impact pathways: • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts; • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in water quality; and • Barriers to migration.	
River South Esk SAC	82 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for all species
River Spey SAC	41 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon and sea lamprey migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only
River Tay SAC	44 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey and river lamprey which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways:	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).		• Barriers to migration	
St Abb`s Head to Fast Castle SPA	95 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the designated species are seabirds which have a foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species.
Loch of Strathbeg SPA	23 km	• Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Svalbard barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sandwich tern for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways:	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Waterbird assemblage.		• Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Tips of Corsemaul and Tom Mor SPA	67 km	• Common gull (*Larus canus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Common gull have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for species
Troup, Pennan and Lion`s Heads SPA	81 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the designated species are seabirds which have a foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for all species.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Ythan Estuary and Meikle Loch Ramsar	44 km	• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); and • Waterfowl assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sandwich tern, which the site is designated has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for sandwich tern only
Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	26 km	• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These are: • Little tern; • Common tern; and • Sandwich tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Southern North Sea SAC	137 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	Included for harbour porpoise
Moray Firth SAC	109 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only

Table 16: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_Fiddes screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	None identified.
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday SPA (253 km); Copinsay SPA (215 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (151 km); Fair Isle SPA (285 km); Fetlar SPA (405 km); Foula SPA (350 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (425 km); Hoy SPA (209 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (186 km); Noss SPA (357 km); Rousay SPA (248 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (325 km); Seas off Foula SPA (323 km); and West Westray SPA (260 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (323 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (285 km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (266 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (425 km); and Noss SPA (357 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	None identified.
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Hoy SPA (209 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (186 km); and Northumberland Marine SPA (109 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Gull Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 17: Screening of European Sites for Corridor Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae (Scotland)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Firth of Lorn SAC (87 km) **Luce Bay and Sands SAC (27 km)** **Rathlin Island SAC (68 km)** **Red Bay SAC (58 km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are qualifying intertidal or benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Belfast Lough Open Water SPA (63 km) **Bridgend Flats SPA/Ramsar (96 km)** **Black Cart SPA (30km)** **Castle Loch, Lochmaben Ramsar (80 km)** **Duich Moss SPA/Ramsar (92 km)** **Fala Flow SPA/Ramsar (98 km)** **Gladhouse Reservoir SPA/Ramsar (84 km)** **Inner Clyde SPA/Ramsar (33 km)** **Kintyre Goose Roosts SPA/Ramsar (42 km)** **Laggan, Islay Ramsar (90 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Loch Leven Ramsar (92 km) **Loch Ken and River Dee Marshes Ramsar (52 km)** **Loch Lomond SPA/Ramsar (51 km)** **Loch of Inch and Torrs Warren Ramsar (22 km)** **Outer Ards Ramsar (59 km)** **Rinns of Isaly SPA (100 km)** **Slamman Plateau SPA (49 km)** **South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA/Ramsar (82 km)** **Westwater SPA/Ramsar (66 km)**					
Glen Etive and Glen Fyne SPA (76 km) **Jura, Scarba and the Garvellachs SPA (83 km)** **Langholm - Newcastleton Hills SPA (100 km)** **Loch of Inch and Torrs Warren SPA (22 km)** **Renfrewshire Heights SPA (26 km)** **Rinns of Islay SPA (100 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Loch Etive Woods SAC (95 km) **Loch Lomond Woods SAC (52 km)** **Merrick Kells SAC (26 km)** **Moine Mhor SAC (77 km)** **Taynish and Knapdale Woods (77 km)** **Tayvallich Juniper and Coast (75 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otter, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Ailsa Craig SPA	1 km	• Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Arran Moors SPA	15 km	• Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
			and conservation objectives for this site.	Included as within the 20 km buffer determined as the zone of influence for all birds of prey. Impact pathways: • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Belfast Lough SPA/Ramsar	63 km	• Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Black-tailed godwit *(Limosa limosa*); and • Common redshank (*Tringa tetanus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These Include: • Common tern; and • Arctic tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only
Endrick Water SAC	49 km	• Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon and river lamprey species migrate between fresh water and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Firth of Forth SPA/Ramsar	65 km	• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Goosander (*Mergus merganser*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These Include: • Red-throated diver; and • Common Tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*) ; • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); and • Winter waterfowl assemblage.			
Forth Islands SPA	79 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These Include: • Razor bill; • Atlantic puffin; • Herring gull; • Lesser black-backed gull;	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*) ; • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.		• Northern gannet; • Black-legged kittiwake; • Roseate tern; • Common tern; • Arctic tern; • Sandwich tern; and • Common guillemot. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Glen App and Galloway Moors SPA	2 km	• Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The corridor is within the feeding range of 10 km for this species. Impact pathways: • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts. •	Included for all species
Imperial Dock Lock, Leith SPA	90 km	• Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
			and conservation objectives for this site.	Common tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Inner Hebrides and the Minches SAC	58 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for all species
Knapdale Lochs (Scotland)	65 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diverhave a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Kennet Pans Compensation Area	70 km	• Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; ; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and Terrestrial functionally linked habitats.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*);			

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); and • Waterbird assemblage.			
Larne Lough SPA/Ramsar	54 km	• Mediterranean gull (*Larus melanocephalus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Rosegate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); and • Light-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Mediterranean gull; • Sandwich tern; • Rosegate tern; and • Common tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for gull and tern species
Loch Ken and River Dee Marshes SPA	52 km	• Greenland white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons flavirostris*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser* anser); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • ingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*) ; • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Common tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for common tern only.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*); • Goosander (*Mergus merganser*); • Water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*); • Coot (*Fulica atra*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); • Redshank (*Tringa tetanus*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); and • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*).		• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Loch Leven SPA	92 km	• Shoveler (*Anas clyptea*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Pochard (*Aythya ferina*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Cormorant have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for cormorant only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*); and • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*).		• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Muirkirk and North Lowther Uplands SPA	7 km	• Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius*); • Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); • European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); and • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes Included as within the 20 km buffer determined as the zone of influence for all birds of prey. These species are: • Hen harrier; • Merlin; and • Peregrine falcon. Impact pathways: • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts; and • Changes in prey availability. •	Included for birds of prey.
Muir of Dinnet SPA	81 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).	and conservation objectives for this site.	Species of seabird for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Great northern diver; and • Red-throated diver. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
North Channel SAC	43 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located near to the Celtic and Irish Seas MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Outer Ards SPA	58 km	• Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Light-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Arctic tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included Arctic tern only
Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA	81 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*) • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Common gull (*Larus canus*); • Little gull (*Larus minutus*); • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Species of seabird for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Atlantic puffin; • Red-throated diver; • Herring gull; • Common gull; • Little gull; • Black-headed gull; • Northern gannet; • Manx shearwater; • Black-legged kittiwake; • Common tern; • Arctic tern; and • Common guillemot.	Included seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
River Bladnoch SAC	15 km	• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon and sea/river lamprey species migrate between fresh water and the marine environment. Brook lamprey do not migrate between fresh and marine environments.	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).		Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; and • Barriers to migration.	
River Tay SAC	89 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon and sea/river lamprey species migrate between fresh water and the marine environment. Brook lamprey do not migrate between fresh and marine environments. The corridor Is outside of the foraging range of otter (20 km), likely significant effects can be excluded. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migraotyr fish only
River Teith SAC	67 km	• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon and sea/river lamprey species migrate between fresh water and the marine environment. Brook lamprey do not migrate between fresh and marine environments.	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).		Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	
River Tweed SAC	60 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between fresh water and the marine environment. The corridor Is outside of the foraging range of otter (20 km), likely significant effects can be excluded. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only
Skerries and Causeway SAC	77 km	• Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the southwest Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for all species
Solway Firth SAC	79 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. River and sea lamprey species migrate between fresh water and the marine environment.	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		by seawater at low tide; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Reefs; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); and • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*).		The corridor Is outside of the foraging range of otter (20 km), likely significant effects can be excluded. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	
Solway Firth SPA	45 km	• Pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. For species of seabird for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Red-throated diver; • Herring gull; • Common gull; and • Black-headed gull. Species of waterfowl/waders as the corridor is beyond the maximum foraging range of 20 km.	Included for species of seabird only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Dunlin (Caldris alpina alpina); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Common gull (*Larus canus*); • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Goosander (*Mergus merganser*);		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Common redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); and • Waterbird assemblage.			
Sound of Gigha SPA	48 km	• Great northern diver (*Mergus serrator*); • Slavonian grebe (*Gavia immer*); • Common eider (Podiceps auratus); and • Red-breasted merganser (*Somateria mollissima*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Great northern diverhave a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Species of waterfowl/waders as the corridor is beyond the maximum foraging range of 20 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for Great northern diver only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
South-East Islay Skerries SAC	77 km	• Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the southwest Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels. •	Included for allspecies
Strangford Lough SAC	71 km	• Coastal Lagoons; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Atlantic salt meadows; • Mudflats and sandflats; • Harbour Seal (*Phoca vitulina*); and • Perennial vegetation of stony banks.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the southwest Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only
Strangford Lough Ramsar	71 km	• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo* hirundo);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Light-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus* islandica); and • Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*).		range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Sandwich tern; and • Common tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
The Maidens SAC	40 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located close to the Northern Ireland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal only
Upper Solway Flats & Marshes Ramsar	79 km	• Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*) ; • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Lesser black-backed gull have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for Lesser black-backed gull only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Northern pintail (*Ana acuta*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus islandica*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus totanus*); and • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*).		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	

Table 18: European Sites for Corridor Kilmarnock_South_to_Ballantrae screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Rum SPA (178 km); Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire SPA (370 km); and St Kilda SPA (337 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Flannan Isles SPA (348 km); Mingulay and Berneray SPA (224 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (397 km); Seas off St Kilda SPA (321 km); Shiant Isles SPA (275 km); and St Kilda SPA (337 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	None identified.
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Grassholm SPA (374 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (397 km); Seas off St Kilda SPA (321 km); and St Kilda SPA (337 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	Seas off St Kilda SPA (321 km).
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Rum SPA (178 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Canna and Sanday SPA (198 km); and Mingulay and Berneray SPA (224 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA (128 km); and Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA (193 km).
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 19: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_N4_to_Arnish_(Lewis) (Scotland)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N4_to_Arnish_(Lewis)	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Loch Laxford SAC (74 km)	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are qualifying intertidal or benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands Ramsar (95 km) **North Uist Machair and Islands SPA/Ramsar (64 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Cuillins SPA (93 km) **Foinaven SPA (82 km)** **North Harris Mountains SPA (30 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N4_to_Arnish_(Lewis)	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Ardvar and Loch a`Mhuilinn Woodlands SAC (68 km) **Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SAC (95 km)** **Durness SAC (95 km)** **Foinaven SAC** **Inverpolly (61 km)** **Loch an Duin Ramsar SAC (63 km)** **Loch nam Madadh SAC (73 km)** **Loch Maree Complex SAC (66km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otter, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Ascrib, Isay and Dunvegan SAC	63 km	• Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the Western Isles SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal
Assynt Lochs SAC	63 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diverhave a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N4_to_Arnish_(Lewis)	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SPA	90 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) ; • Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*); • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*); • Dunlin (Calidris *alpina schinzii*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); and • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Black-throated diver; and • Red-throated diver. Excluded for waterbirds and birds of prey due to distance from the corridor Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species of seabird

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N4_to_Arnish_(Lewis)	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Cape Wrath SPA	84 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Flannan Isles SAC	43 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Leach's Storm-petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Handa SPA	66 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great skua (*Catharacta skua*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways:	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N4_to_Arnish_(Lewis)	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); and • Seabird assemblage.		• Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Inner Hebrides and the Minches SAC	Within the HND corridor	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the West Scotland MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for all species
Inverpolly, Loch Urigill and Nearby Lochs SPA (Scotland)	64 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N4_to_Arnish_(Lewis)	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Langavat SAC	17 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for all species
Lewis Peatlands SAC	Within the HND Corridor	• Blanket bog; • Depressions on peat substrates; • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); • Acid peat-stained lakes; • Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath; and • Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for all habitats as there is overlap with the cable corridor. Also included as within the foraging range of otter. Impact pathways: • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all habitats and species
Lewis Peatlands SPA/Ramsar	Within the HND Corridor	• Blanket bog • Oligotrophic lochs • Dystrophic lochs • Wet heath • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*) • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for all habitats and species. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality;	Included for all habitats and species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N4_to_Arnish_(Lewis)	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos) • Merlin (*Falco columbarius*) • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*) • Dunlin Calidris (*Alpina schinzii*) • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*)		• Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Little Gruinard River SAC	63 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for all species
Loch Maree SPA/Ramsar	66 km	• Oligotrophic lake; • Assemblage of wetland plants and animals; and • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Great northern diverhave a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for Great northern diver only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N4_to_Arnish_(Lewis)	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Monach Isles SPA	99 km	• Black guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black guillemot have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for black guillemot
Monach Islands SAC	98 km	• Dune grassland; • Machair; • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*); and • Shifting dunes with marram.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the Western Isles SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only
Mointeach Scadabhaigh SPA	77 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arcitica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N4_to_Arnish_(Lewis)	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
North Harris SAC	30 km	• Acid peat-stained lakes and ponds; • Acidic scree; • Alpine and subalpine heaths; • Blanket bog; • Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels; • Depressions on peat substrates; • Dry heaths; • Montane acid grasslands; • Plants in crevices on acid rocks; • Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath; • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for Atlantic salmon and freshwater pearl mussel only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N4_to_Arnish_(Lewis)	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
North Rona SAC	90 km	• Grey Seal (*Halichoerus grypus*); • Reefs; • Sea caves; and • Vegetated sea cliffs.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the Western Isles SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal only.
North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA	78 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*) • Gannet (*Morus bassanus*) • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*) • Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species of seabird
Priest Island (Summer Isles) SPA	54 km	• Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Storm petrel have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N4_to_Arnish_(Lewis)	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
River Oykel SAC	79 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*) • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for all species
Seas off St Kilda SPA	57 km	• Gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species of seabird
Shiant Isles SPA	27 km	• Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all species of seabird

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N4_to_Arnish_(Lewis)	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• European storm-petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*); • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*); and • Red-billed chough (*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*).		These species are: • Manx shearwater; • Storm petrel; • Lesser black-backed gull; and • Atlantic puffin. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
West Coast of the Outer Hebrides SPA	37 km	• Great northern diver (*Mergus serrator*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); and • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes . Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Great northern diver; • Black-throated diver; and • Red-throated diver. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species of seabird
Wester Ross Lochs SPA	60 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arcitica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N4_to_Arnish_(Lewis)	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
			and conservation objectives for this site.	Black-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Sound of Barra SAC	130 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Reefs; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Western Isles SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes to prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Table 20: European Sites for Corridor SW_N4_to_Arnish_(Lewis) screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Rum SPA (119 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday SPA (234 km); Copinsay SPA (222 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (159 km); Fair Isle SPA (302 km); Fetlar SPA (396 km); Foula SPA (314 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (409 km); Hoy SPA (181 km); Mingulay and Berneray SPA (163 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (147 km); Noss SPA (366 km); Rousay SPA (211 km); Seas off Foula SPA (270 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (338 km); and West Westray SPA (222 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (270 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Ailsa Craig SPA (330 km); Fair Isle SPA (302 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (409 km); Noss SPA (366 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (134 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Rum SPA (119 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Canna and Sanday SPA (121 km); Hoy SPA (181 km); Mingulay and Berneray SPA (163 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (147 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (134 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 21: Screening of European Sites for Corridor R4_6_to_Penwortham (England)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_6_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Drigg Coast SAC (47 km) **Pisces Reef Complex SAC (75 km)** **Luce Bay and Sands SAC (77 km)** **Croker Carbonate Slabs SAC (90 km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Duddon Estuary Ramsar (32 km) **Mersey Estuary SPA/Ramsar (40 km)** **Rostherne Mere Ramsar (46 km)** **Traeth Lafan/Lavan Sands, Conway Bay SPA (63 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Berwyn SPA (84 km) **Leighton Moss SPA (41 km)** **Migneint-Arenig-Ddualllt SPA (82 km)** **North Pennine Moors SPA (53 km)** **Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA (53 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_6_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA (36 km)					
Bowland Fells SPA	16 km	• Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius*); and • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Lesser black-backed gull have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Birds of Prey for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Hen harrier; and • Merlin. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Loch Ken and River Dee Marshes SPA	99 km	• Greenland white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons flavirostris*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser anser*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • ingfisher (*Alcedo atthis)*; • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Common tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for common tern only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_6_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*); • Goosander (*Mergus merganser*); • Water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*); • Coot (*Fulica atra*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); • Redshank (*Tringa tetanus*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); and • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*).		• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Glynllifon SAC	89 km	• Lesser horseshoe (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	No. The corridor is beyond the foraging range (8 km) of bats used as a Zone of Influence.	Excluded for all species
Mwyngloddiau Fforest Gwydir/Gwydyr Forest Mines SAC	73 km	• Calaminarian grasslands of the *Violetalia calaminariae;* and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	No. The corridor is beyond the foraging range (8 km) of bats used as a Zone of Influence.	Excluded for all species and habitats

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_6_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*).	and conservation objectives for this site.		
Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/Ramsar	Within the HND corridor	• Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Eurasian wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Eurasian teal (*Anas crecca*); • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Black scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Eurasian oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The SPA/Ramsar is within the corridor and therefore all species are screened in for the identified impact pathways. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality ; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitats impacts.	Included for habitats and species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_6_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Northern lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*); • Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Common redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Black-headed gull *(Larus ridibundus*); • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*);			

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_6_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*); and • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*).			
Liverpool Bay SPA	Within the HND corridor	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Little gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); and • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The SPA is within the corridor and therefore all species are screened in for the identified impact pathways. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality ; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for species
Shell Flat and Lune Deep SAC	2 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Reef habitats.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Possibility to be affected during the construction phase. Impact pathways:	Included for habitats

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_6_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality. •	
Hesketh Out Marsh West	3 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Little gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); and • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All habitats as the area is within 1 tidal ellipse of the corridor. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These are: • Red-throated diver; • Common scoter; • Little gull; • Little tern; and • Common tern. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality ; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_6_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Temporary physical disturbance of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Permanent loss of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • EMF impacts; • Potential effects due to subsea cable thermal emissions; • Introduction of INNS; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; • Collision risk with vessels; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; and • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats.	
Morecambe Bay SAC	14 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Coastal lagoons;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. This site is located within one tidal ellipse (15 km) of the cable corridor. Therefore marine benthic habitats are screened in. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and	Included for marine benthic habitats

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_6_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria; • Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); • Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (*Salicion arenariae*); and • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation.		• Changes in water quality.	
Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA/Ramsar	7 km	• Little egret (*Egretta garzetta*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus);*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	All waterfowl or waders for which the site is designated have potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. • Little egret;	Included for species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_6_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Eurasian oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricari*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Common redshank (*Tringa tetanus*); • Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Mediterranean gull (*Larus melanocephalus*); • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*);		• Whooper swan; • Pink-footed goose; • Common shelduck; • Northern pintail; • Eurasian oystercatcher; • Ringed plover; • European golden plover; • Grey plover; • Red knot; • Sanderling; • Common redshank; and • Ruddy turnstone . All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. • Mediterranean gull; • Black-backed gull; • Little gull; and • Tern. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and	

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_6_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Little gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*); and • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*).		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Martin Mere SPA/Ramsar	11 km	• Bewick's Swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); and • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All waterfowl or waders for which the site is designated have potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for species
Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore SPA/Ramsar	30 km	• Little gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus* islandica); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); and • Water bird assemblages.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species include: • Little gull; and • Tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_6_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
North Anglesey Marine/Gogledd Môn Forol SAC	37 km	• Harbour porpoise *(Phocoena phocoena)*.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise
The Dee Estuary SPA/Ramsar	38 km	• Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Eurasian teal *(Anas crecca*); • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Eurasian oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus* islandica); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species include: • Tern; and • Sandwich tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_6_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common redshank (*Tringa tetanus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Water bird assemblage.			
Anglesey Terns/Morwenoliaid Ynys Môn **SPA**	54 km	• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); and • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Solway Firth SAC	63 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for lamprey only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_6_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		Puccinellietalia maritimae); • Reefs; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • "Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); and • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*).			
Irish Sea Front SPA	66 km	• Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Manx shearwater, for which the site is designated, have a potential foraging range of 2,366 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for species
North Channel SAC	70 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU for harbour porpoise.	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_6_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Mersey Narrows & North Wirral Foreshore Ramsar	30 km	• Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Little gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus* islandica); and • Water bird assemblages.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species include: • Little gull; and • Tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only
River Dee and Bala Lake/Afon Dyfrdwy a Llyn Tegid SAC	56 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon and sea and river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_6_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).			
River Ehen SAC	61 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for all species
River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC	70 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon and river/sea species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_6_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Marsh fritillary butterfly *Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia;* • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Floating water-plantain (*Luronium natans*).			
River Eden SAC	71 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior*;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon and sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_6_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*); • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).			
Upper Solway Flats & Marshes Ramsar	91 km	• Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Lesser black-backed gull have a potential foraging range of 236 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for lesser black backed gull only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_6_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Red knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus* totanus); and • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*).			
River Bladnoch SAC	96 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for Atlantic salmon
Outer Ards SPA	99 km	• Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Light-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Arctic tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for Arctic tern

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_6_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Pen Llyn a`r Sarnau/Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC	110 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Coastal lagoons; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Irish Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. The cable corridor is also located within the Wales SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for marine mammals only
West Wales Marine/Gorllewin Cymru Forol SAC	118 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena).*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways:	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_6_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Cardigan Bay/Bae Ceredigion SAC	167 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Reefs; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*); and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Irish Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin. The cable corridor is also located within the Wales SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for marine mammals only
Pembrokeshire Marine/Sir Benfro Forol SAC	235 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Coastal lagoons;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located near the Wales SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and	Included grey seal only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_6_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*); • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).		• Collision risk with vessels.	
Bristol Channel and Approaches SAC	240 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound;	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_6_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	

Table 22: European Sites for Corridor R4_6_to_Penwortham screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Glannau Aberdaron ac Ynys Enlli/Aberdaron Coast and Bardsey Island SPA (129 km); Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire/Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfr SPA (249 km); Rum SPA (348 km); and St Kilda SPA (499 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Cape Wrath SPA (509 km); Flannan Isles SPA (519 km); Handa SPA (487 km); Mingulay and Berneray SPA (378 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (574 km); Seas off St Kilda SPA (482 km); The Shiant Isles SPA (450 km); and St Kilda SPA (499 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Handa SPA (487 km); and St Kilda SPA (499 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Ailsa Craig SPA (150 km); Grassholm SPA (259 km); Seas off St Kilda SPA (482 km); and St Kilda SPA (499 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire/Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro SPA (249 km); and Treshnish Isles SPA (312 km).
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Rathlin Island SPA (194 km); Ailsa Craig SPA (150 km); and North Colonsay and Western Cliffs SPA (266 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire/Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro SPA (249 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	Ailsa Craig SPA (150 km).
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 23: Screening of European Sites for Corridor R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan (England/Wales)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Bae Cemlyn/Cemlyn Bay SAC (31 km) **Glannau Mon: Cors heli/Anglesey Coast: Saltmarsh SAC (37 km)** **Shell Flat and Lune Deep SAC (38 km)** **Drigg Coast SAC (70 km)** **Croker Carbonate Slabs SAC (72 km)** **Pisces Reef Complex SAC (92 km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Mersey Estuary SPA (32 km) **Martin Mere SPA/Ramsar (54 km)** **Duddon Estuary Ramsar (57 km)** **Rostherne Mere Ramsar (70 km)** **Cors Fochno and Dyfi Ramsar (79 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Berwyn SPA (29 km) **Elenydd - Mallaen SPA (91 km)** **Leighton Moss SPA (86 km)** **Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt SPA (26 km)** **Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA (93 km)** **South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA (99 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Afon Gwyrfai a Llyn Cwellyn SAC	38 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Floating water-plantain (*Luronium natans*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for Atlantic salmon only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Coedydd Derw a Safleoedd Ystlumod Meirion/Meirionnydd Oakwoods and Bat Sites SAC	35 km	• Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles • Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* • Lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	No. The corridor is beyond the foraging range (8 km) of bats used as a Zone of Influence	Excluded for all species and habitats
Glynllifon SAC	42 km	• Lesser horseshoe (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	No. The corridor is beyond the foraging range (8 km) of bats used as a Zone of Influence	Excluded for all species and habitats
Hesketh Out Marsh West	66 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Little gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*) • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Lagoon; • Mudflat; • Saltmarsh; and • Transitional grassland.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These are: • Red-throated diver; • Common scoter; • Little gull; • Little tern; and • Common tern. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition;	Included for seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in water quality ; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Mwyngloddiau Fforest Gwydir/Gwydyr Forest Mines SAC	20 km	• Calaminarian grasslands of the *Violetalia calaminariae* • Lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	No. The corridor is beyond the foraging range (8 km) of bats used as a Zone of Influence	Excluded for all species and habitats
Coedwigoedd Dyffryn Elwy/Elwy Valley Woods SAC	Within the HND corridor	• *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. SAC within corridor therefore all habitats are screened for the identified impact pathways. Impact pathways: • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats.	Included for habitats
Y Fenai a Bae Conwy/Menai Strait and Conwy Bay SAC	Within the HND corridor	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. SAC within corridor therefore all habitats are screened for the identified impact pathways.	Included for habitats

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Reefs; • Large shallow inlets and bays; and • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves.		Impact pathways: • Temporary physical disturbance of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Permanent loss of seabed or intertidal habitats; • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Introduction of INNS; • EMF impacts; and • Potential effects due to subsea cable thermal emissions.	
The Dee Estuary SAC	9 km	• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Estuaries; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. This site is located within one tidal cycle of the cable corridor, thus there is potential for qualifying marine features to be affected. Sea/River lamprey species migrate between freshwater and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; and • Barriers to migration.	Included for lamprey species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;* • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ; • Humid dune slacks; • European dry heaths; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Petalwort (*Petalophyllum ralfsii*).			
The Dee Estuary SPA/Ramsar	9 km	• Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Eurasian teal (*Anas crecca*); • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Eurasian oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All waterfowl or waders for which the site is designated have potential foraging range of 20 km of the SPA which includes the corridor. These species are: • Common shelduck; • Eurasian teal; • Northern pintail; • Eurasian oystercatcher; • Grey plover; • Red knot; • Dunlin; • Eurasian curlew; and	Included for species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Red knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Common redshank (*Tringa tetanus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Water bird assemblage.		• Common redshank. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Tern; and • Sandwich tern. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Anglesey Terns/Morwenoliaid Ynys Môn SPA	9 km	• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); and • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways:	Included for species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Liverpool Bay SPA	Within HND corridor	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*) • Common Scoter (*Melanitta nigra*) • Little gull (Hydrocoloeus minutus) • Tern (*Sternula albifrons*) • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The SPA is within the corridor and therefore all species are screened in for the identified impact pathways. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for Species
North Anglesey Marine/Gogledd Môn Forol SAC	11 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
			and conservation objectives for this site.	The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
River Dee and Bala Lake/Afon Dyfrdwy a Llyn Tegid SAC	25 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon and sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Pen Llyn a`r Sarnau/Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC	43 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Coastal lagoons; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Irish Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin. The cable corridor is also located within the Wales SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for marine mammals only
Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA	51 km	• Little egret (*Egretta garzetta*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging	Included for seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Eurasian oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricari*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Common redshank (*Tringa tetanus*); • Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Mediterranean gull (*Larus melanocephalus*); • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*);		range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Mediterranean gull; • Lesser black-backed gull; • Little gull; and • Tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Little gull (Hydrocoloeus minutus); and • Tern (*Sternula albifrons*).			
Morecambe Bay Ramsar	56 km	Ramsar criterion 6: • Species regularly supported during the breeding season: lesser black-backed gull, herring gull, and sandwich tern, • Species with Peak counts in spring/autumn: great cormorant, common shelduck, northern pintail, common eider, Eurasian oystercatcher, ringed plover, grey plover, sanderling, Eurasian curlew, common redshank, ruddy turnstone, and lesser black-backed gull • Species with Peak counts in Winter: great crested grebe, pink-footed goose, Eurasian wigeon, common	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		goldeneye, red-breasted merganser, European golden plover, northern lapwing, red knot, dunlin, and bar-tailed godwit			
Northern Cardigan Bay SPA	56 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for species
West Wales Marine/Gorllewin Cymru Forol SAC	65 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound;	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
River Ehen SAC	87 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for all species
River Wye/Afon Gwy SAC	89 km	• White-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes);* • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon, sea/river lamprey, twaite/Allis shad species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC	94 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Marsh fritillary butterfly *Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia*; • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Floating water-plantain (*Luronium natans*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon and sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish species only
Cardigan Bay/Bae Ceredigion SAC	110 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Irish Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin.	Included for marine mammals only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Reefs; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*); and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	and conservation objectives for this site.	The cable corridor is also located within the Wales SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Migratory fish are screened out due to distance (> 100km) from the corridor. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
		•			
Afon Eden - Cors Goch Trawsfynydd SAC **Afon Teifi SAC Pembrokeshire marine SAC Afon Cleddau SAC** **River Tywi SAC** **Carmarthen Bay and estuaries SAC** **River Usk SAC** **Severn Estuary SAC** **Afonydd Cleddau/Cleddau Rivers SAC**	Over 100 km	• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*) • Migratory fish • Shad • Atlantic salmon and Freshwater peal mussel, species	Impact pathways: Barriers to migration. See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. • Included at screening stage at request of Natural Resources Wales since fish migrate between rivers and the marine environment, notwithstanding that the study corridor is over 100 km from these European sites.	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
River Tywi SAC **Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries SAC** **River Usk SAC** **Severn Estuary SAC**					
Ynys Seiriol/Puffin Island SPA	11 km	• Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for Species
Traeth Lafan/Lavan Sands, Conway Bay SPA	16 km	• Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Eurasian oystercatcher	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All waterfowl or waders for which the site is designated have potential foraging range of 20 km of the SPA which includes the corridor. Impact pathways:	Included for species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		(*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*); and • Common redshank (*Tringa totanus*).		• Changes in prey availability • Terrestrial functionally linkd habitat impacts.	
Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore SPA/Ramsar	21 km	• Little gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus* islandica); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); and • Water bird assemblages.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Little tern; and • Little gull. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only
Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/Ramsar	35 km	• Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species include: • Black-headed gull; • Lesser black-backed gull;	Included for seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Eurasian wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Eurasian teal (*Anas crecca*); • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Black scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Eurasian oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Northern lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus*);		• Common tern; and • Great cormorant. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*); • Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Common redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*); • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*); and • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*).			
Irish Sea Front SPA	59 km	• Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways:	Included for species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Bowland Fells SPA	81 km	• Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius*); and • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Lesser black-backed gull have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for lesser black-backed gull only
Glannau Aberdaron ac Ynys Enlli/Aberdaron Coast and Bardsey Island SPA	82 km	• Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*); and • Red-billed chough (*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Manx shearwater have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for Manx shearwater

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
North Channel SAC	89 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for species
Solway Firth SAC	89 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Reefs; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The lamprey species for which the site is designated migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathway: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• "Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); and • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*).			
Solway Firth SPA	89 km	• Pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Dunlin (*Caldris alpina alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species include: • Herring gull; • Common gull; • Black-headed gull; • Common scoter; and • Great cormorant. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Common gull (*Larus canus*); • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Goosander (*Mergus merganser*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*);			

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*); • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); and • Waterbird assemblage.			
Pembrokeshire Marine/Sir Benfro Forol SAC	182 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Coastal lagoons; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located in the Wales SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included grey seal only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*); • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).			
Bristol Channel and Approaches SAC	185 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise

Table 24: European Sites for Corridor R4_4_to_Bodelwyddan screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire/Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro SPA (199 km); Rum SPA (378 km); St Kilda SPA (527 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Mingulay and Berneray SPA (406 km); Shiant Isles SPA (480 km); Seas off St Kilda SPA (511 km); Handa SPA (517 km); St Kilda SPA (527 km); Cape Wrath SPA (539 km); Flannan Isles SPA (548 km); and North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (605 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Handa SPA (517 km); and St Kilda SPA (527 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Ailsa Craig SPA (180 km); and Grassholm SPA (210 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire/Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro SPA (199 km).
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300 km	Rathlin Island SPA (220 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire/Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro SPA (199 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	Ailsa Craig SPA (180 km); and Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire/Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro SPA (199 km).
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None Identified.

Table 25: Screening of European Sites for Corridor R4_5_to_Penwortham (England)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Y Fenai a Bae Conwy/Menai Strait and Conwy Bay SAC (46 km) **Drigg Coast SAC (54 km)** **Bae Cemlyn/Cemlyn Bay SAC (71 km)** **Glannau Mon: Cors heli/Anglesey Coast: Saltmarsh SAC (82 km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Rostherne Mere Ramsar (47 km) **Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA (52 km)** **Mersey Estuary SPA/Ramsar (40 km)** **Traeth Lafan/Lavan Sands, Conway Bay SPA (80 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Berwyn SPA (84 km) **Leighton Moss SPA (41 km)** **Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt SPA (82 km)** **North Pennine Moors SPA (53 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA (52 km) **South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA (36 km)**				(maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	
Afon Gwyrfai a Llyn Cwellyn SAC	84 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Floating water-plantain *Luronium natans;* • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for Atlantic salmon only
Coedydd Derw a Safleoedd Ystlumod Meirion/Meirionnydd Oakwoods and Bat Sites SAC	83 km	• Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles; • Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior;*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	No. The corridor is beyond the foraging range (8 km) of bats used as a Zone of Influence.	Excluded for all species and habitats

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*);			
Glynllifon SAC	88 km	• Lesser horseshoe (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	No. The corridor is beyond the foraging range (8 km) of bats used as a Zone of Influence	Excluded for all species and habitats
Hesketh Out Marsh West	3 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Little gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Lagoon; • Mudflat; • Saltmarsh; and • Transitional grassland.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All habitats as the area is within 1 tidal ellipse of the corridor. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These are: • Red-throated diver; • Common scoter; • Little gull; • Little tern; and • Common tern. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality ; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds;	Included for seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works. • Temporary physical disturbance of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Permanent loss of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • EMF impacts; • Potential effects due to subsea cable thermal emissions; • Introduction of INNS; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; • Collision risk with vessels; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; and • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats.	
Mwyngloddiau Fforest Gwydir/Gwydyr Forest Mines SAC	72 km	• Calaminarian grasslands of the *Violetalia calaminariae;* and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	No. The corridor is beyond the foraging range (8 km) of bats used as a Zone of Influence	Excluded for all species and habitats

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*);			
Shell Flat and Lune Deep SAC	2 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Reefs.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Likely to be affected during the construction phase. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	Included for all habitats
Morecambe Bay SAC	14 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Coastal lagoons; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. This site is located withinone tidal ellipse (15 km) of the cable corridor. Therefore marine benthic habitats are screened in. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	Included for marine benthic habitats

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria; • Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); • Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (*Salicion arenariae*); and • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation.			
Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA/Ramsar	7 km	• Little egret (*Egretta garzetta*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Common shelduck *(Tadorna tadorna*); • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All waterfowl or waders for which the site is designated have potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. • Little egret; • Whooper swan; • Pink-footed goose; • Common shelduck; • Northern pintail; • Eurasian oystercatcher; • Ringed plover; • European golden plover;	Included for Species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Eurasian oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricari*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Common redshank (*Tringa tetanus*); • Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Mediterranean gull (*Larus melanocephalus*); • Lesser black-backed gull *(Larus fuscus*); • Little gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*); and • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*).		• Grey plover; • Red knot; • Sanderling; • Common redshank; and • Ruddy turnstone. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. • Mediterranean gull; • Lesser black-backed gull; • Little gull; and • Tern. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Dee Estuary SAC	31 km	• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Estuaries; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts; • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;* • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ; • Humid dune slacks; • European dry heaths; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sea/river lamprey species migrate between freshwater and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Petalwort (*Petalophyllum ralfsii*).			
Dee Estuary SPA/Ramsar	31 km	• Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Eurasian teal (*Anas crecca*); • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Eurasian oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Common redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Water bird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species include: • Tern; and • Sandwich tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability, • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for tern species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
North Anglesey Marine/Gogledd Môn Forol SAC	52 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU for harbour porpoise; a highly mobile species; susceptible to underwater noise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise
River Dee and Bala Lake/Afon Dyfrdwy a Llyn Tegid SAC/Ramsar	56 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon and lamprey species migrate between freshwater and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for migratory fish species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC	74 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Marsh fritillary butterfly *Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia;* • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Floating water plantain (*Luronium natans*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sea/river lamprey species migrate between freshwater and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only
River Ehen SAC	76 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between freshwater and the marine environment.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	and conservation objectives for this site.	Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	
Pen Llyn a`r Sarnau/Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC	95 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Coastal lagoons; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Irish Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin. The cable corridor is also located within the Wales SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for marine mammals only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).			
Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/Ramsar	Within the HND corridor	• Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Eurasian wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Eurasian teal (*Anas crecca*); • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Black scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Eurasian oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The SPA is within the corridor and therefore all species are screened in for the identified impact pathways. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for Species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Northern lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*); • Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Common redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*); • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*); and			

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*).			
Liverpool Bay SPA	Within HND corridor	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Little gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*); and • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The SPA is within the corridor and therefore all species are screened in for the identified impact pathways. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
Martin Mere SPA/Ramsar	11 km	• Bewick's swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All waterfowl or waders for which the site is designated have potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; and	Included for species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*).		• Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts. •	
Bowland Fells SPA	16 km	• Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius*); and • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Lesser black-backed gull have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Birds of Prey for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Hen harrier; and • Merlin. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for lesser black-backed gull
Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore SPA/Ramsar	30 km	• Little gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging	Included for seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); and • Water bird assemblages.		range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Little gull • Tern Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Anglesey Terns/Morwenoliaid Ynys MÃ´n SPA	53 km	• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); and • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for allspecies
Ynys Seiriol/Puffin Island SPA	57 km	• Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Great cormorant have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for great cormorant

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Irish Sea Front SPA	85 km	• Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Manx shearwater have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for Manx shearwater
Solway Firth SAC	89 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		Puccinellietalia maritimae); • Reefs; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); and • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*).			
Solway Firth SPA	89 km	• Pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Barnaclae goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Herring gull; • Common gull ; • Black-headed gull; and • Red-throated diver. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Dunlin (Caldris alpina alpina); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Common gull (*Larus canus*); • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Goosander (*Mergus merganser*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*);			

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*); • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); and • Waterbird assemblage.			
North Channel SAC	93km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise
Cardigan Bay/Bae Ceredigion SAC	167 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Reefs; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Irish Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin. The cable corridor is also located within the Wales SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km.	Included for grey seal only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*); and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).		Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
West Wales Marine/Gorllewin Cymru Forol SAC	118 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise
Pembrokeshire Marine/Sir Benfro Forol SAC	235 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Coastal lagoons;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located near the Wales SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and	Included grey seal only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*); • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).		• Collision risk with vessels.	
Bristol Channel and Approaches SAC	240 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound;	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_5_to_Penwortham	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	

Table 26: European Sites for Corridor R4_5_to_Penwortham screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Glannau Aberdaron ac Ynys Enlli/Aberdaron Coast and Bardsey Island SPA (127 km); Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire SPA (248 km) ; Rum SPA (380 km); and St Kilda SPA (532 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Mingulay and Berneray SPA (413 km); The Shiant Isles SPA (480 km); Handa SPA (514 km); Seas off St Kilda SPA (516 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (528 km); St Kilda SPA (532 km); Cape Wrath SPA (535 km); Flannan Isles SPA (551 km); and North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (602 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Handa SPA (513 km); and St Kilda SPA (532 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Ailsa Craig SPA (183 km); Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire SPA (248 km); and Grassholm SPA (257 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire SPA (248 km).
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Rathlin Island (230 km); Ailsa Craig SPA (183 km); and North Colonsay and Western Cliffs SPA (299 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire SPA (248 km).
Lesser black-~~B~~backed g~~(G~~ull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	Ailsa Craig SPA (21 km).
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 27: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_N1_to_Spittal (Scotland)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N1_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Loch Laxford SAC (74 km) **Loch of Stenness SAC (42 km)** **Solan Bank Reef SAC (38 km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are qualifying intertidal or benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Cromarty Firth Ramsar (85 km) **Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet SPA/Ramsar (64 km)** **East Sanday Coast SPA/Ramsar (88 km)** **Loch Eye SPA/Ramsar (79 km)** **Loch Spynie SPA/Ramsar (86 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA/Ramsar (89 km)** **North Sutherland Coastal Islands SPA (30 km)** **Switha SPA (34 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet SPA (64 km) **Foinaven SPA (55 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA (89 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying	Excluded for all species and habitats

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N1_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Strath Carnaig and Strath Fleet Moors SPA (64 km)		• There are no qualifying seabirds.		birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	
Durness SAC (48 km) **Foinaven SAC (59 km)** **Inverpolly SAC (98 km)** **Loch of Isbister SAC (46 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otter, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Ardvar and Loch a`Mhuilinn Woodlands SAC	84 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Western acidic oak woodland.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes Included for freshwater pearl mussel, associated with migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for freshwater pearl mussel only
Assynt Lochs SPA	88 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diverhave a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species of seabird

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N1_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Auskerry SPA	74 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Storm petrol (*Hydrobates pelagicus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species of seabird
Berriedale and Langwell Waters SAC	24 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for Atlantic salmon
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SAC	4 km	• Acid Peat-stained Lakes and Ponds; • Blanket Bog; • Clear-water Lakes or Lochs with Aquatic Vegetation and Poor to Moderate Nutrient Levels; • Depressions on Peat Substrates; • Marsh Saxifrage (*Saxifraga hirculus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The corridor Is inside of the foraging range of otter (20 km). Impact pathways: • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts	Included for otter only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N1_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Otter (*Lutra lutra*); • Very Wet Mires Often Identified by an Unstable 'Quaking' Surface; and • Wet Heathland with Cross-leaved Heath.			
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SPA/Ramsar	4 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*); • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); and • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds or which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Red-throated diver; and • Black-throated diver. Waterfowl and waders for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Golden plover; • Wood sandpiper; • Dunlin; • Common scoter; and • Greenshank Wigeon. Birds of Prey for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Hen harrier; • Golden eagle; • Merlin; and • Short-eared owl.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N1_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Caithness Lochs SPA/Ramsar	1 km	• Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius);* • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Red-throated diver; and • Black-throated diver. Waterfowl and waders for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Greylag goose; • Golden plover; • Wood sandpiper; • Dunlin; • Common scoter; and	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N1_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); and • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*).		• Greenshank Wigeon. Birds of Prey for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Hen harrier; • Golden eagle; • Merlin; and • Short-eared owl. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Calf of Eday SPA	81 km	• Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds or which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N1_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Cape Wrath SPA	49 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds or which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Copinsay SPA	55 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds or which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Cromarty Firth SPA	85 km	• Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for common tern only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N1_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Waterfowl assemblage, non-breeding; • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); and • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*).	and conservation objectives for this site.	Common tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Dornoch Firth and Morrich More SAC	72 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time ; • Estuaries;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the North Coats & Orkney SMU for harbour seal,	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N1_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammopila arenia;* • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum;* • Atlantic decalcified (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); • Humid dune slacks • Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp. ; • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).		which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N1_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
East Caithness Cliffs SPA	20 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*) ; • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds or which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Razorbill • Fulmar • Herring gull • Great black-headed gull • European shag • Great cormorant • Black-legged kittiwake • Common guillemot • Seabird assemblage Peregrine falcon have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
Faray and Holm of Faray SAC	76 km	• Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the North Coats & Orkney SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km.	Included for grey seal

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N1_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Handa SPA	79 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); and • Razorbill (*Alca torda*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds or which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Hoy SPA	22 km	• Great skua (*Catharacta skua*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds or which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N1_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.			
Inverpolly, Loch Urigill and Nearby Lochs SPA	90 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for black-throated diver
Lairg and Strathbrora Lochs SPA	54 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for black-throated diver
Marwick Head SPA	44 km	• Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Kittiwake (*Rissa triactyla*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N1_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Seabird assemblage.	and conservation objectives for this site.	Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Moray Firth SAC	40 km	• Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin . Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin
Moray Firth SPA	32 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Great northern diver; • Red-throated diver; and • European shag.	Included for seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N1_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
North Caithness Cliffs SPA	Within the HND corridor	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Waterbird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Razorbill; • Peregrine falcon; • Atlantic puffin; • Fulmar; • Black-legged kittiwake; and • Common guillemot. The water bird assemblage for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N1_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Peregrine falcon have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
North Orkney SPA	50 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); and • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Great northern diver; and • Red-throated diver. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N1_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
North Rona SAC	94 km	• Reefs; • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*); • Sea caves; and • Vegetated sea cliffs.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located near to the Western Isles SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal only
North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA	92 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); and • Razorbill (*Alca torda*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Orkney Mainland Moors SPA	42 km	• Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); and • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Red-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for red-throated diver

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N1_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Papa Westray (North Hill and Holm) SPA	84 km	• Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); and • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Pentland Firth Islands SPA	84 km	• Arctic tern (*Sternaa paradisaea*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Arctic tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for Artic tern
River Borgie SAC	30 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment.	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N1_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	
River Naver SAC	29 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for all species
River Oykel SAC	79 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for all species
River Spey SAC	89 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for migratory fish and

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N1_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).	and conservation objectives for this site.	Included for Atlantic salmon and sea lamprey which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	freshwater pearl mussel only
River Thurso SAC	Within the HND Corridor	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • EMF impacts; • Barriers to migration; and • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound.	Included for Atlantic salmon
Rousay SPA	84 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N1_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Sanday SAC	86 km	• Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the North Coats & Orkney SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal
Scapa Flow SPA	27 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Great northern diver; and • Red-throated diver. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N1_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).			
Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA	16 km	• Gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Leach's petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*) ; • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Shag (*Phalocrocorax aristotelis*) ; • Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
West Westray SPA	70 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N1_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Inner Hebrides and the Minches SAC	102 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the West Scotland MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise

Table 28: European Sites for Corridor SW_N1_to_Spittal screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Rum SPA (221 km); and St Kilda SPA (272 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA (145 km); Canna and Sanday SPA (234 km); Fair Isle SPA (146 km); Fetlar SPA (251 km); Flanan Isles SPA (205 km); Foula SPA (169 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (266 km); Mingulay and Berneray SPA (302 km); Noss SPA (216 km); Seas off Foula SPA (137 km); Seas off St Kilda SPA (219 km); Shiant Isles SPA (165 km); St Kilda SPA (272 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (187 km); and Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (106 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	None identified.
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (146 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (266 km); Noss SPA (216 km); Seas off Foula SPA (137 km); Seas off St Kilda SPA (219 km); and St Kilda SPA (272 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	Seas off St Kilda SPA (219 km).
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Rum SPA (221 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Canna and Sanday SPA (234 km); Fair Isle SPA (146 km); Flanan Isles SPA (205 km); Foula SPA (169 km); Noss SPA (216 km); Seas off Foula SPA (137 km); and Shiant Isles SPA (165 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.

Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (106 km).

Table 29: Screening of European Sites for Corridor PA_1_to_Birkhill_Wood (England)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_1_to_Birkhill_Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge SAC (77 km) **North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef SAC (60km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are qualifying intertidal or benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Lower Derwent Valley SPA/Ramsar (24 km) **North York Moors SPA (45 km)** **Peak District Moors (Phase 1) SPA (85 km)** **South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA (85 km)** **The Wash Ramsar (89 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
North Pennine Moors SPA (82 km) **North York Moors SPA (45 km)** **Peak District Moors (Phase 1) SPA (85 km)** **South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA (85 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_1_to_Birkhill_Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Lower Derwent Valley SAC (24 km)	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otter, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Alkborough Compensation Area	17 km	• As for Humber Estuary Ramsar / SAC / SPA	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Created habitat is unsuitable for SAC species. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Little tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Marsh Harrier; and • Hen Harrier. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition;	Included for all bird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_1_to_Birkhill_Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in water quality ; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore work; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts..	
Chowder Ness Compensation Area	11 km	• As for Humber Estuary Ramsar / SAC / SPA	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Created habitat is unsuitable for SAC species. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Little tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Marsh Harrier; and • Hen Harrier.	Included for all bird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_1_to_Birkhill_Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality ; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore work; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Paull Holme Strays Compensation Area	12 km	• As for Humber Estuary Ramsar / SAC / SPA	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Created habitat is unsuitable for SAC species. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Little tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Marsh Harrier; and • Hen Harrier.	Included for all bird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_1_to_Birkhill_Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality ; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore work; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts..	
Dogger Bank SAC	Within the HND corridor	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Likely to be affected due to the proximity to the marine installation corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary physical disturbance of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Permanent loss of seabed or intertidal habitats; • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Introduction of INNS; • EMF impacts; and • Potential effects due to subsea cable thermal emissions.	Included for all habitats

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_1_to_Birkhill_Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Flamborough & Filey Coast SPA	5 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All seabirds for which the site is designated are seabirds and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km or greater which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Flamborough Head SAC	2 km	• Reefs.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The site is within one tidal ellipse of the corridor and all habitats. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	Included for all habitats
Gibraltar Point SPA/Ramsar	88 km	• Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Little tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for little tern

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_1_to_Birkhill_Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Dark bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus*); and • Natterjack toad (*Bufo calamita*).		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Greater Wash SPA	Within the HND corridor	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Little gull (*Larus minutus*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*).		Yes. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Sanderling • Common scoter All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are seabirds have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Red-throated diver • Little gull • Common tern • Sandwich tern Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition;	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_1_to_Birkhill_Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Hornsea Mere SPA	2 km	• Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); and • Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
Humber Estuary SAC	6 km	• Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Coastal lagoons; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for marine benthic habitats as located within one tidal ellipse. River and sea lamprey migrate between freshwater and the marine environment. The cable corridor is located within the SE England SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km.	Included for habitats and species.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_1_to_Birkhill_Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;* • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Dunes with *Hippophae rhamnoides*; • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).		Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Barriers to migration; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar	4 km	• Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Pochard (*Aythya farina*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Little tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_1_to_Birkhill_Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*); • Brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa isalndica*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*);		of 20 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Marsh Harrier • Hen Harrier Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_1_to_Birkhill_Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).			
River Derwent SAC	28 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. River and sea lampreys migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for migratory fish only
Seal Sands Compensation Area	92 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential	Included for all seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_1_to_Birkhill_Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*).	and conservation objectives for this site.	foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Skeffling Compensation Area	30 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and	Included for all seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_1_to_Birkhill_Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Southern North Sea SAC	Within the HND corridor	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Harbour porpoise. The cable corridor is located within the designated site. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise
Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA/Ramsar	85 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); and • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Knot; • Ruff; • Avocet; • Shelduck; and • Redshank. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are seabirds have a potential foraging range of over 100 km	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_1_to_Birkhill_Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Little tern; • Common tern; and • Sandwich tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
The Wash SPA	89 km	• Pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Brent Goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Little tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for little tern

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_1_to_Birkhill_Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Bewick's Swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); and • Waterbird assemblage.			
The Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC	88 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the SE England SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km.	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_1_to_Birkhill_Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Reefs; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (*Sarcocornetea fruticosi*); • Coastal lagoons; • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).		The corridor Is outside of the foraging range of otter (20 km), likely significant effects can be excluded. Intertidal and benthic habitats are more than 1 tidal ellipse from the corridor. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Welwick Compensation Area	28 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works;	Included for all seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PA_1_to_Birkhill_Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Moray Firth SAC	448 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only

Table 30: European Sites for Corridor PA_1_to_Birkhill_Wood screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (244 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA (363 km); and Fowlsheugh SPA (330 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	None identified.
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (244 km); and Forth Islands SPA (273 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (244 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (244 km); and Northumberland Marine SPA (145 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 31: Screening of European Sites for Corridor R4_1_to_Birkhill Wood (England)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_1_to_Birkhill Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge SAC (77 km) **North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef SAC (60 km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are qualifying intertidal or benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Lower Derwent Valley SPA/Ramsar (24 km) **North York Moors SPA (45 km)** **Peak District Moors (Phase 1) SPA (85 km)** **South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA (85 km)** **The Wash Ramsar (89 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
North Pennine Moors SPA (82 km) **North York Moors SPA (45 km)** **Peak District Moors (Phase 1) SPA (85 km)** **South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA (85 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_1_to_Birkhill Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Lower Derwent Valley SPA (24 km)	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otter, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	• See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Alkborough Compensation Area	17 km	• As for Humber Estuary Ramsar / SAC / SPA	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Created habitat is unsuitable for SAC species. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Little tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Marsh Harrier; and • Hen Harrier. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality ;	Included for all bird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_1_to_Birkhill Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore work; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts..	
Chowder Ness Compensation Area	11 km	• As for Humber Estuary Ramsar / SAC / SPA	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	No for habitats: Although within 1 tidal eclipse this is to the land part of the corridor, the hydrological connection is much longer. No for SAC species: Created habitat is unsuitable for SAC species. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Little tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Marsh Harrier; and • Hen Harrier.	Included for all bird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_1_to_Birkhill Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality ; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore work; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts..	
Paull Holme Strays Compensation Area	12 km	• As for Humber Estuary Ramsar / SAC / SPA	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	No for habitats: Although within 1 tidal eclipse this is to the land part of the corridor, the hydrological connection is much longer. No for SAC species: Created habitat is unsuitable for SAC species. Yes for other species. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Little tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all bird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_1_to_Birkhill Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Marsh Harrier; and • Hen Harrier. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore work; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Dogger Bank SAC	Within the HND corridor	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Habitats are likely to be affected due to the proximity to the marine installation corridor.	Included for all habitats

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_1_to_Birkhill Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Temporary physical disturbance of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Permanent loss of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Introduction of INNS; • EMF impacts; and • Potential effects due to subsea cable thermal emissions.	
Flamborough Head SAC	2 km	• Reefs.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The site is within one tidal ellipse of the corridor and all habitats are therefore potentially impacted. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	Included for all habitats
Flamborough & Filey Coast SPA	5 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All birds for which the site is designated are seabirds and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km or greater which includes the corridor.	Included for all seabirds

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_1_to_Birkhill Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.		Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Gibraltar Point SPA/Ramsar	88 km	• Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Dark bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus* islandica); and • Natterjack toad (*Bufo calamita*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes . Little tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for little tern only
Greater Wash SPA	Within the HND corridor	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Little gull (*Larus minutus*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*);		Yes. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_1_to_Birkhill Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*).		of 20 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Sanderling; and • Common scoter. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated which are seabirds have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Red-throated diver; • Little gull; • Common tern; and • Sandwich tern. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_1_to_Birkhill Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Hornsea Mere SPA	2 km	• Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); and • Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availabiliyty; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
Humber Estuary SAC	6 km	• Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Coastal lagoons; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;* • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for marine benthic habitats as the site is located within one tidal ellipse of the cble corridor. River and sea lamprey migrate between freshwater and the marine environment. The cable corridor is located within the SE England SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound;	Included for all habitats and species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_1_to_Birkhill Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Dunes with *Hippophae rhamnoides;* • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).		• Barriers to migration; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar	4 km	• Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Pochard (*Aythya farina*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*); • Brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*) ;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Little tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Marsh Harrier; and • Hen Harrier. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality;	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_1_to_Birkhill Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa isalndica*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Whimbrel (Numenius phaeopus); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*) • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); and		• Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_1_to_Birkhill Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).			
River Derwent SAC	28 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. River and sea lampreys migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for migratory fish only
Seal Sands Compensation Area	92 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_1_to_Birkhill Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Skeffling Compensation Area	30 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all seabird species
Southern North Sea SAC	Within the HND corridor	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the designated site. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound;	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_1_to_Birkhill Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA/Ramsar	85 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); and • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are seabirds have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Little tern; • Common tern; and • Sandwich tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
The Wash SPA	89 km	• Pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Brent Goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Little tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for little tern only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_1_to_Birkhill Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Bewick's Swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); and • Waterbird assemblage.		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
The Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC	88 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes. Yes, the cable corridor is located within the SE England SMU for harbour seal,	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_1_to_Birkhill Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (*Sarcocornetea fruticosi*); • Coastal lagoons; • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	and conservation objectives for this site.	which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. No (Species) The corridor Is outside of the foraging range of otter (20 km), likely significant effects can be excluded. No (Habitats). Intertidal and benthic habitats are more than 1 tidal ellipse from the corridor. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Welwick Compensation Area	28 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality;	Included for all seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from R4_1_to_Birkhill Wood	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*).		• Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Moray Firth SAC	444 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only

Table 32: European Sites for Corridor R4_1_to_Birkhill_Wood screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (244 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA (359 km); and Fowlsheugh SPA (330 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	None identified.
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Forth Islands SPA (273 km) Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (244 km)
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (244 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Northumberland Marine SPA (145 km); and Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (244 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 33: Screening of European Sites for Corridor R4_2_to_Birkhill Wood (England)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from HND1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge SAC (77 km) **North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef SAC (60 km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are qualifying intertidal or benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Lower Derwent Valley SPA/Ramsar (24 km) **North York Moors SPA (45 km)** **Peak District Moors (Phase 1) SPA (85 km)** **South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA (85 km)** **The Wash Ramsar (89 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
North Pennine Moors SPA (82 km) **North York Moors SPA (45 km)** **Peak District Moors (Phase 1) SPA (85 km)** **South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA (85 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from HND1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Lower Derwent Valley SPA (24 km)	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otter, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Alkborough Compensation Area	17 km	• As for Humber Estuary Ramsar / SAC / SPA	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Created habitat is unsuitable for SAC species. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Little tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Marsh Harrier; and • Hen Harrier. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality ; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds;	Included for all bird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from HND1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore work; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Chowder Ness Compensation Area	11 km	• As for Humber Estuary Ramsar / SAC / SPA	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Created habitat is unsuitable for SAC species. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Little tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Marsh Harrier; and • Hen Harrier. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds;	Included for all bird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from HND1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore work; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Paull Holme Strays Compensation Area	12 km	• As for Humber Estuary Ramsar / SAC / SPA	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Created habitat is unsuitable for SAC species. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Little tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Marsh Harrier; and • Hen Harrier. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality ; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds;	Included for all bird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from HND1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore work; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Dogger Bank SAC	Within the HND corridor	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Habitats are likely to be affected due to the proximity to the marine installation corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary physical disturbance of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Permanent loss of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Introduction of INNS; • EMF impacts; and • Potential effects due to subsea cable thermal emissions.	Included for all habitats
Flamborough Head SAC	2 km	• Reefs.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The site is within one tidal ellipse of the corridor and all habitats are therefore potentially impacted.	Included for all habitats

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from HND1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	
Flamborough & Filey Coast SPA	5 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All seabirds for which the site is designated are seabirds and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km or greater which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Gibraltar Point SPA/Ramsar	88 km	• Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Little tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for little tern only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from HND1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Dark bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus* islandica); and • Natterjack toad (*Bufo calamita*).		• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Greater Wash SPA	Within the HND corridor	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Little gull (*Larus minutus*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*).		Yes. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Sanderling; and • Common scoter. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are seabirds have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Red-throated diver; • Little gull; • Common tern; and • Sandwich tern. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from HND1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore work; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Hornsea Mere SPA	2 km	• Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); and • Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
Humber Estuary SAC	6 km	• Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Coastal lagoons; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Marine habitats are included as the site is within one tidal ellipse of the cable corridor. River and sea lamprey migrate between freshwater and the marine environment. The cable corridor is located within the SE England SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km.	Included for all habitats and species.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from HND1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;* • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Dunes with *Hippophae rhamnoides*; • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).		Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability • Collision risk with vessels; and • Barriers to migration.	
Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar	4 km	• Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Little tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from HND1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Pochard (*Aythya farina*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*); • Brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa isalndica*);		All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Marsh Harrier; and • Hen Harrier. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality ; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore work; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from HND1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).			
River Derwent SAC	28 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. River and sea lampreys migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from HND1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).			
Seal Sands Compensation Area	92 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all seabird species
Skeffling Compensation Area	30 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from HND1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*).		Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Southern North Sea SAC	Within the HND corridor	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the designated site. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise
Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA/Ramsar	82 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from HND1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); and • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*).		of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Little tern • Common tern • Sandwich tern Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
The Wash SPA	89 km	• Pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Brent Goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Little tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for little tern only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from HND1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Bewick's Swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); and • Waterbird assemblage.			
The Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC	88 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Yes, the cable corridor is located within the SE England SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km.	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from HND1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (*Sarcocornetea fruticosi*); • Coastal lagoons; • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).		Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Welwick Compensation Area	28 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition;	Included for all seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from HND1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*).		• Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Moray Firth SAC	448 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only

Table 34: European Sites for Corridor R4_2_to_Birkhill Wood screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (244 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA (363 km); and Fowlsheugh SPA (330 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	None identified.
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Forth Islands SPA (273 km); and Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (244 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (244 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Northumberland Marine SPA (145 km); and Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (244 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 35: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node (Scotland/England)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Dogger Bank SAC (21 km) **Flamborough Head SAC (34 km)** **Haisborough, Hammond and Winterton (78 km)** **Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge SAC (77 km)** **North Norfolk Coast SAC (34 km)** **North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef SAC (34 km)** **Overstrand Cliffs SAC (71 km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are qualifying benthic marine components • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Broadland SPA/Ramsar (89km) **Hornsea Mere SPA (52 km)** **Lindisfarne SPA/Ramsar (90 km)** **Lower Derwent Valley SPA/Ramsar (88 km)** **Montrose Basin SPA/Ramsar (95 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Nene Washes SPA/Ramsar (73 km) **Ouse Washes SPA/Ramsar (74 km)** **Paull Holme Strays Compensation Area (44 km)** **Roydon Common Ramsar (54 km)** **Rutland Water SPA/Ramsar (87 km)**					
Broadland SPA (89 km) **North York Moors SPA (71 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Lower Derwent Valley SAC (89 km) **North Norfolk Coast Sac (34 km)** **The Broads SAC (89 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are otters, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are otters the site is further than 20 km from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Alkborough Compensation Area	76 km	• As for Humber Estuary Ramsar / SAC / SPA	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Created habitat is unsuitable for SAC species.	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Little Tern, for which this site is designated, have a foraging range of 100 km and the marine corridor is within this range. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Alnmouth 2 Compensation Area	82 km	• Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	The habitat is not suitable for SAC species. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km (some further) which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	72 km	• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor runs close to the boundary of the NW England SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km.	Included for grey seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).		Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	95 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Chowder Ness Compensation Area	57 km	• As for Humber Estuary Ramsar / SAC / SPA	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Created habitat is unsuitable for SAC species. Little Tern, for which this site is designated, have a foraging range of 100 km and the marine corridor is within this range. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Coquet Island SPA	80 km	• Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Farne Islands SPA	81 km	• Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Flamborough & Filey Coast SPA	37 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The seabirds for which the site is designated have a foraging range of 100 km and the marine corridor is within this range.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Fowlsheugh SPA	80 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Greater Wash SPA	Within the HND corridor	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Little gull (*Larus minutus*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat. impacts.	
Gibraltar Point SPA/Ramsar	15 km	• Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Dark bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*); and • Red knot (*Calidris canutus* islandica).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Little tern have a foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. All waterfowl or waders for which the site is designated have potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor: These species are: • Sanderling; • Bar-tailed godwit; • Grey plover; • Dark bellied brent goose; and • Red knot. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds;	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Humber Estuary SAC	5 km	• Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Coastal lagoons; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;* • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the habitats and species for which the site is designated have the potential to be impacted due to the proximity of the site. River and sea lamprey migrate between freshwater and the marine environment. The cable corridor is also located within the SE England SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Barriers to migration.	Included for all species and habitats

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Dunes with *Hippophae rhamnoides*; • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).			
Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar	4 km	• Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Pochard (*Aythya farina*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*); • Brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	All species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via the following impact pathways of relevance to the proposal: Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa isalndica*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*);			

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).			
Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge SAC	5 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Reefs.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Habitats are likely to be affected during the construction phase as within tidal ellipse. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	Included for all habitats
North Norfolk Coast SPA/Ramsar	33 km	• Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*); • Brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Seabirds for which this site is designated have a foraging range of 100 km (some further) and the marine corridor is within this range. These species are: • Little tern • Common tern • Sandwich tern Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for seabirds only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Waterbird assemblage.		• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Northumberland Marine SPA	80 km	• Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km (some further) which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Northumbria Coast SPA/Ramsar	81 km	• Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are:	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Purple sandpiper (*Calidris maritima*); and • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*).		• Little tern • Arctic tern Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA	68 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Common gull (*Larus canus*); • Little gull (*Larus minutus*); • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km (some further) which includes the corridor: • Razorbill; • Atlantic puffin; • Herring gull; • Common gull; • Little gull; • Black-headed gull; • Northern gannet; • Manx shearwater; • Black-legged kittiwake; • Common tern; • Arctic tern; and • Common guillemot.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*) ; • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Paston great Barn SAC	83 km	• Barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	No. The corridor is beyond the foraging range (8 km) of bats used as a Zone of Influence	Excluded for all species
Paull Holme Strays Compensation Area	43 km	• As for Humber Estuary Ramsar / SAC / SPA	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Created habitat is unsuitable for SAC species.	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Little Tern, for which this site is designated, have a foraging range of 100 km and the marine corridor is within this range. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
River Dee SAC	87 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for Atlantic salmon
River Derwent SAC	74 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. River/sea lamprey migrate between rivers and the marine environment Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*l); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).			
River Tweed SAC	99 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for Atlantic salmon only
Skeffling Compensation Area	24 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Southern North Sea SAC	Within HND corridor	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor runs directly through the designated site. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise
Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA	98 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*); and • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Little tern; • Common tern; and • Sandwich tern, Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
The Wash SPA/Ramsar	17 km	• Pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Brent Goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Bewick's Swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All waterfowl or waders for which the site is designated have potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Pintail; • Wigeon; • Gadwall; • Pink-footed Goose; • Turnstone; • Brent goose; • Goldeneye; • Sanderling; • Dunlin; • Knot; • Bewick swan ; • Oystercatcher; • Bar-tailed godwit; • Black-tailed godwit ; • Common scoter; • Curlew; and • Shelduck. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Little tern; and • Common tern.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); and • Waterbird assemblage.		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
The Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC	15 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the SE England SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. The cable corridor is located within a tidal ellipse, and thus there is potential for habitats to be mimpacted. The cable corridor is also located within the 20 km foraging range for otter. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality;	Included for harbour seal

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		Puccinellietalia maritimae); • Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (*Sarcocornetea fruticosi*); • Coastal lagoons; • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).		• Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Welwick Compensation Area	27 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Ythan Estuary and Mekle Loch Ramsar	96 km	• Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachhyrhynchus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sandwich tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for sandwich tern only
Moray Firth SAC	189 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only
Isle of May SAC	114 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the E Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound;	Included for grey Seal

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	111 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Table 36: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_Linconshire Connection Node screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	None identified
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	None identified
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	None identified
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Forth Islands SPA (110 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Forth Islands SPA (110 km).
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	None identified
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	Forth Islands SPA (110 km); and St Abb's Head to Fast Castle SPA (104 km).

Table 37: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_W1_to_Ballantrae (Scotland)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
East Mingulay SAC (88 km) **Firth of Lorn SAC (48 km)** **Loch Creran SAC (93 km)** **Luce Bay and Sands SAC (27 km)** **Skerries and Causeway SAC (22 km)** **Sound of Arisaig (Loch Ailort to Loch Ceann Traigh) SAC 91 km)** **Stanton Banks SAC (59 km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are qualifying intertidal or benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Belfast Lough Open Water SPA (54 km) **Black Cart SPA (86 km)** **Bridgend Flats, Isaly SPA/Ramsar (22 km)** **Castle Loch SPA/Ramsar (96 km)** **Coll SPA (58 km)** **Eilean na Muice Duibhe (Duich Moss), Islay SPA/Ramsar (21 km)** **Inner Clyde Estuary SPA/Ramsar (89 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Killough Bay Ramsar (100 km) **Loch Ken and River Dee Marshes Ramsar (52 km)** **Loch of Inch and Torrs Warren SPA/Ramsar (22 km)** **Lough Foyle SPA (54 km)** **Lough Neagh And Lough Beg Ramsar (61 km)** **Muirkirk and North Lowther Uplands SPA (59 km)** **Oronsay and South Colonsay SPA (22 km)** **Sleibhtean agus Cladach Thiriodh (Tiree Wetlands and Coast) SPA/Ramsar (47 km)**					
Arran Moors SPA (25 km) **Cnuic agus Cladach Mhuile SPA (39 km)** **Glen Etive and Glen Fyne SPA (100 km)** **Jura, Scarba and the Garvellachs SPA (34 km)** **Loch of Inch and Torrs Warren SPA (22 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Moidart and Ardgour SPA (99 km) **Muirkirk and North Lowther Uplands SPA (59 km)** **Renfrewshire Heights SPA (74 km)**					
Clyde Valley Woods SAC (87 km) **Glen Creran Woods SAC (99 km)** **Loch Etive Woods SAC (95 km)** **Loch Fada SAC (26 km)** **Loch Moidart and Loch Shiel Woods SAC (97 km)** **Moine Mhor SAC (67 km)** **Morvern Woods SAC (73 km)** **Mull Oakwoods SAC (61km)** **Taynish and Knapdale Woods SAC (61 km)** **Tayvallich Juniper and Coast SAC (56 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otter, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Ailsa Craig SPA	7 km	• Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	and conservation objectives for this site.	All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Belfast Lough SPA/Ramsar	54 km	• Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa*); and • Common redshank (*Tringa totanus* totanus).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Waterfowl/waders are excluded as the site is more than 20 km from the corridor All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are seabirds have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Common tern; and • Arctic tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Coll and Tiree SPA	37 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); and • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Waterfowl/waders are excluded as the site is more than 20 km from the corridor Great northern diverhave a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species
Eileanan agus Sgeiran Lios mor SAC	81 km	• Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yees. Harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal
Glas Eileanan SPA	77 km	• Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for common tern

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
			and conservation objectives for this site.	Common tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Glen App and Galloway Moors SPA	2 km	• Hen Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Hen harrier have a potential foraging range of 200 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for hen harrier
Gruinart Flats, Islay SPA/Ramsar	17 km	• Greenland white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons flavirostris*); • Greenland barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Canadian light-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*); and • Chough (*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the wading species of bird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Greenland white-fronted goose; • Greenland barnacle goose; and • Canadian light-bellied brent goose. Impact pathways: • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for waterfowl/waders species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Inner Hebrides and the Minches SAC	14 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Harbour porpoise, forage within a range of 448 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collisions with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise
Kintyre Goose Roosts SPA/Ramsar	20 km	• Greenland white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons flavirostris*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Greenland white-fronted goose have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for Greenland white-fronted goose
Knapdale lochs SPA	51 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for black-throated diver

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Laggan, Islay SPA	15 km	• Barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); and • Greenland white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons flavirostris*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
Larne Lough SPA/Ramsar	40 km	• Mediterranean gull (*Larus melanocephalus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Rosegate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); and • Light-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are seabirds have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Mediterranean Gull; • Sandwich tern; • Rosegate tern; and • Common tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Loch Ken and River Dee Marshes SPA	52 km	• Greenland white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons flavirostris*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • ingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*) ; • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*); • Goosander (*Mergus merganser*); • Water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*); • Coot (*Fulica atra*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Common tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for common tern species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Redshank (*Tringa tetanus*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); and • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*).			
Loch Shiel SPA	94 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for black-throated diver
Lough Foyle Ramsar	46 km	• Intertidal sand and mudflats with extensive seagrass beds; • Saltmarsh; • Estuaries; • Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*); • Twaite shad (A. fallax fallax); • Smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. River/sea lamprey, twaite/Allis shad, smelt and Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Red-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for migratory fish and red-throated diver

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Light-bellied Brent goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*); • Bewick's swan (*C. columbianus*); • Greylag Geese (*Anser anser*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Wigeon (A. Penelope); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Redbreasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*);		• Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Golden Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Dunlin (*C. aplina*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Redshank (*Tringa tetanus*); • Greenshank (*T. nebilaria*); and • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).			
Mingulay and Berneray SPA	97 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are seabirds have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
North Channel SAC	37 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Harbour porpoise, forage within a range of 448 km which includes the corridor Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise
North Colonsay and Western Cliffs SPA	23 km	• Chough (*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are seabirds have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Guillemot; and • Kittiwake. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only
Outer Ards SPA	54 km	• Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Arctic tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways:	Included for Arctic tern only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Light-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*).		• Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Rathlin Island SAC	12 km	• Reefs; • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Annual vegetation of drift lines.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for habitats as within one tidal ellipse of the cable corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	Included for habitats
Rinns of Islay SPA/Ramsar	9 km	• Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Black common scooter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greenland white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons flavirostris*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Corn crake (*Crex crex*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The site is designated for hen harrier which have a foraging range of 20km. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are waterfowl or waders have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Greenland white-fronted goose; • Whooper swan; and • Black common scoter. Impact pathways:	Included for waterfowl, waders and birds of prey.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Red-billed chough (*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*).		• Terrestrial functionally linked habitat.	
River Bladnoch SAC	15 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for Atlantic salmon
River Tweed SAC	96 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for species Atlantic salmon only
Rum SPA	96 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos); • Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of bird for which the site is designated which are seabirds have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These birds are: • Red-throated diver; • Manx shearwater; and • Common guillemot. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Solway Firth SAC	83 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Reefs; • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sea and river lamprey migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*).			
Solway Firth SPA	45 km	• Pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Dunlin (Caldris alpina alpina); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Herring gull • Common gull • Black-headed gull Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Common gull (*Larus canus*); • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Goosander (*Mergus merganser*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squataro*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); and			

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Waterbird assemblage.			
Sound of Gigha SPA	48 km	• Great northern diver (*Mergus serrator*); • Slavonian grebe (*Gavia immer*); • Common eider (*Podiceps auratus*); and • Red-breasted merganser (*Somateria mollissima*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Great northern diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for great northern diver only
South-East Islay Skerries SAC	16 km	• Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Harbour seal, have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal
Strangford Lough SAC	66 km	• Coastal Lagoons; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Atlantic salt meadows;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Harbour seal, have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways:	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Mudflats and sandflats; • Harbour Seal (*Phoca vitulina*); and • Perennial vegetation of stony banks.		• Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Strangford Lough SPA/Ramsar	66 km	• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Brent Goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Common redshank (*Tringa tetanus*); • Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. This includes: • Sandwich tern; • Common tern; • Arctic tern ; and • Great cormorant. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Eurasian teal (*Anas crecca*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Common coot (*Fulica atra*); • Eurasian oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); • Dunlin (*Caldris alpina alpina*);			

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); and • Waterfowl assemblage.			
The Maidens SAC	21 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal only
Treshnish Isles SAC	50 km	• Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*); and • Reefs.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable is located in the Western Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal only
Treshnish Isles SPA	46 km	• Greenland barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes. Storm petrel have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for storm petrel only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*).	and conservation objectives for this site.	Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Upper Solway Flats & Marshes Ramsar	88 km	• Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); and • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Lesser black-backed gullhave a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for lesser black-backed gull only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HND corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_W1_to_Ballantrae	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Murlough SAC	102 km	• "Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;* • Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea *(Salicion arenariae*); • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*); and • Marsh fritillary butterfly Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Northern Ireland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes to prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Table 38: European Sites for Corridor SW_W1_to_Ballantrae screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Glannau Aberdaron ac Ynys Enlli/Aberdaron Coast and Bardsey Island SPA (128 km); Irish Sea Front SPA (129 km); Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire/Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro SPA (148 km); and St Kilda SPA (576 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Flannan Isles SPA (203 km); Seas off St Kilda SPA (203 km); Shiant Isles SPA (251 km); and St Kilda SPA (576 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	None identified.
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Grassholm SPA (370 km); and Seas off St Kilda SPA (203 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	Seas off St Kilda SPA (203 km); and Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire/Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro SPA (148 km).
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	None identified.
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Flannan Isles SPA (203 km); Seas off St Kilda SPA (203 km); Shiant Isles SPA (251 km); and Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire/Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro SPA (148 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA (193 km); and Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire/Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro SPA (148 km),
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified

HNDFUE Corridors

Table 39: Screening of European Sites for Corridor Shetland_to_Blackhillock (Scotland)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Loch of Stenness SAC (60 km) **Papa Stour SAC (23 km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are marine features where siltation is listed as a threat/pressure. • There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet SPA/Ramsar (32 km) **East Sanday Coast SPA/Ramsar (55 km)** **Loch Ashie SPA (75 km)** **Loch Eye (44 km)** **Loch Flemington SPA (54 km)** **Loch of Kinnordy SPA/Ramsar (94 km)** **Loch of Lintrathen SPA/Ramsar (94 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Loch of Skene SPA/Ramsar (51 km) **Loch Ruthven SPA/Ramsar (78 km)** **Loch Vaa (59 km)** **Lochnagar SPA (64 km)** **Montrose Basin SPA/Ramsar (95 km)** **Muir of Dinnet Ramsar (47 km)** **North Inverness Lochs SPA (89 km)** **North Sutherland Coastal Islands (75 km)** **River Spey – Insh Marshes SPA (71 km)** **Switha SPA (39 km)**					
Abernethy Forest SPA (47 km) **Caenlochan SPA (69 km)** **Cairngorms SPA (45 km)** **Cairngorms Massif SPA (42 km)** **Cromarty Firth Ramsar (49 km)** **Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet SPA/Ramsar (32 km)** **Drumochter Hills SPA (98 km)** **East Sanday Coast SPA (55 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Foinaven SPA (86 km) **Forest of Clunie SPA (86 km)** **Glen Affric to Strathconon SPA (94 km)** **Glen Tanar SPA (52 km)** **River Spey – Insh Marshes SPA (71 km)** **Strath Carnaig and Strath Fleet Moors SPA (49 km)**					
Cairngorms SAC (45 km) **Durness SAC (97 km)** **Glen Tanar SAC (52 km)** **Hascosay SAC (33 km)** **Loch of Isbister SAC (72 km)** **Loch Ruthven SAC (78 km)** **Muir of Dinnet SAC (46 km)** **Ness Woods SAC (89 km)** **Strathglass Complex SAC (97 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otter, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Auskerry SPA	41 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Storm petrol (*Hydrobates pelagicus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the designated species are seabirds which have a foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Berriedale and Langwell Waters SAC	15 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Change in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; and • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish
Bluemull and Colgrave Sounds SPA	31 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Red-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	60 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*) • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	**Qualifying species/habitats**	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*) • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*) • Seabird assemblage	objectives for these sites.	Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SPA/Ramsar	8km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*); and • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All waterfowl or waders for which the site is designated have potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; • Terrestrial functionally linked habitats impacts.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Caithness Lochs SPA/Ramsar	18 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius);* • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*); • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); and • Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All waterfowl or waders for which the site is designated have potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; • Terrestrial functionally linked habitats impacts.	Included for waterfowl/wader species.
Calf of Eday SPA	62 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and	Yes.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	conservation objectives for these sites.	All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Copinsay SPA	30 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species
Cromarty Firth SPA	49 km	• Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	**Qualifying species/habitats**	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); and • Waterfowl assemblage, non-breeding.		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Dornoch Firth and Morrich More SAC	38 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is crosses the Moray Firth SMA for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways:	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	**Qualifying species/habitats**	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammopila arenia;* • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum;* • Atlantic decalcified (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); • Humid dune slacks • Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp.; • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and		• Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	**Qualifying species/habitats**	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).			
East Caithness Cliffs SPA	2 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
East Mainland Coast, Shetland SPA	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); and • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auratus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The species for which the site is designated have the potential to be impacted as the site lies within the HNDFUE corridor.	Included for all species.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	**Qualifying species/habitats**	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Fair Isle SPA	22 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	**Qualifying species/habitats**	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Great skua (Stercorarius *skua*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes fridariensis*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.			
Faray and Holm of Faray SAC	65 km	• Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the North Coast and Orkney SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. This site may be affected via the following impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and	Included for grey seal

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Collision risk with vessels.	
Fetlar SPA	27 km	• Dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Eurasian whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*); • Red-necked phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*); • Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species
Foinaven SAC	86 km	• Acid peat-stained lakes and ponds; • Acidic scree; • Alpine and subalpine heaths; • Blanket bogs; • Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for species Atlantic salmon and freshwater pearl mussel only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	**Qualifying species/habitats**	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Depressions on peat substrates; • Dry heaths; • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Montain acid grasslands; • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); • Plants in crevices on acid rocks; • Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks; • Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas; • Tall herb communities; and • Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath.			
Foula SPA	45 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	**Qualifying species/habitats**	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Leach's storm-petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Great skua (Stercorarius skua); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Fowlsheugh SPA	77 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	**Qualifying species/habitats**	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA	47 km	• Great skua (*Catharacta skua*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Hoy SPA	42 km	• Great skua (*Catharacta skua*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	**Qualifying species/habitats**	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*); and • Seabird assemblage.			
Inner Moray Firth SPA/Ramsar	50 km	• Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Goosander (*Mergus merganser*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	**Qualifying species/habitats**	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); and • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*).			
Inverpolly, Loch Urigill and Nearby Lochs SPA	91 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Black-throated diver have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Lairg and Strath Bora Locha SPA	47 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Black-throated diver have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Loch of Strathbeg SPA/Ramsar	57 km	• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Svalbard barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Waterbird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species only
Loch Spynie SPA/Ramsar	9 km	• Greylag goose (*Anser anser*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Greylag goose have potential foraging range of 20 km of the SPA which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line;	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Lochs of Spiggie and Brow SPA	17 km	• Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Whooper swan have a potential foraging range of 20 km of the SPA which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
Lower River Spey – Spey Bay SAC	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• Alder woodland on floodplains; and • Coastal shingle vegetation outside the reach of waves.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The Site is within the corridor and therefore is screened in to the assessment. Impact pathways: • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitat.	Included for all habitats
Marwick Head SPA	74 km	• Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Moray and Nairn Coast SPA/Ramsar	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The Site is within the corridor and therefore all species are screened to the assessment. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); and • Waterfowl assemblage.			
Moray Firth SAC	9 km	• Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable route crosses the Coastal East Scotland MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin
Moray Firth SPA	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The species for which the site is designated have the potential to be impacted as the site lies within the HNDFUE corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all species.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); and • Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*).		• Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Mousa SAC	9 km	• Reefs; • Sea caves; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Marine habitats have the potential to be impacted during the construction phase as within tidal ellipse. The cable corridor passes through the Shetland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for all habitats and species
Mousa SPA	11 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways:	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	**Qualifying species/habitats**	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*).	objectives for these sites.	• Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Muir of Dinnet SPA	47 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	**Qualifying species/habitats**	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).			
North Caithness Cliffs SPA	18 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Waterbird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All waterfowl or waders for which the site is designated have potential foraging range of 20 km of the SPA which includes the corridor. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
North Orkney SPA	40 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*).		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Noss SPA	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*); and • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The species for which the site is designated have the potential to be impacted as the site lies within the HNDFUE corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Orkney Mainland Moors SPA	51 km	• Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); and • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Red-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for red-throated diver only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Otterswick and Graveland SPA	25 km	• Red-throated Diver (*Gavia stellata*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Red-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for red-throated diver only
Papa Stour SPA	25 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Arctic tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for Arctic tern only
Papa Westray (North Hill and Holm) SPA	79 km	• Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); and • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Seabirds have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Pentland Firth Island SPA	23 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Arctic tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for Arctic tern only
Pobie Bank Reef SAC	16 km	• Reefs	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Habitats are likely to be affected during the construction phase as this site is within 1 tidal ellipse. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of Increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	Included for reefs
Ramna Stacks and Gruney SPA	39 km	• Leach's petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Leach's petrel have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for Leach's petrel only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
River Borgie SAC	69 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only
River Dee SAC	40 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only
River Evelix SAC	49 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish which migrate within 100 km of the cable corridor.	Included for Freshwater pearl mussel

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	
River Naver SAC	59 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for all species
River Oykel SAC	64 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for all species
River South Esk SAC	71 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	**Qualifying species/habitats**	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
River Spey SAC	Within HNDFUE corridor	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon and sea lamprey which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Also included as the cable corridor is located within the foraging range (20 km) of the site. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • EMF impacts; • Potential effects due to subsea cable thermal emissions; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Barriers to migratory fish; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
River Spey – Insh Marshes Ramsar	71 km	Ramsar criterion 1 • High-altitude slow-flowing river; and • Mesotrophic loch.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The site is designated for its assemblage of breeding bird which includes seabird species. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	**Qualifying species/habitats**	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		Ramsar criterion 2 • NR and NS aquatic plants; • NR and NS Invertebrates; and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*). Ramsar criterion 3 • Assemblage of breeding birds.		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
River Tay SAC	77 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea*; • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon and sea/river lamprey which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
River Thurso SAC	20 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for all species
Ronas Hill – North Roe and Tingon SPA/Ramsar	26 km	• Great Skua (*Stercorarius skua*); and • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Rousay SPA	67 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Seabird assemblage.		• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Sanday SAC	208 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the North Coast and Orkney SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only.
Scapa Flow SPA	31 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Seas off Foula SPA	34 km	• Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Sullom Voe SAC	14 km	• Large shallow inlets and bays; • Coastal lagoons; and • Reefs.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Habitats are likely to be affected during the construction phase as this site is within 1 tidal ellipse. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of Increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	Included for all habitats
Sumburgh Head SPA	11 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).		Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
The Vadills SAC	13 km	• Lagoons.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Habitats are likely to be affected during the construction phase as this site is within 1 tidal ellipse. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of Increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	Included for all habitats
Tips of Corsemaul and Tom Mor SPA	9 km	• Common gull (*Larus canus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Common gull have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality;	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA	34 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
West Westray SPA	77 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Yell Sound Coast SAC	9 km	• Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes The cable corridor is within the Shetland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Otters have a foraging range of 20 km, and the corridor is within this range. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition • Changes in water quality • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; • Collision risk with vessels; • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
Ythan Estuary and Mekle Loch Ramsar	55 km	• Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachhyrhynchus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Sandwich tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all sandwich tern only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	**Qualifying species/habitats**	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Shetland_to_Blackhillock	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Ythan Estuary, Sand of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	55 km	• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species only
Southern North Sea SAC	285 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	Included for harbour porpoise

Table 40: European Sites for Corridor Shetland_to_Blackhillock screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (109 km); Rum SPA (194 km); and St Kilda SPA (304 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Seas off St Kilda SPA (255 km); Mingulay and Berneray SPA (284 km); St Kilda SPA (304 km); Cape Wrath SPA (101 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (176 km); Flannan Isles SPA (250 km); Shiant Isles SPA (177 km); and Handa SPA (114 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931 km	Ronas Hill - North Roe and Tingon SPA (26 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Seas off St Kilda SPA (255 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (109 km); St Kilda SPA (304 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (176 km); Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (110 km); Forth Islands SPA (147 km); and Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (397 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	Seas off St Kilda SPA (255 km).
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Seas off St Kilda SPA (255 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (109 km); and Rum SPA (194 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Seas off St Kilda SPA (255 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (109 km); Cape Wrath SPA (101 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (176 km); Flannan Isles SPA (250 km); Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (110 km); Canna and Sanday SPA (211 km); Shiant Isles SPA (177 km); Forth Islands SPA (147 km); and Northumberland Marine SPA (205 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Gull Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (109 km); Cape Wrath SPA (101 km); Handa SPA (114 km); and Forth Islands SPA (147 km).

Table 41: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_Branxton (Scotland)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Cameron Reservoir SPA/Ramsar (39 km) **Din Moss – Hoselaw Loch SPA/Ramsar (39 km)** **Fala Flow SPA/Ramsar (29 km)** **Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary Ramsar (43 km)** **Gladhouse Reservoir SPA/Ramsar (43 km)** **Greenlaw Morr SPA/Ramsar (20 km)** **Holburn Lake and Moss SPA/Ramsar (37 km)** **Loch of Kinnordy SPA/Ramsar (82 km)** **Loch of Lintrathen SPA/Ramsar (86 km)** **Loch Leven Ramsar (56 km)** **Montrose Basin SPA/Ramsar (74 km)** **Slamannan Plateau SPA (85 km)** **South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA/Ramsar (78 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Westwater SPA/Ramsar (61 km)					
Cairngorms Massif SPA (93 km) **Forest of Clunnie SPA (88 km)** **Langholm – Newcastleton Hills SPA (78 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Cylde Valley Woods SAC (84 km) **Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC (85 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otter, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Alnmouth 2 Compensation Area	59 km	• Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	The habitat is not suitable for SAC species. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km (some further) which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).		• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	3 km	• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide • Large shallow inlets and bays • Reefs • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor Is located within one tidal cycle (15 km) from the designated site, and therefore, all marine habitat features have been screened In. The cable corridor runs close to the boundary of the NW England SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of Increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for all habitats and species
Coquet Island SPA	65 km	• Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways:	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Seabird assemblage.		• Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Farne Islands SPA	30 km	• Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Firth of Forth SPA/Ramsar	6 km	• Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works;	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*);		• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitats.	

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); and • Waterbird assemblage.			
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	43 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by seawater all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at lowtide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA	43 km	• Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); and • Waterbird assemblage.			
Forth Islands SPA	10 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.			
Fowlsheugh SPA	80 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Imperial Dock Lock, Leith SPA	42 km	• Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Common tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Isle of May SAC	19 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the East Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal only
Kennet Pans Compensation Area	78 km	• Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*);		Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitats.	

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); and • Waterbird assemblage.			
Lindisfarne SPA/Ramsar	23 km	• Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Light-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*); • Little tern (Sterna albifrons); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*);		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Wigeon (*Mareca penelope*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); and • Waterbird assemblage.			
Loch Leven SPA	56 km	• Shoveler (*Anas clyptea*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Pochard (*Aythya ferina*); • Tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); and • Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species only
Northumbria Coast SPA/Ramsar	24 km	• Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Purple sandpiper (*Calidris maritima*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*).		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Northumberland Marine SPA	23 km	• Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works;	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common gull (*Larus canus*); • Little gull (*Larus minutus*); • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*);		• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitats.	

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).			
River Dee SAC	87 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only
River Eden SAC	99 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Atlantic salmon, and sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		incanae, Salicion albae); • White-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes);* • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).			
River South Esk SAC	74 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for all species
River Tay SAC	64 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon and sea/river lamprey which migrate between rivers and the marine environment.	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		uniflorae and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea* ; • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	objectives for these sites.	Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	
River Teith SAC	91 km	• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Atlantic salmon, and sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only
River Tweed SAC	5 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between fresh water and the marine environment. Otter (*Lutra lutra*) has a foraging range of 20 km.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Otter (*Lutra lutra*).		Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • EMF impacts; • Potential effects due to subsea cable thermal emissions; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Barriers to migratory fish; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
St Abb's Head to Fast Castle SPA	4 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Tweed Estuary SAC	19 km	• Estuaries;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation	Yes.	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); and • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*).	objectives for these sites.	Sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	
Ythan Estuary and Mekle Loch Ramsar	95 km	• Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachhyrhynchus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Sandwich tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all sandwich tern only
Ythan Estuary, Sand of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	87 km	• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).			
Southern North Sea SAC	123 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	Included for harbour porpoise
Moray Firth SAC	189 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only

Table 42: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_Branxton screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	None identified.
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday SPA (301 km); Copinsay SPA (265 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (226 km); Fair Isle SPA (315 km); Fetlar SPA (430 km); Foula SPA (385 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (449 km); Hoy SPA (270 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (246 km); Noss SPA (382 km); Rousay SPA (302 km); Seas off Foula SPA (356 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (351 km); Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (135 km); and West Westray SPA (312 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (356 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (315 km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (201 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (449 km); Noss SPA (382 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (334 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (201 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	North Caithness Cliffs SPA (246 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Gull Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 43: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_SW_E1c_2 (Scotland)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_SW_E1c_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Montrose Basin SPA/Ramsar (95 km)	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA	71 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Common gull (*Larus canus*); • Little gull (*Larus minutus*); • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_SW_E1c_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).			
Fowlsheugh SPA	80 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_SW_E1c_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
River Dee SAC	87 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only
Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	87 km	• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_SW_E1c_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).			
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	95 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage,	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species only
Ythan Estuary and Meikle Loch Ramsar	96 km	• Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachhyrhynchus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Sandwich tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all sandwich tern only
Southern North Sea SAC	123 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise.	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1a_to_SW_E1c_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	
Moray Firth SAC	189 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only
Isle of May SAC	111 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the E Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey Seal

Table 44: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1a_to_SW_E1c_2 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	None identified.
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday SPA (301 km); Copinsay SPA (265 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (226 km); Fair Isle SPA (315 km); Fetlar SPA (430 km); Foula SPA (385 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (449 km); Hoy SPA (270 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (246 km); Noss SPA (382 km); Rousay SPA (302 km); Seas off Foula SPA (356 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (351 km); Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (135 km); and West Westray SPA (312 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (356 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (315 km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (258 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (449 km); Noss SPA (382 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (334 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (258 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	North Caithness Cliffs SPA (246 km); and Northumberland Marine SPA (109 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Gull Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 45: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node (Scotland/England)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Flamborough Head SAC (29 km) **North Norfolk Coast SAC (36 km)** **Dogger Bank SAC (36 km)** **North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef SAC (40 km)** **Overstrand Cliffs SAC (74 km)** **Haisborough, Hammond and Winterton SAC (78 km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are marine features where siltation is listed as a threat/pressure. • There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Hornsea Mere SPA (46 km) **North York Moors SPA (60 km)** **Nene Washes SPA/Ramsar (73 km)** **Rutland Water SPA/Ramsar (86 km)** **Lower Derwent Valley SPA/Ramsar (87 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Broadland SPA/Ramsar (92 km)					
Broadland SPA/Ramsar (92 km) **North York Moors SPA (60 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Lower Derwent Valley SAC (87 km) **North Norfolk Coast SAC (36 km)** **The Broads SAC (92 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otter, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Paston Great Barn SAC	86 km	• Barbastelle bat (*Barbastella barbastellus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	No. This site Is not marine, is sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that it can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying bats the site is further than 8 km from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Southern North Sea SAC	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and	Yes.	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
			pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	The cable corridor is located within the designated site. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Greater Wash SPA	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Little gull (*Larus minutus*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of bird for which the site is designated have the potential to be impacted as the site lies within the HNDFUE corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and birds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar	2 km	• Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Pochard (*Aythya farina*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*); • Brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All waterfowl or waders for which the site is designated have potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. All the species of seabird for which this site is designated have a foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and birds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Marsh harrier (Circus aeruginosus); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*);		• Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).			
Humber Estuary SAC	4 km	• Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Coastal lagoons; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the habitats and species for which the site is designated have the potential to be impacted due to the proximity of the site. River and sea lamprey migrate between freshwater and the marine environment. The cable corridor is also located within the SE England SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of Increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes In water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound;	Included for all species and habitats

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;* • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Dunes with *Hippophae rhamnoides*; • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).		• Barriers to migration; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge SAC	7 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Reefs.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Habitats are likely to be affected during the construction phase as within tidal ellipse. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	Included for all habitats
Gibraltar Point SPA/Ramsar	15 km	• Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation	Yes. All the species of seabird which this site is designated for have a foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Dark bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus islandica*); and • Natterjack toad (*Bufo calamita*).	objectives for this site.	All waterfowl or waders for which the site is designated have potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor: Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and birds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
The Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC	15 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the SE England SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Otters have a foraging range of 20 km, and the corridor is within this range. This site may be affected via the following impact pathways:	Included for all habitats and species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (*Sarcocornetea fruticosi*); • Coastal lagoons; • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).		• Temporary disturbance as a result of Increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes In water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
The Wash SPA/Ramsar	18 km	• Pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of bird for which the site is designated have the potential to be impacted as the site lies within 20 km of the HNDFUE corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Cygnus (*Columbianus bewickii*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*); and • Waterbird assemblage.		• Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Skeffling Compensation Area	29 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all seabird species
Welwick Compensation Area	31 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*).		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Flamborough & Filey Coast SPA	32 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The seabirds for which the site is designated have a foraging range of 100 km and the marine corridor is within this range. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
North Norfolk Coast SPA/Ramsar	35 km	• Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*); • Brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all species of seabird only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Waterbird assemblage.		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Paull Holme Stays Compensation Area	43 km	• As for Humber Estuary Ramsar / SAC / SPA	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Created habitat is unsuitable for SAC species. Little Tern, for which this site is designated, have a foraging range of 100 km and the marine corridor is within this range. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species
Chowder Ness Compensation Area	56 km	• As for Humber Estuary Ramsar / SAC / SPA	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and	Created habitat is unsuitable for SAC species.	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
			conservation objectives for this site.	Little Tern, for which this site is designated, have a foraging range of 100 km and the marine corridor is within this range. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Northumberland Marine SPA	68 km	• Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km (some further) which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	71 km	• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the NE England SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km.	All habitats and species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	objectives for this site.	Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Alkborough Compensation Area	72 km	• As for Humber Estuary Ramsar / SAC / SPA	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Created habitat is unsuitable for SAC species. Little Tern, for which this site is designated, have a foraging range of 100 km and the marine corridor is within this range. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species
Ouse Washes SPA/Ramsar	77 km	• Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*); • Tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Eurasian wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Eurasian teal (*Anas crecca*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Garganey (*Anas querquedula*); • Northern shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Common pochard (*Aythya farina*); • Tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Common coot (*Fulica atra*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); and • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa*).		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA	79 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Common gull (*Larus canus*); • Little gull (*Larus minutus*); • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).			
Northumbria Coast SPA/Ramsar	81 km	• Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Purple sandpiper (*Calidris maritima*); and • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Coquet Island SPA	81 km	• Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only
Farne Islands SPA	81 km	• Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Alnmouth 2 Compensation Area	84 km	• Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	The habitat is not suitable for SAC species. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km (some further) which includes the corridor.	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Lindisfarne SPA/Ramsar	90 km	• Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Light-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Waterbird assemblage); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); and • Wigeon (*Anser penelope*).			
Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA/Ramsar	91/94 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*); and • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*).		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Fowlsheugh SPA	99 km	• Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Fulmar (*Fulmaris glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); and • Razorbill (*Alca torda*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
River Dee SAC	99 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish.	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	
River Derwent SAC	74 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Marsh fritillary butterfly *Euphydryas aurinia;* • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Floating water-plantain (*Luronium natans*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon and river/sea lamprey which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Moray Firth SAC	198 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only
Isle of May SAC	128 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the E Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey Seal
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	135 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km.	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_Lincolnshire Connection Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).		Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	

Table 46: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1c_1_to Lincolnshire Connection Node screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	None identified.
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast (102 km); Troup, Pennan and Lion`s Heads (140 km); East Caithness Cliffs (231 km); North Caithness Cliffs (248 km); Copinsay (263 km); Hoy (272 km); Calf of Eday (298 km); Rousay (301 km); Fair Isle (307 km); West Westray (311 km); Sumburgh Head (341 km); Seas off Foula (347 km); Noss (371 km); Foula (378 km); Fetlar (418 km); and Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field (438 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula (347 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Forth Islands (127 km); Fair Isle (307 km); Noss (371 km); and Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field (438 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	None identified.
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Forth Islands (127 km); and North Caithness Cliffs (248 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Gull Larus fuscus*)	236 km	Alde-Ore Estuary (146 km).
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	St Abb`s Head to Fast Castle (107 km).

Table 47: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E1c_1_to_SW_E1c_2 (Scotland)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_SW_E1c_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA	96 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Common gull (*Larus canus*); • Little gull (*Larus minutus*); • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_SW_E1c_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).			
Fowlsheugh SPA	98 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*) ; • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*) ; • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_SW_E1c_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
River Dee SAC	99 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only
Southern North Sea SAC	123 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	Included for harbour porpoise
Moray Firth SAC	198 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and	Included for bottlenose dolphin only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_1_to_SW_E1c_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Collision risk with vessels.	
Isle of May SAC	138 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the E Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey Seal
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	136 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Table 48: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1c_1_to_SW_E1c_2 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	None identified.
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA (101 km); Calf of Eday SPA (298 km); Copinsay SPA (263 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (230 km); Fair Isle SPA (306 km); Fetlar SPA (418 km); Foula SPA (377 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (438 km); Hoy SPA (272 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (247 km); Noss SPA (370 km); Rousay SPA (300 km); Seas off Foula SPA (347 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (341 km); Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (139 km); and West Westray SPA (310 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (347 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (306 km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (258 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (438 km); Noss SPA (370 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (339 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (258 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	North Caithness Cliffs SPA (247 km); and Northumberland Marine SPA (121 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Gull Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 49: Screening of European Sites for Route SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh (Scotland/England)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
North Norfolk Coast SAC (23 km) **Dogger Bank SAC (30 km)** **Flamborough Head SAC (34 km)** **North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef SAC (34 km)** **Overstrand Cliffs SAC (69 km)** **Haisborough, Hammond and Winterton SAC (74 km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are marine features where siltation is listed as a threat/pressure. • There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Nene Washes SPA/Ramsar (24 km) **Rutland Water SPA/Ramsar (38 km)** **Hornsea Mere SPA (52 km)** **North York Moors SPA (66 km)** **Broadland SPA/Ramsar (86 km)** **Lower Derwent Valley SPA/Ramsar (91 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Broadland SPA/Ramsar (86 km) **North York Moors SPA (66 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Lower Derwent Valley SAC (91 km) **North Norfolk Coast SAC (23 km)** **River Mease SAC (92 km)** **The Broads SAC (86km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otter, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Alkborough Compensation Area	68 km	• As for Humber Estuary Ramsar / SAC / SPA	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Created habitat is unsuitable for SAC species. Little Tern, for which this site is designated, have a foraging range of 100 km and the marine corridor is within this range. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Alnmouth 2 Compensation Area	91 km	• Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	The habitat is not suitable for SAC species. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km (some further) which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species
Eversden and Wimpole Woods SAC	72 km	• Barbastelle bat (*Barbastella barbastellus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	No. This site Is not marine, is sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that it can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying bats the site is further than 8 km from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Chowder Ness Compensation Area	61 km	• As for Humber Estuary Ramsar / SAC / SPA	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Created habitat is unsuitable for SAC species. Little Tern, for which this site is designated, have a foraging range of 100 km and the marine corridor is within this range.	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Paston Great Barn SAC	81 km	• Barbastelle bat (*Barbastella barbastellus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	No. This site Is not marine, is sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that it can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying bats the site is further than 8 km from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Paull Holme Stays Compensation Area	46 km	• As for Humber Estuary Ramsar / SAC / SPA	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Created habitat is unsuitable for SAC species. Little Tern, for which this site is designated, have a foraging range of 100 km and the marine corridor is within this range. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species
Southern North Sea SAC	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the designated site.	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
The Wash SPA/Ramsar	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Grey plover (*Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus islandica*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres interpres*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Waterfowl and waders for which this site is designated have a foraging range of 20 km and the corridor is within this range. These species are: • Oystercatcher; • Grey plover; • Red knot; • Sanderling; • Curlew; • Redshank; • Ruddy turnstone; • Pink-footed goose; • Dark-bellied brent goose; • Shelduck; • Pintail; • Dunlin; • Bar-tailed godwit;	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Dark-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*). Additional birds for which the SPA is designated • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Brent Goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Bewick's Swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*);		• Ringed plover; • Black-tailed godwit; • Golden plover; • Lapwing; • Wigeon; • Gadwall; • Goldeneye; • Bewick's Swan; • Common scoter; • Shelduck; and • Waterbird assemblage. Seabirds for which this site is designated have a foraging range of 100 km (some further) and the marine corridor is within this range. These species are: • Little tern; and • Common tern. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and	

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna);* and • Waterbird assemblage.		• Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Greater Wash SPA	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• Red-throated Diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Little gull (*Larus minutus*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	All the species of bird for which the site is designated have the potential to be impacted as the site lies within the HND or HNDFUE corridor. This site may be affected via the following impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and birds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works	Included for all species.
The Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC	Within the HNDFUE corridor.	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for all habitats which may be impacted through construction. Included for Otter as the corridor is within the SAC. The cable corridor is located within the south east England SMU for harbour seal,	Included for all habitats and species.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (*Sarcocornetea fruticosi*); • Coastal lagoons; • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).		which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Temporary physical disturbance of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Permanent loss of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Introduction of INNS; • EMF impacts; • Potential effects due to subsea cable thermal emissions; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; • Collision risk with vessels ; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge SAC	1 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for all habitats

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Reefs.	and conservation objectives for this site.	Habitats are likely to be affected during the construction phase as within tidal ellipse. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition • Changes in water quality.	
Gibraltar Point SPA/Ramsar	5 km	• Sanderling (*Calidris alba*) • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*) • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*) • Dark bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*) • Red knot (*Calidris canutus* islandica) • Natterjack toad (*Bufo calamita*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. All waterfowl or waders for which the site is designated have potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. This site may be affected via the following impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds; and • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for all species
Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar	5 km	• Teal (*Anas crecca*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Pochard (Aythya farina); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*); • Brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*) • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*) ; • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*);	and conservation objectives for this site.	All waterfowl or waders for which the site is designated have potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor: This site may be affected via the following impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition • Changes in water quality • Changes in prey availability • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa isalndica*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Whimbrel (Numenius phaeopus); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).			
Humber Estuary SAC	7 km	• Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. River and sea lamprey migrate between freshwater and the marine environment. The cable corridor is also located within the Northeast England SMU for grey seal,	Included for all habitats and species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Coastal lagoons; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;* • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Dunes with *Hippophae rhamnoides*; • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).		which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Habitats are within one tidal ellipse and may be impacted by construction. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Barriers to migration; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
North Norfolk Coast SPA/Ramsar	23 km	• Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*); • Brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Waterbird assemblage.		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Welwick Compensation Area	27 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Skeffling Compensation Area	29 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all seabird species
Flamborough & Filey Coast SPA	36 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The birds for which the site is designated are all seabirds and have a foraging range of 100 km and the marine corridor is within this range.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Seabird assemblage.		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Ouse Washes SPA/Ramsar	37 km	• Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*); • Tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Eurasian wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Eurasian teal (*Anas crecca*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Garganey (*Anas querquedula*); • Northern shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Northern shoveler (*Anas clypeata);*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common pochard (*Aythya farina*) ; • Tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Common coot (*Fulica atra*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); and • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa*).			
Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA/Ramsar	52 km	• Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Great bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*); • Eurasian wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Northern shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Common pochard (*Aythya farina*); • Tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common coot (*Fulica atra*); • European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); and • Northern lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).			
Northumberland Marine SPA	73 km	• Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	77 km	• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the NE England SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included in all habitats and species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).			
Northumbria Coast SPA/Ramsar	86 km	• Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*) • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*) • Purple sandpiper (*Calidris maritima*) • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Coquet Island SPA	86 km	• Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Farne Islands SPA	86 km	• Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes. All the species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging	Included for species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	and conservation objectives for this site.	range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA	90 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Common gull (*Larus canus*); • Little gull (*Larus minutus*); • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*) ; • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).			
Lindisfarne SPA/Ramsar	95 km	• Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Light-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Waterbird assemblage; • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); and		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Wigeon (*Anser penelope*).			
Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA/Ramsar	98 km	• Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*); and • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only
Great Yarmouth North Denes SPA	98 km	• Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Little tern have a foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for little tern

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
River Derwent SAC	81 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Marsh fritillary butterfly *Euphydryas aurinia;* • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Floating water-plantain (*Luronium natans*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon and river/sea lamprey which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only
Moray Firth SAC	222 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E1c_2_to_Weston Marsh	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Isle of May SAC	141 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the E Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey Seal
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	111 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Table 50: European Sites for Corridor SW_E1c_2_to_ Weston Marsh screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	None identified.
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Fowlsheugh SPA (117 km); Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA (124 km); Troup, Pennan and Lion`s Heads SPA (163 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (254 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (271 km); Copinsay SPA (286 km); Hoy SPA (295 km); Calf of Eday SPA (321 km); Rousay SPA (323 km); Fair Isle SPA (327 km); West Westray SPA (333 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (361 km); Seas off Foula SPA (368 km); Noss SPA (390 km); Foula SPA (398 km); Fetlar SPA (436 km); and Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (457 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Fair Isle SPA (327 km); Seas off Foula SPA (368 km); Noss SPA (390 km); Foula SPA (398 km); Fetlar SPA (436 km); and Ronas Hill - North Roe and Tington SPA (437 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Forth Islands SPA (138 km); Fair Isle SPA (327 km); Noss SPA (390 km); and Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (457 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	Auskerry SPA (299 km).
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	St Abb`s Head to Fast Castle SPA (116 km); Fowlsheugh SPA (117 km); Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA (124 km); Forth Islands SPA (138 km); Troup, Pennan and Lion`s Heads SPA (163 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (254 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (271 km); Copinsay SPA (286 km); and

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
		Hoy SPA (295 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Forth Islands SPA (138 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	Alde-Ore Estuary SPA (127 km); and Forth Islands SPA (138 km).
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	St Abb`s Head to Fast Castle SPA (116 km); and Fowlsheugh SPA (117 km).

Table 51: Screening of European Sites for SW_E2a_1_to_SW_E2a_2 (Scotland/England)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Moray Firth SAC	206 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only
Southern North Sea SAC	173 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	Included for harbour porpoise
Isle of May SAC	200 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the E Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km.	Included for grey Seal

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	111 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Table 52: European Sites for Corridor SW_E2a_1_to_SW_E2a_2 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (161 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA (104 km); Calf of Eday SPA (255 km); Copinsay SPA (225 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (210 km); Fair Isle SPA (247 km); Fetlar SPA (350 km); Foula SPA (319 km); Fowlsheugh (140 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (371 km); Hoy SPA (243 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (220 km); Noss SPA (305 km); Rousay SPA (260 km); Seas off Foula SPA (287 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (278 km); Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (133 km); and West Westray SPA (270 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (287 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (247 km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (328 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (371 km); Noss SPA (305 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (161 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (315 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (161 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Fair Isle SPA (247 km); Hoy SPA (243 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (220 km); Northumberland Marine SPA (193 km); and Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (161 km).

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Lesser black-backed gull (*Gull Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 53: Screening of European Sites for Route SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough (Scotland/England)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Haisborough, Hammond and Winterton SAC (23 km) **Essex Estuaries SAC (30 km)** **Dungeness SAC (41 km)** **Orfordness – Shingle Street SAC (51 km)** **Alde, Ore and Butley Estuaries SAC (52 km)** **Minsmere to Walberswick Heaths and Marshes SAC (58 km)** **Benacre to Easton Bavents Lagoons SAC (63 km)** **Flamborough Head SAC (86 km)** **Bassurelle Sandbank SPA (71 km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Benfleet and Southend Marshes SPA/Ramsar (39 km) **Thames Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar (40 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although	Excluded for all species and habitats

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) SPA/Ramsar (40 km) **Crouch and Roach Estuaries (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 3) SPA/Ramsar (41 km)** **Deben Estuary SPA/Ramsar (58 km)** **Abberton Reservoir SPA/Ramsar (60 km)** **Broadland SPA/Ramsar (64 km)** **Lee Valley SPA/Ramsar (95 km)**				there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	
Broadland SPA/Ramsar (64 km) **Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) SPA/Ramsar (40 km)** **Thames Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar (40 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Paston Great Barn SAC	81 km	• Barbastelle bat (*Barbastella barbastellus*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	No. This site Is not marine, is sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that it can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying	Excluded for all species and habitats

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				bats the site is further than 8 km from the corridor.	
Abberton Reservoir SPA/Ramsar	60 km	• Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*); • Eurasian wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Eurasian teal (*Anas crecca*); • Northern shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Common pochard (*Aythya ferina*); • Tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*); • Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); and • Common coot (*Fulica atra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	All seabird species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of up to 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species
Sandwich Bay SAC	Within HNDFUE corridor	• Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The site is within the corridor therefore likely impact on qualifying habitats must be screened in.	Included for all habitats

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Dunes with Hippopha rhamnoides; • Dunes with Salix repens ssp. rgentea (*Salicion arenariae*); and • Humid dune slacks.		Impact pathways: • Temporary physical disturbance of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Permanent loss of seabed or intertidal habitats; • Changes in water quality; and • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats.	
Southern North Sea SAC	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the designated site. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise
Thanet Coast SAC	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• Reefs; and • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the designated site.	Included for all habitats

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Temporary physical disturbance of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Permanent loss of seabed or intertidal habitats; • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Introduction of INNS; • EMF impacts; and • Potential effects due to subsea cable thermal emissions.	
Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA/Ramsar	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); and • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The site is within the corridor therefore likely impact on qualifying species must be screened in. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works;	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts	
Dogger Bank SAC	<1 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Habitats are likely to be affected during the construction phase through marine traffic noise, siltation, and disturbance. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of SSC and sediment deposition • Changes in water quality	Included for all habitats
North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef SAC	3 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Reefs.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Habitats are likely to be affected during the construction phase through marine traffic noise, siltation, and disturbance. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of SSC and sediment deposition • Changes in water quality	Included for all habitats
Outer Thames Estuary SPA	4 km	• Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); and • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All seabird species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of up to 100 km.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Stodmarsh SPA/Ramsar	5 km	• Great bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*); • Eurasian wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Northern shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Common pochard (*Aythya ferina*); • Tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species for which the site is designated are waterfowl or waders with a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Northern lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); • Common snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*); and • Greater white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons albifrons*).			
Margate and Long Sands SAC	5 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Habitats are likely to be affected during the construction phase through marine traffic noise, siltation, and disturbance. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	Included for all habitats
The Swale SPA/ Ramsar	18 km	• Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Eurasian teal (*Anas crecca*); • Eurasian oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species for which the site is designated are waterfowl or waders with a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works;	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); and • Dark-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*).		• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay SPA/Ramsar	32 km	• Great bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*); • Tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*); • Northern shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Eurasian marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Pied avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Mediterranean gull (*Larus melanocephalus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All seabird species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of up to 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); and • Aquatic warbler (*Acrocephalus paludicola*).			
Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5) SPA/Ramsar	32 km	• Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Eurasian oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Pied avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Common redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All seabird species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of up to 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Dark-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*).			
Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA/Ramsar	36 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*); • Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Eurasian wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Eurasian teal (*Anas crecca*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Northern shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Common pochard (*Aythya ferina*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All seabird species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of up to 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Eurasian oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Pied avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus islandica*); • Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Common redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Common greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); • Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); and			

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Dark-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*).			
Rye Harbour Farm	55 km	• Great bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*); • Tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*); • Northern shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Eurasian marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Pied avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Mediterranean gull (*Larus melanocephalus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); and • Aquatic warbler (*Acrocephalus paludicola*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All seabird species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of up to 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Allfleet's Marsh (Wallasea) Compensation Area	64 km	• Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*); • Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Eurasian wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*) • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Pied avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Northern lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All seabird species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of up to 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Common redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); and • Dark-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*).			
Greater Wash SPA	46 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Little gull (*Larus minutus*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All seabird species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of up to 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species only
Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA/Ramsar	50 km	• Common pochard (*Aythya ferina*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes (species). All seabird species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of up to 100 km.	Included for: Little tern

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Common redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); and • Dark-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*).		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA/Ramsar	51 km	• Common pochard (*Aythya ferina*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); and • Dark-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Little tern may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of up to 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for little tern only
Alde-Ore Estuary SPA/Ramsar	51 km	• Marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and	Yes.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus graellsii*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Common redshank (*Tringa tetanus*).	conservation objectives for this site.	All seabird species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of up to 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Hamford Water SAC	56 km	• Fisher's estuarine moth (*Gortyna borelii lunata*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	No. The species for which this site is designated is estuarine and the corridor is beynd the natural range of the species.	Included for little tern only
Hamford Water SAC/Ramsar	57 km	• Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Eurasian teal (*Anas crecca*); • Pied avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Common redshank (*Tringa totanus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Little tern may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of up to 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for little tern only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*); and • Dark-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*).			
Minsmere-Walberswick SPA/Ramsar	58 km	• Great bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Eurasian teal (*Anas crecca*); • Northern shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Eurasian marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Pied avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • European nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus*); and • Greater white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons albifrons*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Little tern may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of up to 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for little tern only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Great Yarmouth North Denes SPA	61 km	• Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Little tern may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of up to 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for little tern only
Deveraux Frm Compensation Area	57 km	• Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*) • Eurasian teal (*Anas crecca*) • Pied avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*) • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*) • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*) • Common redshank (*Tringa totanus*) • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*) • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Little tern may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of up to 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for little tern only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Dark-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*)			
Breydon Water SPA/Ramsar	63 km	• Pied avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); and • Waterbird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Common tern may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of up to 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for common tern only
Benacre to Easton Bavents SPA	63 km	• Great bittern (Botaurus stellaris); • Eurasian marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*); and • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Little tern may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of up to 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for little tern only
Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA/Ramsar	64 km	• Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*); • Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Eurasian wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*) • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Pied avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Northern lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Common redshank (*Tringa totanus*);		All seabird species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of up to 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); and • Dark-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*).			
Trimley Marsh Compensation Area	64 km	• Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*); • Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Eurasian wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*) • Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Pied avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All seabird species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of up to 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • European golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Northern lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Common redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); and • Dark-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*).			
Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA	89 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All seabird species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of up to 100 km.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
The Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC	104 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (*Sarcocornetea fruticosi*); • Coastal lagoons; • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the SE England SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Humber Estuary SAC	117 km	• Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Coastal lagoons; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;* • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Dunes with *Hippophae rhamnoides*; • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the SE England SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	143 km	• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the NE England SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal only
Moray Firth SAC	214 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only
Isle of May SAC	200 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the E Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways:	Included for grey Seal

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	193 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Table 54: European Sites for Corridor SW_E2a_2_to_Near Richborough screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (153 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA (116 km); Fowlsheugh SPA (143 km); Troup, Pennan and Lion`s Heads SPA (147 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (229 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (239 km); Copinsay SPA (245 km); Hoy SPA (263 km); Fair Isle SPA (270 km); Calf of Eday SPA (276 km); Rousay SPA (281 km); West Westray SPA (291 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (300 km); Seas off Foula SPA (310 km); Noss SPA (326 km); Foula SPA (341 km); Fetlar SPA (371 km) ; and Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (392 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (310 km)
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (153 km); Forth Islands SPA (197 km); Fair Isle SPA (270 km); Noss SPA (326 km); and Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (392 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (153 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (153 km); Northumberland Marine SPA (156 km); Forth Islands SPA (197 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (239 km); and Hoy SPA (263 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 55: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E2a_2_to_SW_E1c_1 (Scotland)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_SW_E1c_1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA	96 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Common gull (*Larus canus*); • Little gull (*Larus minutus*); • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_SW_E1c_1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).			
Fowlsheugh SPA	98 km	• Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Fulmar (*Fulmaris glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); and • Razorbill (*Alca torda*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
River Dee SAC	99 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and	Yes.	Included for migratory fish

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_SW_E1c_1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	conservation objectives for these sites.	Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	and freshwater pearl mussel only
Southern North Sea SAC	145 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	Included for harbour porpoise
Moray Firth SAC	214 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_SW_E1c_1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Isle of May SAC	138 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the E Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey Seal
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	134 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Table 56: European Sites for Corridor SW_E2a_2_to_SW_E1c_1 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	None identified.
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA (101 km); Calf of Eday SPA (275 km); Copinsay SPA (244 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (226 km); Fair Isle SPA (269 km); Fetlar SPA (371 km); Foula SPA (340 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (392 km); Hoy SPA (261 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (238 km); Noss SPA (326 km); Rousay SPA (280 km); Seas off Foula SPA (309 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (299 km); Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (138 km); and West Westray SPA (290 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (309 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (269 km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (276 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (392 km); Noss SPA (326 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (333 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (276 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Hoy SPA (261 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (238 km); and Northumberland Marine SPA (129 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Gull Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 57: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E2b_to_SW_E2a_1 (Scotland)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2b_to_SW_E2a_1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	67 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species only
Ythan Estuary, Sand of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	73 km	• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Little tern; • Common tern; and • Sandwich tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2b_to_SW_E2a_1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Loch of Strathbeg SPA/Ramsar	77 km	• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Svalbard barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Waterbird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species only
Ythan Estuary and Mekle Loch Ramsar	80 km	• Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachhyrhynchus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Sandwich tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for sandwich tern only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2b_to_SW_E2a_1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
River Dee SAC	92 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only
Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA	97 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Southern North Sea SAC	205 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise.	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2b_to_SW_E2a_1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	
Moray Firth SAC	206 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only
Isle of May SAC	180 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the E Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey Seal
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	163 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation	Yes.	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2b_to_SW_E2a_1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	objectives for this site.	The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	

Table 58 European Sites for Corridor SW_E2b_to_SW_E2a_1 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex (149 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday SPA (232 km); Copinsay SPA (199 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (179 km); Fair Isle SPA (235 km); Fetlar SPA (345 km); Foula SPA (306 km); Fowlsheugh SPA (107 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (365 km); Hoy SPA (215 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (191 km); Noss SPA (298 km); Rousay SPA (236 km); Seas off Foula SPA (275 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (269 km); and West Westray SPA (246 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (275 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (235 km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (347 km); Forth Islands SPA (176 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (365 km); Noss SPA (298 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex (149 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (285 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex (149 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Fair Isle SPA (235 km); Forth Islands SPA (176 km); Hoy SPA (215 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (191 km); Northumberland Marine SPA (195 km); and Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex (149 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Gull Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	Fowlsheugh SPA (107 km).

Table 59: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E2b_2_to_Peterhead 2 (Scotland)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Loch of Skene SPA/Ramsar (42 km) **Loch Spynie SPA/Ramsar (81 km)** **Lochnagar SPA (97 km)** **Montrose Basin SPA/Ramsar (91 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA/Ramsar (69 km)** **Muir of Dinnet SPA/Ramsar (47 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Abernethy Forest SPA (99 km) Anagach Woods SPA (98 km) **Cairngorms SPA (92 km)** **Cairngorms Massif SPA (71 km)** **Glen Tanar SAC (73 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA/Ramsar (69 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Ballochbuie SAC (96 km) **Cairngorms SAC (91 km)** **Glen Tanar SAC (73 km)** **Muir of Dinnet SAC (70 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otter, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km	Excluded for all species and habitats

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				(maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	95 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species only
Fowlsheugh SPA	61 km	• Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Fulmar (*Fulmaris glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); and • Razorbill (*Alca torda*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Loch of Strathbeg SPA/Ramsar	6km	• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging	Included for all seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Svalbard barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Waterbird assemblage.	and conservation objectives for these sites.	range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Moray Firth SAC	82 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by seawater all the time • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncates*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Moray Firth SPA	49 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Great northern diver; • Red-throated diver; and • European shag. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only
Muir of Dinnet SPA	73 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Species of seabird for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).		These species are: • Great northern diver; and • Red-throated diver. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
River Dee SAC	38 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
River South Esk SAC	93 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for all species
River Spey SAC	66 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon and sea lamprey which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only
Sands of Forvie SAC	14 km	• Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;* • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum;* and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. This site is within one tidal ellipse of the corridor and habitats affected by coastal processes are potentially impacted. Impact pathways: • Changes in water quality.	Included for habitats

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Humid dune slacks.			
Tips of Corsemaul and Tom Mor SPA	62 km	• Common Gull (*Larus canus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Common gull have a foraging range of 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for species
Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA	62 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Ythan Estuary and Mekle Loch Ramsar	12 km	• Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachhyrhynchus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Sandwich tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Pink-footed goose also have a foraging range of up to 20 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Ythan Estuary, Sand of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	8 km	• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Water birds also have a foraging range of up to 20 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Southern North Sea SAC	212 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	Included for harbour porpoise
Isle of May SAC	149 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the E Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey Seal
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	120 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound;	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E2a_2_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).		• Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	

Table 60: European Sites for Corridor SW_E2b_to_Peterhead 2 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex (108 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday SPA (191 km); Copinsay SPA (153 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (113 km); Fair Isle SPA (215 km); Fetlar SPA (334 km); Foula SPA (282 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (354 km); Hoy SPA (157 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (132 km); Noss SPA (286 km); Rousay SPA (190 km); Seas off Foula SPA (255 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (254 km); and West Westray SPA (201 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (255 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (215 km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (349 km); Forth Islands SPA (145 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (354 km); Noss SPA (286 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex (108 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (222 km)
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex (108 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Fair Isle SPA (215 km); Forth Islands SPA (145 km); Hoy SPA (157 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (132 km); Northumberland Marine SPA (192 km); Noss SPA (286 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex (108 km); Seas off Foula SPA (255 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (222 km).

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Lesser black-backed gull (*Gull Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	East Caithness Cliffs SPA (113 km); and Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex (108 km).

Table 61: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_E3_to_Fiddes (Scotland)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E3_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Cameron Reservoir SPA/Ramsar (64 km) **Firth of Tay & Eden Estuary SPA/Ramsar (41 km)** **Loch Leven Ramsar (90 km)** **Loch of Kinnordy SPA/Ramsar (94 km)** **Loch of Lintrathen SPA/Ramsar (50 km)** **Loch of Skene SPA/Ramsar (23 km)** **Loch Spynie SPA/Ramsar (81 km)** **Loch Vaa SPA (94 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA/Ramsar (89 km)** **Moray Firth SPA (85 km)** **Muir of Dinnet SPA/Ramsar (38 km)** **River Spey-Insh Marshes SPA (97 km)** **South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA/Ramsar (88 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E3_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Abernethy Forest SPA (78 km) **Caenlochan SPA (49 km)** **Cairngorms SPA (62 km)** **Cairngorms Massif SPA (27 km)** **Firth of Tay & Eden Estuary Ramsar (41 km)** **Forest of Clunie SPA (63 km)** **Glen Tanar SPA (30 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA (89 km)** **River Spey-Insh Marshes SPA (97 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Ballochbuie SAC (55 km) **Cairngorms SAC (62 km)** **Glen Tanar SAC (30 km)** **Muir of Dinnet SAC (37 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otter, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	92 km	• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor runs close to the boundary of the NW England SMU for grey	Included for grey seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E3_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).		seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. This site may be affected via the following impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	46 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage,	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species only
Firth of Forth SPA/Ramsar	59 km	• Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E3_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*);		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E3_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); and			

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E3_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Waterbird assemblage.			
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	40 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by seawater all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at lowtide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only
Firth of Tay & Eden Estuary SPA	41 km	• Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E3_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*);			

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E3_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); and • Waterbird assemblage.			
Forth Islands SPA	65 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E3_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge)*; and • Seabird assemblage.			
Fowlsheugh SPA	3 km	• Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Fulmar (*Fulmaris glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); and • Razorbill (*Alca torda*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Isle of May SAC	67 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the E Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound;	Included for grey Seal

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E3_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Loch of Strathbeg SPA/Ramsar	74 km	• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Svalbard barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Waterbird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species only
Loch Leven SPA	90 km	• Shoveler (*Anas clyptea*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways:	Included for all seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E3_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Pochard (*Aythya ferina*); • Tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); and • Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).		• Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Montrose Basin SPA/Ramsar	11 km	• Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus islandica*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of waterfowl and waders for which this site is designated have a range of 20 km which includes the corridor Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E3_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); and • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*).			
Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA	71 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Common gull (*Larus canus*); • Little gull (*Larus minutus*); • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E3_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).			
River Dee SAC	9 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E3_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Also included for otter that have a foraging range of 20 km. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Barriers to migration; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
River South Esk SAC	15 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Barriers to migration; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E3_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
River Spey SAC	66 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon and sea lamprey which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only
River Spey – Insh Marshes Ramsar	97 km	Ramsar criterion 1 • High-altitude slow-flowing river • Mesotrophic loch Ramsar criterion 2 • NR and NS aquatic plants • NR and NS Invertebrates • Otter (*Lutra lutra*) Ramsar criterion 3 • Assemblage of breeding birds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The site is designated for its assemblage of breeding bird which includes seabird species. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species only
River Tay SAC	39 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon, Sea Lamprey and River Lamprey which migrate between rivers and the marine environment.	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E3_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).		Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	
St Abb's Head to Fast Castle SPA	93 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the designated species are seabirds which have a foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E3_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Tips of Corsemaul and Tom Mor SPA	67 km	• Common Gull (*Larus canus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Common gull have a foraging range of 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for species
Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA	80 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Ythan Estuary and Mekle Loch Ramsar	43 km	• Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachhyrhynchus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Sandwich tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for sandwich tern only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E3_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Ythan Estuary, Sand of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	25 km	• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Little tern; • Common tern; and • Sandwich tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species only
Southern North Sea SAC	192 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_E3_to_Fiddes	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Moray Firth SAC	106 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only

Table 62: European Sites for Corridor SW_E3_to_Fiddes screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	None identified.
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday SPA (253 km); Copinsay SPA (215 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (150 km); Fair Isle SPA (277 km); Fetlar SPA (395 km); Foula SPA (346 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (415 km); Hoy SPA (209 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (186 km); Noss SPA (347 km); Rousay SPA (248 km); Seas off Foula SPA (318 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (315 km); and West Westray SPA (260 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (318 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (277 km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (303 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (415 km); Noss SPA (347 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (262 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	None identified.
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Hoy SPA (209 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (186 km); Northumberland Marine SPA (116 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (262 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Gull Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 63: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay (Scotland)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Loch Laxford SAC (33 km) **Loch of Stenness SAC (50 km)** **Loch Roag Lagoons SAC (97 km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are marine features where siltation is listed as a threat/pressure. • There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Cromarty Firth Ramsar (88 km) **Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet SPA/Ramsar (65 km)** **East Sanday Coast SPA/Ramsar (95 km)** **Loch Eye SPA/Ramsar (82 km)** **Loch Spynie SPA/Ramsar (98 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA/Ramsar (97 km)** **Moray Firth SPA (43 km)** **Switha SPA (42 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Foinaven SPA (30 km) **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA (97 km)** **Orkney Mainland Moors SPA (49 km)** **Strath Carnaig and Strath Fleet Moors SPA (59 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Foinaven SAC (27 km) **Inverpolly SAC (67 km)** **Lewis Peatlands SAC (63 km)** **Loch of Isbister SAC (58 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otters, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Abhainn Clais An Eas and Allt a`Mhuilinn SAC	56 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Freshwater pearl mussel is dependent on anadromous fish for part of its life cycle and as such can be affected by works, if those works affect fish migration. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for freshwater pearl mussel
Ardvar and Loch a`Mhuilinn Woodlands SAC	46 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes. Freshwater pearl mussel is dependent on anadromous fish for part of its life cycle and	Included for freshwater pearl mussel

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Western acidic oak woodland.	and conservation objectives for this site.	as such can be affected by works, if those works affect fish migration. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	
Assynt Lochs SPA	55 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for black-throated diver
Auskerry SPA	82 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Storm petrol (*Hydrobates pelagicus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds or which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Berriedale and Langwell Waters SAC	30 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for Atlantic salmon
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands Ramsar	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• Ramsar criterion 1; • Ramsar criterion 2; and • Ramsar criterion 6.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species and habitats are included as the corridor passes through the Ramsar site Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species and habitats
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SAC	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• Acid Peat-stained Lakes and Ponds; • Blanket Bog; • Clear-water Lakes or Lochs with Aquatic Vegetation and Poor to Moderate Nutrient Levels;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species and habitats are included as the corridor passes through the SAC. Impact pathways: • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats; and	Included for all species and habitats

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Depressions on Peat Substrates; • Marsh Saxifrage (Saxifraga hirculus); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); • Very Wet Mires Often Identified by an Unstable 'Quaking' Surface; and • Wet Heathland with Cross-leaved Heath.		• Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SPA	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*); • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*); • Dunlin (Calidris *alpina schinzii*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species and habitats are included as the corridor passes through the SPA. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats; and	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); and • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*).		• Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Caithness Lochs SPA/Ramsar	3 km	• Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius* • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*); • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); and • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Waterfowl and waders for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Birds of Prey for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Calf of Eday SPA	89 km	• Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds or which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Cape Wrath SPA	8 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways:	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); and • Seabird assemblage.		• Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Copinsay SPA	64 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Dornoch Firth and Morrich More SAC	75 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Moray Firth SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammopila arenia* ; • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum;* • Atlantic decalcified (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); • Humid dune slacks; • Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp.; • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).		• Collision risk with vessels.	
Durness SAC	13 km	• Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands; • Base-rich fens; • Calcium-rich nutrient-poor lakes, lochs and pools; • Dry heaths; • Dune grassland;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes Otters have a foraging range of 20 km, and the corridor is within this range. Impact pathways: • Terrestrial functionally linked habitats.	Included for otter only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Humid dune slacks; • Limestone pavements; • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); • Shifting dunes with marram; • Tall herb communities; and • Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath.			
East Caithness Cliffs SPA	36 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*) ; • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Faray and Holm of Faray SAC	84 km	• Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the North Coats & Orkney SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal
Handa SPA	35 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); and • Razorbill (*Alca torda*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds or which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Hoy SPA	30 km	• Great skua (*Catharacta skua*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*); and • Seabird assemblage.		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Inner Hebrides and the Minches SAC	54 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU and West Scotland MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for species
Inverpolly, Loch Urigill and Nearby Lochs SPA	70 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for black-throated diver

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Lairg and Strath Brora Lochs SPA	51 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for black-throated diver
Lewis Peatlands SPA/Ramsar	57 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Dunlin Calidris (*alpina schinzii*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabirds only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*).			
Little Gruinard River SAC	99 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for Atlantic salmon
Marwick Head SPA	56 km	• Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Kittiwake (Rissa triactyla); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Moray Firth SAC	47 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by seawater all the time • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncates*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin . Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Moray Firth SPA	43 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Great northern diver; • Red-throated diver; and • European shag. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only
North Caithness Cliffs SPA	Within HNDFUE corridor	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.		Peregrine falcon also has the potential foraging range of up to 20 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
North Orkney SPA	57 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); and • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for seabirds only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
North Rona SAC	29 km	• Reefs; • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*); • Sea caves; and • Vegetated sea cliffs.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the North Coats & Orkney SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal only
North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA	26 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); and • Razorbill (*Alca torda*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
North Sutherland Coastal Islands SPA	17 km	• Greenland barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of waterfowl and waders for which this site is designated have a range of 20 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all Greenland barnacle goose

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Papa Westray (North Hill and Holm) SPA	96 km	• Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); and • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species
Priest Island (Summer Isles) SPA	87 km	• Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Storm petrel have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for storm petrel

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
River Borgie SAC	18 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Otters have a foraging range of 20 km, and the corridor is within this range. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
River Evelix SAC	72 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Freshwater pearl mussel is dependent on anadromous fish for part of its life cycle and as such can be affected by works, if those works affect fish migration Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for freshwater pearl mussel
River Naver SAC	19 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between fresh water and the marine environment. Freshwater pearl mussel is dependent on anadromous fish for part of its life cycle and as such can be affected by works, if those works affect fish migration Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
River Oykel SAC	58 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between fresh water and the marine environment. Freshwater pearl mussel is dependent on anadromous fish for part of its life cycle and as such can be affected by works, if those works affect fish migration Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for all species
River Thurso SAC	10 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between fresh water and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for Atlantic salmon
Rousay SPA	69 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Sanday SAC	93 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the North Coast and Orkney SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	Included for harbour seal only
Scapa Flow SPA	34 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only
Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA	25 km	• Gannet (*Morus bassanus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Leach's petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Shag (*Phalocrocorax aristotelis*); • Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*); and • Seabird assemblage.	and conservation objectives for this site.	Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
West Westray SPA	82 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Table 64: European Sites for Corridor SW_N2_to_Near_Dounreay screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Rum SPA (191 km); and St Kilda SPA (197 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA (164 km); Fair Isle SPA (153 km); Fetlar SPA (266 km); Flannan Isles SPA (128 km); Foula SPA (186 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (283 km); Minguay and Berneray SPA (252 km); Noss SPA (226 km); Seas off Foula SPA (156 km); Seas of St Kilda SPA (145 km); Shiant Isles SPA (109 km); St Kilda SPA (197 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (195 km); and Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (124 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (156 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (153 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (283 km); Noss SPA (226 km); Seas of St Kilda SPA (145 km); and St Kilda SPA (197 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	Seas of St Kilda SPA (145 km).
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Rum SPA (191 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Canna and Sanday SPA (198 km); Fair Isle SPA (153 km); Flannan Isles SPA (128 km); Foula SPA (186 km); Minguay and Berneray SPA (252 km); Noss SPA (226 km); Seas off Foula SPA (156 km); Seas of St Kilda SPA (145 km); Shiant Isles SPA (109 km); and St Kilda SPA (197 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Gull Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.

Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	Shiant Isles SPA (109 km).

Table 65: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_N3_to_Arnish (Scotland)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N3_to_Arnish	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Darwin Mounds SAC (92 km) **Loch Laxford SAC (39 km)** **Loch nam Madadh SAC (73 km)** **Mointeach Scadabhaigh SAC (78 km)** **North Uist Machair SAC (71 km)** **Obain Loch Euphoirt SAC (82 km)** **Oldshoremore and Sandwood SAC (39 km)** **Solan Bank Reef SAC (47 km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are qualifying intertidal or benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Aird & Borve, Benbecula SPA (96 km) **Foinaven SPA (55 km)** **North Uist Machair and Islands SPA/Ramsar (63 km)** **North Sutherland Coastal Islands SPA (66 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N3_to_Arnish	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Cuillins SPA (94 km) **North Harris Mountains SPA (29 km)** **Strath Carnaig and Strath Fleet Moors SPA (95 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Ardvar and Loch a`Mhuilinn Woodlands SAC (41 km) **Durness SAC (57 km)** **Loch an Duin Ramsar (67 km)** **Loch Maree Complex SAC (66km)** **Loch nam Madadh SAC (73 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otter, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Ascrib, Isay and Dunvegan SAC	63 km	• Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*)	• See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Harbour seal which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability	Included for harbour seal

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N3_to_Arnish	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Assynt Lochs SAC	40 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for black-throated diver
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SPA	68 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*); • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species include: • Red-throated diver • Black-throated diver Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N3_to_Arnish	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Dunlin (Calidris *alpina schinzii*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); and • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*).			
Cape Wrath SPA	45 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Flannan Isles SPA	60 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Leach's Storm-petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N3_to_Arnish	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).		• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Handa SPA	32 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); and • Razorbill (*Alca torda*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Inner Hebrides and the Minches SAC	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. This site is within the HNDFUE corridor. Impact Pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N3_to_Arnish	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Inverpolly, Loch Urigill and Nearby Lochs SPA	51 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for black-throated diver
Lairg and Strathbrora Lochs SPA	54 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for black-throated diver
Langavat SAC	15 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment Impact pathways:	Included for Atlantic salmon

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N3_to_Arnish	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; and • Barriers to migration.	
Lewis Peatlands SAC	Within the HNDFUE Corridor	• Blanket bog; • Depressions on peat substrates; • Otter; • Acid peat-stained lakes; • Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath; and • Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for all habitats and species. Impact pathways: • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all habitats and species
Lewis Peatlands SPA/Ramsar	Within the HNDFUE Corridor	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for all species. Impact Pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N3_to_Arnish	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Dunlin Calidris (*alpina schinzii*); and • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*).		• Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Little Gruinard River SAC	63 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for Atlantic salmon
Loch Maree SPA/Ramsar	67 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for black-throated diver
Loch Roag Lagoons SAC	17 km	• Lagoons	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site	Yes The cable corridor is located within one tidal ellipse of the site.	Included for lagoons

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N3_to_Arnish	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	
Mointeach Scadabhaigh SPA	77 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arcitica*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for black-throated diver
Monach Islands SAC	98 km	• Dune grassland; • Machair; • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*); and • Shifting dunes with marram.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the Western Isles SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N3_to_Arnish	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Monach Isles SPA	97 km	• Black guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black guillemot have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for black guillemot
North Harris SAC	29 km	• Acid peat-stained lakes and ponds; • Acidic scree; • Alpine and subalpine heaths; • Blanket bog; • Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels; • Depressions on peat substrates; • Dry heaths; • Montane acid grasslands;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for Atlantic salmon and freshwater pearl mussel only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N3_to_Arnish	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Plants in crevices on acid rocks; • Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath; • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Freshwater pearl mussel; and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).			
North Rona SAC	90 km	• Reefs; • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*); • Sea caves; and • Vegetated sea cliffs.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the North Coats & Orkney SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal only
North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA	29 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); and • Razorbill (*Alca torda*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N3_to_Arnish	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Priest Island (Summer Isles) SPA	51 km	• Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Storm petrel have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for storm petrel
River Borgie SAC	84 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only
River Naver SAC	73 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N3_to_Arnish	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	
River Oykel SAC	61 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for all species
Seas off St Kilda SPA	67 km	• Gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA	93 km	• Gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N3_to_Arnish	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Leach's petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Shag (*Phalocrocorax aristotelis*); • Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*); and • Seabird assemblage.		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
The Shiant Isles SPA	27 km	• Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*); • European storm-petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*); • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*); and • Red-billed chough (*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Manx shearwater; • Storm petrel; and • Lesser black-backed gull. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only
West Coast of the Outer Hebrides SPA	36 km	• Great northern diver (*Mergus serrator*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N3_to_Arnish	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); and • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*).	and conservation objectives for this site.	Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Great northern diver • Black-throated diver • Red-throated diver Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Wester Ross Lochs SPA	61 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arcitica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for black-throated diver
Sound of Barra SAC	130 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_N3_to_Arnish	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Reefs; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	and conservation objectives for this site.	The cable corridor is located within the Western Isles SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes to prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	

Table 66: European Sites for Corridor SW_N3_to_Arnish screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Rum SPA (119 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday SPA (194 km); Copinsay SPA (183 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (132 km); Fair Isle SPA (262 km); Fetlar SPA (353 km); Foula SPA (271 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (366 km); Hoy SPA (142 km); Mingulay and Berneray SPA (163 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (110 km); Noss SPA (325 km); Rousay SPA (171 km); Seas off Foula SPA (226 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (298 km); and West Westray SPA (389 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (226 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Ailsa Craig SPA (331 km); Fair Isle SPA (262 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (366 km); and Noss SPA (325 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Rum SPA (119 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Hoy SPA (142 km); Mingulay and Berneray SPA (163 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (110 km); and Seas off Foula SPA (226 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	Canna and Sanday SPA (121 km); and North Caithness Cliffs SPA (110 km).

Table 67: Screening of European Sites for SW_NE1a_to_Shetland (Scotland)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1a_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Papa Stour SAC (24km) **Otterswick and Graveland SPA (25 km)** **Lochs of Spiggie and Brow SPA (26 km)** **Ronas Hill - North Roe SAC (27 km)** **Tingon SAC (31 km)** **Bluemull and Colgrave Sounds SPA (31 km)** **North Fetlar SAC (33 km)** **Hascosay SAC (33 km)** **East Mires and Lumbister SAC (35 km)** **Keen of Hamar SAC (51 km)** **Fair Isle SAC (80 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are located beyond the zone of influence for the potential impact pathways between the cable corridor and the qualifying habitats and species.	Excluded for all species and habitats
East Mainland Coast, Shetland SPA	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); and • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor runs directly through the designated site, and therefore all species are screened in. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition;	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1a_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line. •	
Pobie Bank Reef SAC	5 km	• Reefs.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located within one tidal ellipse of the site. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	Included for reefs
Noss SPA	5 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*); and • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The site is within one tidal ellipse of the cable corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds;	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1a_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Yell Sound Coast SAC	9 km	• Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina).*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located foraging range for harbour seal and otter. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
The Vadills SAC	14 km	• Coastal lagoons	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located within one tidal ellipse of the site. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	Included for coastal lagoons

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1a_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Sullom Voe SAC	15 km	• Lagoons; • Reefs; and • Shallow inlets and bays.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located within one tidal ellipse of the site. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	Included for all habitats
Mousa SAC	26 km	• Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*); • Reefs; and • Sea caves.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located within the foraging range harbour seal. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal
Papa Stour SPA	26 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of Arctic tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for Arctic tern

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1a_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Mousa SPA	26 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of Arctic tern and storm petrel. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Fetlar SPA	27 km	• Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*); • Red-necked phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*); • Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of seabirds. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only
Ronas Hill - North Roe and Tingon Ramsar	27 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata); and*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1a_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*).	and conservation objectives for this site.	The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of seabirds. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Seas off Foula SPA	35 km	• Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of seabird species. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Sumburgh Head SPA	38 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of seabird species. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1a_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Ramna Stacks and Gruney SPA	40 km	• Leach's petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of Leach's petrel species. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for Leach's petrel
Foula SPA	45 km	• Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Leach's petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of seabird species. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1a_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); and • Seabird assemblage.			
Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA	46 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis);* • Gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge);* • Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of seabird species. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Fair Isle SPA	80 km	• Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Fair Isle wren (*Troglodytes*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of seabirds. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for seabirds only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1a_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		troglodytes fridariensis); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); and • Seabird assemblage.		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	

Table 68: European Sites for Corridor SW_NE1a_to_Shetland screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	None identified.
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday SPA (138 km); West Westray SPA (145 km); Rousay SPA (153 km); Copinsay SPA (169 km); Hoy SPA (189 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (202 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (229 km); Cape Wrath SPA (275 km); Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (280 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (285 km); Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA (296 km); Handa SPA (305 km); Fowlsheugh SPA (360 km); and Shiant Isles SPA (390 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	None identified.
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (220 km); and Forth Islands SPA (444 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	None identified.
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	None identified.
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified

Table 69: Screening of European Sites for SW_NE1b_to_Shetland (Scotland)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1b_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Papa Stour SAC (24 km) **Otterswick and Graveland SPA (24 km)** **Lochs of Spiggie and Brow SPA (36 km)** **Ronas Hill - North Roe SAC (27 km)** **Tingon SAC (31 km)** **Bluemull and Colgrave Sounds SPA (30 km)** **North Fetlar SAC (33 km)** **Hascosay SAC (33 km)** **East Mires and Lumbister SAC (35 km)** **Keen of Hamar SAC (51 km)** **Fair Isle SAC (80 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are located beyond the zone of influence for the potential impact pathways between the cable corridor and the qualifying habitats and species.	Excluded for all species and habitats
East Mainland Coast, Shetland SPA	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); and • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor runs directly through the designated site, and therefore all species are screened in. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1b_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Pobie Bank Reef SAC	5 km	• Reefs.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located within one tidal ellipse of the site. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	Included for reefs
Noss SPA	7 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*); and • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The site is within one tidal ellipse of the cable corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1b_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Yell Sound Coast SAC	9 km	• Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina)*.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located foraging range for harbour seal and otter. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
The Vadills SAC	14 km	• Coastal lagoons	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located within one tidal ellipse of the site.	Included for coastal lagoons

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1b_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	
Sullom Voe SAC	15 km	• Lagoons; • Reefs; and • Shallow inlets and bays.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located within one tidal ellipse of the site. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	Included for all habitats
Mousa SAC	27 km	• Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*); • Reefs; and • Sea caves.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located within the foraging range harbour seal. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal
Papa Stour SPA	26 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of Arctic tern. Impact pathways:	Included for Arctic tern

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1b_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Mousa SPA	27 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of Arctic tern and storm petrel. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Fetlar SPA	26 km	• Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*); • Red-necked phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of seabirds. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1b_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*); and • Seabird assemblage.			
Ronas Hill - North Roe and Tingon SPA/RAMSAR	27 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata); and* • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of seabirds. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Seas off Foula SPA	35 km	• Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of seabird species. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Ramna Stacks and Gruney SPA	39 km	• Leach's petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of Leach's petrel species.	Included for Leach's petrel

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1b_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Sumburgh Head SPA	40 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of seabird species. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Foula SPA	45 km	• Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of seabird species. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1b_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Leach's petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); and • Seabird assemblage.			
Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA	46 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis);* • Gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge);* • Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of seabird species. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1b_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Fair Isle SPA	79 km	• Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Fair Isle wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes fridariensis*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of seabirds. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only

Table 70: European Sites for Corridor SW_NE1b_to_Shetland screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	None identified.
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday SPA (138 km); West Westray SPA (145 km); Rousay SPA (153 km); Copinsay SPA (169 km); Hoy SPA (189 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (202 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (229 km); Cape Wrath SPA (275 km); Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (280 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (285 km); Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA (296 km); Handa SPA (305 km); Fowlsheugh SPA (360 km); and Shiant Isles SPA (390 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	None identified.
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (220 km); and Forth Islands SPA (444 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	None identified.
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	None identified.
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 71: Screening of European Sites for SW_NE1c_to_Shetland (Scotland)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1c_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Papa Stour SAC (24 km) **Otterswick and Graveland SPA (24 km)** **Lochs of Spiggie and Brow SPA (36 km)** **Ronas Hill - North Roe SAC (27 km)** **Tingon SAC (31 km)** **Bluemull and Colgrave Sounds SPA (30 km)** **North Fetlar SAC (31 km)** **Hascosay SAC (33 km)** **East Mires and Lumbister SAC (35 km)** **Keen of Hamar SAC (52 km)** **Fair Isle SAC (81 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are located beyond the zone of influence for the potential impact pathways between the cable corridor and the qualifying habitats and species.	Excluded for all species and habitats
East Mainland Coast, Shetland SPA	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); and • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor runs directly through the designated site, and therefore all species are screened in. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition;	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1c_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Pobie Bank Reef SAC	<1 km	• Reefs.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located within one tidal ellipse of the site. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	Included for reefs
Noss SPA	9 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*); and • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The site is within one tidal ellipse of the cable corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds;	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1c_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Yell Sound Coast SAC	9 km	• Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located foraging range for harbour seal and otter. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
The Vadills SAC	14 km	• Coastal lagoons	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located within one tidal ellipse of the site. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	Included for coastal lagoons

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1c_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Sullom Voe SAC	15 km	• Lagoons; • Reefs; and • Shallow inlets and bays.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located within one tidal ellipse of the site. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	Included for all habitats
Mousa SAC	27 km	• Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*); • Reefs; and • Sea caves.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located within the foraging range harbour seal. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal
Papa Stour SPA	26 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of Arctic tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for Arctic tern

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1c_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Mousa SPA	27 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of Arctic tern and storm petrel. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Fetlar SPA	26 km	• Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*); • Red-necked phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*); • Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of seabirds. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1c_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Ronas Hill - North Roe and Tingon Ramsar	27 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata); and* • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of seabirds. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Seas off Foula SPA	35 km	• Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of seabird species. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Ramna Stacks and Gruney SPA	39 km	• Leach's petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of Leach's petrel species. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for Leach's petrel

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1c_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Sumburgh Head SPA	40 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of seabird species. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Foula SPA	45 km	• Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Leach's petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of seabird species. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1c_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); and • Seabird assemblage.			
Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA	45 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis);* • Gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge);* • Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of seabird species. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Fair Isle SPA	79 km	• Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Fair Isle wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes fridariensis*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the foraging range of seabirds. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE1c_to_Shetland	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); and • Seabird assemblage.			

Table 72: European Sites for SW_NE1c_to_Shetland screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	None identified.
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday SPA (138 km); West Westray SPA (145 km); Rousay SPA (153 km); Copinsay SPA (169 km); Hoy SPA (189 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (202 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (229 km); Cape Wrath SPA (275 km); Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (280 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (285 km); Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA (296 km); Handa SPA (305 km); Fowlsheugh SPA (360 km); and Shiant Isles SPA (390 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	None identified.
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (220 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	None identified.
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	None identified.
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 73: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_NE2_to_Spittal (Scotland)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE2_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Culbin Bar (92 km) **Loch of Laxford (91 km) SAC** **Loch of Sterness SAC (51 km)** **Moray Firth SAC (77 km)** **Oldshoremore and Sandwood (91 km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are qualifying intertidal or benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Cromarty Firth SPA/Ramsar (87 km) **Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet SPA/Ramsar (66 km)** **Durness SAC (74 km)** **East Sanday Coast SPA/Ramsar (46 km)** **Loch Eye SPA/Ramsar (80 km)** **Loch Spynie SPA/Ramsar (87 km)** **Morangie Forest SPA (81 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA/Ramsar(89 km)** **North Sutherland Coastal Islands SPA (50 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE2_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Strath Carnaig and Strath Fleet Moors SPA (93 km) **Switha SPA (29 km)**					
Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet Ramsar (66 km) **Foinaven SPA (82 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Ardvar and Loch a`Mhuilinn Woodlands SAC (94 km) **Loch of Isbister SAC (62 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otter, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Assynt Lochs SPA	95 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways:	Included for black-throated diver

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE2_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Auskerry SPA	29 km	• Arctic tern (Sterna *paradisaea*); and • Storm petrol (Hydrobates pelagicus).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds or which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species
Berriedale and Langwell Waters SAC	25 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for Atlantic salmon
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SAC	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• Acid Peat-stained Lakes and Ponds; • Blanket Bog; • Clear-water Lakes or Lochs with Aquatic Vegetation	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species and habitats are included as the corridor passes through the SAC.	Included for all species and habitats

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE2_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		and Poor to Moderate Nutrient Levels; • Depressions on Peat Substrates; • Marsh Saxifrage (Saxifraga hirculus); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); • Very Wet Mires Often Identified by an Unstable 'Quaking' Surface; and • Wet Heathland with Cross-leaved Heath.		Impact pathways: • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SPA/Ramsar	Within HNDFUE corridor	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); • Merlin (Falco columbarius); • Golden plover (Pluvialis apricaria); • Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*); • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*); • Dunlin (Calidris *alpina schinzii*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All waterfowl/wader and raptor species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE2_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); and • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*).		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Caithness Lochs SPA/Ramsar	Within HNDFUE corridor	• Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius*) • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*); • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Red-throated diver • Black-throated diver Waterfowl and waders for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Greylag goose • Golden plover • Wood sandpiper • Dunlin • Common scoter • Greenshank Wigeon	Included for all species of waterfowl/wading bird.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE2_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Wigeon (*Anas penelope*).		Birds of Prey for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Hen harrier • Golden eagle • Merlin • Short-eared owl Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Calf of Eday SPA	50 km	• Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds or which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE2_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Cape Wrath SPA	77 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Copinsay SPA	20 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE2_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Dornoch Firth and Morrich More SAC	74 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammopila arenia* ; • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum;* • Atlantic decalcified (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); • Humid dune slacks; • Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp.; • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Moray Firth SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE2_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
East Caithness Cliffs SPA	6 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. The species of bird of prey for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 20 km. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
Fair Isle SPA	22 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE2_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes fridariensis*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Faray and Holm of Faray SAC	52 km	• Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the North Coast and Orkney SMU for grey seal,	Included for grey seal

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE2_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Handa SPA	97 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great skua (*Catharacta skua*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Hoy SPA	25 km	• Great skua (*Catharacta skua*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds or which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE2_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*); and • Seabird assemblage.		• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Inverpolly, Loch Urigill and Nearby Lochs SPA (Scotland)	93 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for black-throated diver
Lairg and Strath Brora Lochs SPA	56 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for black-throated diver

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE2_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Loch of Wester SAC	Within HNDFUE corridor	• Naturally nutrient-rich lakes or lochs which are often dominated by pondweed.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. This SAC is within the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats.	Included for all habitats
Loch Watten SAC	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• Naturally nutrient-rich lakes or lochs which are often dominated by pondweed.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. This SAC is within the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats.	Included for all habitats
Marwick Head SPA	62 km	• Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Kittiwake (*Rissa triactyla*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE2_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Moray Firth SPA	33 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Great northern diver; and • Red-throated diver. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species
North Caithness Cliffs SPA	5 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE2_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.		of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species include: • Razorbill • Atlantic puffin • Fulmar • Black-legged kittiwake • Common guillemot Screened in for peregrine falcon which have a potential foraging range of 20 km. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts	
North Orkney SPA	31 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE2_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*).		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Orkney Mainland Moor SPA	43 km	• Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); and • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Red-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all red-throated diver only
Papa Westray (North Hill and Holm) SPA	67 km	• Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); and • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE2_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Pentland Firth Islands SPA	14 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Arctic tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for Arctic tern
River Borgie SAC	45 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only
River Naver SAC	38 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE2_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).		Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	
River Oykel SAC	81 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for all species
River Spey SAC	89 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon and sea lamprey which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE2_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
River Thurso SAC	Within the HNDFUE corridor	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • EMF impacts; • Barriers to migration; and • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound.	Included for Atlantic salmon
Rousay SPA	55 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Sanday SAC	44 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the North Coast and Orkney SMU for harbour	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE2_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina).*		seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Scapa Flow SPA	24 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only
Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA	80 km	• Gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Leach's petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*); • Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Shag (*Phalocrocorax aristotelis*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE2_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*); and • Seabird assemblage.		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA	93 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
West Westray SPA	64 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE2_to_Spittal	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Southern North Sea SAC	389 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	Included for harbour porpoise

Table 74: European Sites for Corridor HNDFUE_Route_SW_NE2_to_Spittal screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (109 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday SPA (124 km); Fair Isle SPA (144 km); Fetlar SPA (266 km); Foula SPA (211 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (285 km); Hoy SPA (104 km); Noss SPA (218 km); Rousay SPA (127 km); Seas off Foula SPA (184 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (184 km); and West Westray SPA (137 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (184 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (144 km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (372 km); Forth Islands SPA (146 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (285 km); Noss SPA (218 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (109 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (176 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (109 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Fair Isle SPA (144 km); Forth Islands SPA (146 km); Foula SPA (211 km); Northumberland Marine (193 km); Noss SPA (218 km); Seas off Foula SPA (184 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (176 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (109 km).

Table 75: Screening of European Sites for SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2 (Scotland)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Loch of Stenness SAC (78 km)	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are marine features where siltation is listed as a threat/pressure. • There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands Ramsar **Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet SPA/Ramsar (92 km)** **East Sanday Coast SPA/Ramsar (78 km)** **Loch of Skene SPA/Ramsar (36 km)** **Loch Spynie SPA/Ramsar (58 km)** **Montrose Basin SPA/Ramsar (85 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA/Ramsar (46 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Muir of Dinnet SPA/Ramsar (57 km) **Loch Flemington SPA (98 km)** **Loch Vaa SPA (92 km)** **Switha SPA (61 km)**					
Caenlochan SPA (86 km) **Cairngorms SPA (72 km)** **Cairngorms Massif SPA (57km)** **Glen Tanar SPA (59km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA (46km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Ballochbuie SAC (78 km) **Cairngorms SAC (71 km)** **Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SAC (53 km)** **Glen Tanar SAC (59 km)** **Loch of Isbister SAC (89 km)** **Muir of Dinnet SAC (54 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otters, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Auskerry SPA	59 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Storm petrol (*Hydrobates pelagicus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds or which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways:	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Berriedale and Langwell Waters SAC	83 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for Atlantic salmon
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	23 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SPA	53 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species and habitats are included as the corridor passes through the SPA Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*); • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*); • Dunlin (Calidris *alpina schinzii*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); and • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*).		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Caithness Lochs SPA/Ramsar	55 km	• Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius);*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Red-throated diver • Black-throated diver Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for all seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*); • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); and • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*).		• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Calf of Eday SPA	81 km	• Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo carbo*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds or which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Copinsay SPA	46 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Dornoch Firth and Morrich More SAC	96 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time ; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammopila arenia;* • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the North Coats & Orkney SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum;* • Atlantic decalcified (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); • Humid dune slacks • Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp. ; • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).			
East Caithness Cliffs SPA	50 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabirds only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Faray and Holm of Faray SAC	82 km	• Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the North Coast and Orkney SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal
Fowlsheugh SPA	58 km	• Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Fulmar (*Fulmaris glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); and • Razorbill (*Alca torda*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Hoy SPA	30 km	• Great skua (*Catharacta skua*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds or which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for seabirds only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*); and • Seabird assemblage.		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Inner Moray Firth SPA/Ramsar	95 km	• Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Goosander (*Mergus merganser*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); and • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*).			
Loch of Strathbeg SPA/Ramsar	7 km	• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Svalbard barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Waterbird assemblage. .	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All waterfowl and wader species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Marwick Head SPA	92 km	• Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Kittiwake (*Rissa triactyla*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species of seabird
Moray Firth SAC	60 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only
Moray Firth SPA	28 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Great northern diver; and • Red-throated diver.	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Muir of Dinnet SPA	38 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).			
North Caithness Cliffs SPA	48 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabirds only
North Orkney SPA	56 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); and • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for seabirds only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Orkney Mainland Moor SPA	68 km	• Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); and • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Red-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all red-throated diver only
Papa Westray (North Hill and Holm) SPA	98 km	• Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); and • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Pentland Firth Islands SPA	46 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Arctic tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for Arctic tern

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
River Dee SAC	40 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for species Atlantic salmon and freshwater pearl mussel only
River South Esk SAC	95 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for all species
River Spey SAC	43 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon and sea lamprey migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish.	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).		Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	
River Tay SAC	95 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey and river lamprey which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only
River Thurso SAC	72 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between fresh water and the marine environment Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for Atlantic salmon

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Rousay SPA	83 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Sanday SAC	77 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina).*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the North Coast and Orkney SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only
Scapa Flow SPA	49 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for seabirds only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Tips of Corsemaul and Tom Mor SPA	39 km	• Common gull (*Larus canus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Common gull have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for common gull
Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA	2 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); and • Seabird assemblage.		• Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
West Westray SPA	93 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Ythan Estuary and Meikle Loch Ramsar	19 km	• Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachhyrhynchus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Pink-footed goose have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Sandwich tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrail functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Ythan Estuary, Sand of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	19 km	• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All waterfowl and wader species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrail functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
Southern North Sea SAC	265 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways:	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	
Isle of May SAC	146 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the E Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey Seal
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	115 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Table 76: European Sites for SW_NE3_to_New_Deer_2 screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (104 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Cape Wrath SPA (151 km); Fair Isle SPA (109 km); Fetlar SPA (232 km); Foula SPA (173 km); Handa SPA (172 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (252 km); Noss SPA (185 km); Seas off Foula SPA (146 km); and Sumburgh Head SPA (151 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (146 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (109km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (379 km); Forth Islands SPA (143 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (252 km); Noss SPA (185 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (104 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (139 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (104 km).

Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Fair Isle SPA (109 km); Forth Islands SPA (143 km); Foula SPA (173 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (252 km); Northumberland Marine SPA (195 km); Noss SPA (185 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (104 km); Seas off Foula SPA (146 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (139 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Gull Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	Fair Isle SPA (109 km); and Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (104 km).

Table 77: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_NE4_to_New Deer (Scotland)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Caithness Lochs SPA/Ramsar (54 km) **Cromarty Firth Ramsar (82 km)** **Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet SPA/Ramsar (73km)** **Loch Eye SPA/Ramsar (80 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than	Excluded for all species and habitats

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Loch of Kinnordy Ramsar SPA (97 km) **Loch of Skene SPA/Ramsar (34 km)** **Loch of Strathbeg Ramsar (23 km)** **Loch Spynie SPA/Ramsar (39 km)** **Loch Vaa SPA (82 km)** **Montrose Basin SPA/Ramsar (82 km)** **Morangie Forest SPA (89 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA/Ramsar (28 km)** **River Spey - Insh Marshes SPA (94 km)** **Switha SPA (73 km)**				20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	
Abernethy Forest SPA (70 km) **Caenocahn SPA (83 km)** **Cairngorms SPA (63 km)** **Cairngorms Massif SPA (55 km)** **Caithness Lochs SPA (54 km)** **Cromarty Firth Ramsar (84 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet SPA (73 km) **Forest of Clunie SPA (100 km)** **Glen Tanar SPA (57 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA (28 km)** **River Spey - Insh Marshes SPA (94 km)** **Strath Carnaig and Strath Fleet Moors SPA (93 km)**					
Ballochbuie SAC (76 km) **Cairngorms SAC (66 km)** **Dornoch Firth and Morrich More SAC (76 km)** **Moidach More SAC (61 km)** **Muir of Dinnet SAC (52 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otters, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are located beyond the zone of influence for the potential impact pathways between the cable corridor and the qualifying habitats and species.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Auskerry SPA	89 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Storm petrol (*Hydrobates pelagicus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Berriedale and Langwell Waters SAC	56 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for Atlantic salmon
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	23 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SPA	43 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species include: • Red-throated diver	Included for seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*); • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); and • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*).		• Black-throated diver Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Copinsay SPA	73 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Cromarty Firth SPA	84 km	• Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Pintail (*Anas acuta*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Waterfowl assemblage;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Common tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); and • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*).			
Dornoch Firth and Morrich More SAC	76 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time ; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammopila arenia;* • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the North Coats & Orkney SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum;* • Atlantic decalcified (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); • Humid dune slacks • Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp. ; • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).			
East Caithness Cliffs SPA	36 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.			
Fowlsheugh SPA	58 km	• Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Fulmar (*Fulmaris glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); and • Razorbill (*Alca torda*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species
Hoy SPA	74 km	• Great skua (*Catharacta skua*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds or which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*); and • Seabird assemblage.			
Inner Moray Firth SPA/Ramsar	79 km	• Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Goosander (*Mergus merganser*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); and • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*).			
Lairg and Strath Brora Lochs SPA	93 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Black-throated diver has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for black-throated diver
Loch of Strathbeg SPA	23 km	• Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sandwich tern for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways:	Included for sandwich tern only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Svalbard barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Waterbird assemblage.		• Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Moray Firth SAC	41 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only
Moray Firth SPA	7 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).		All species of waders for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Muir of Dinnet SPA/Ramsar	54 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).		• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
North Caithness Cliffs SPA	50 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabirds only
North Orkney SPA	80 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); and • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*).	and conservation objectives for this site.	All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Orkney Mainland Moors SPA	88 km	• Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); and • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Red-throated diver have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all red-throated diver only
Pentland Firth Islands SPA	57 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Arctic tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for Arctic tern

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
River Dee SAC	38 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for species Atlantic salmon and freshwater pearl mussel only
River Naver SAC	97 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for species Atlantic salmon and freshwater pearl mussel only
River South Esk SAC	82 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	
River Spey SAC	28 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon and sea lamprey migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only
River Tay SAC	92 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey and river lamprey which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Otter (*Lutra lutra*).			
River Thurso SAC	57 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between fresh water and the marine environment Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for Atlantic salmon
Scapa Flow SPA	69 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only
Tips of Corsemaul and Tom Mor SPA	30 km	• Common gull (*Larus canus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Common gull have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for common gull

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Troup, Pennan and Lion`s Heads SPA	7 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	18 km	• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All waterfowl and wader species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE4_to_New Deer	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).		range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Southern North Sea SAC	266 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	Included for harbour porpoise
Isle of May SAC	143 km	• **Reefs; and** • **Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).**	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	**Yes.** **The cable corridor is also located within the E Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km** **Impact pathways:** • **Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound;**	Included for grey Seal

				• **Changes in prey availability; and** • **Collision risk with vessels.**	
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	121 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Table 78: European Sites for Corridor SW_NE4_to_New Deer screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	None identified.
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Rousay SPA (108 km); Calf of Eday SPA (111 km); West Westray (119 km); Fair Isle SPA (148 km); Seas off Foula SPA (182 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (192 km); Foula SPA (209 km); Noss SPA (226 km); Fetlar SPA (272 km); and Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (292 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula (182 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (101 km); Forth Islands SPA (140 km); Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (143 km); Fair Isle SPA (148 km); Noss SPA (226 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (292 km); and Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA SPA (377 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (101 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (101 km); Fair Isle SPA (148 km); Seas off Foula SPA (182 km); Northumberland Marine SPA (192 km); Forth Islands SPA (140 km); Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (143 km); Foula SPA (209 km); and Noss SPA (226 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Gull Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (101 km); and West Westray SPA (119 km).

Table 79: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_NE6_to_Peterhead 2 (Scotland)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE6_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Moray Firth SAC (77 km)	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are qualifying intertidal or benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands Ramsar (82 km) **Caithness Lochs SPA/Ramsar (85 km)** **Loch of Skene SPA/Ramsar (44 km)** **Loch Spynie SPA/Ramsar (76 km)** **Lochnagar SPA (97 km)** **Montrose Basin SPA/Ramsar (91 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA/Ramsar(65 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE6_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Abernethy Forest SPA (99 km) **Anagach Woods SPA (97 km)** **Cairngorms SPA (93 km)** **Cairngorms Massif SPA (71 km)** **Glen Tanar SPA (73 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Ballochbuie SAC (96 km) **Cairngorms SAC (92 km)** **Morven and Mullachdubh SAC (77 km)** **Muir of Dinnet SAC (71 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otter, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Berriedale and Langwell Waters SAC	97 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for Atlantic salmon
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	5 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition;	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE6_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.		• Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SPA	82 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*); • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*); • Dunlin (Calidris *alpina schinzii*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species and habitats are included as the corridor passes through the SPA Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE6_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Wigeon (*Anas penelope*).			
Copinsay SPA	89 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
East Caithness Cliffs SPA	75 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE6_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.			
Fowlsheugh SPA	62 km	• Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Fulmar (*Fulmaris glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); and • Razorbill (*Alca torda*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Loch of Strathbeg SPA/Ramsar	Within the HNDFUE Corridor	• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Svalbard barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All waterfowl and wader species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition • Changes in watwer quality; • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE6_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Waterbird assemblage.		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Moray Firth SPA	43 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Great northern diver; and • Red-throated diver. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE6_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).			
Muir of Dinnet SPA	73 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only
North Caithness Cliffs SPA	81 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE6_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
North Orkney SPA	99 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); and • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only
Pentland Firth Islands SPA	84 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Arctic tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for Arctic tern

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE6_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
River Dee SAC	87 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for species Atlantic salmon and freshwater pearl mussel only
River South Esk SAC	93 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for all species
River Spey SAC	65 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon and sea lamprey migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only
River Thurso	96 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for Atlantic salmon

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE6_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
			and conservation objectives for this site.	Atlantic salmon migrate between fresh water and the marine environment Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	
Scapa Flow SPA	91 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only
Tips of Corsemaul and Tom Mor SPA	61 km	• Common gull (*Larus canus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Common gull have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability;	Included for common gull

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE6_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Troup, Pennan and Lion`s Heads SPA	12 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Ythan Estuary and Meikle Loch Ramsar	13 km	• Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*) • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachhyrhynchus*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Pink-footed goose have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Sandwich tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works;	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE6_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrail functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	9 km	• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All waterfowl and wader species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrail functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
Southern North Sea SAC	264 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE6_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Isle of May SAC	149 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the E Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey Seal
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	120 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Table 80: European Sites for Corridor HNDFUE_Route_SW_NE6_to_Peterhead 2 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (109 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday SPA (124 km); Fair Isle SPA (144 km); Fetlar SPA (266 km); Foula SPA (211 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (285 km); Hoy SPA (104 km); Noss SPA (218 km); Rousay SPA (127 km); Seas off Foula SPA (184 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (184 km); and West Westray SPA (137 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (184 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (144 km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (372 km); Forth Islands SPA (146 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (285 km); Noss SPA (218 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (109 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (176 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (109 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Fair Isle SPA (144 km); Forth Islands SPA (146 km); Foula SPA (211 km); Northumberland Marine (193 km); Noss SPA (218 km); Seas off Foula SPA (184 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (176 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (109 km).

Table 81: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_NE7_to_Peterhead DCSS (Scotland)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE7_to_Peterhead DCSS	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Scanner Pockmark SAC (91 km)	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Loch of Skene SPA/Ramsar (44 km) **Loch Spynie SPA/Ramsar (81 km)** **Montrose Basin SPA/Ramsar (91 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA/Ramsar (70 km)** **Muir of Dinnet SPA/Ramsar (73 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	3 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE7_to_Peterhead DCSS	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.		• Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SAC	6 km	• Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The SAC is within one tidal ellipse of the cable corridor and therefore all habitats are screened in. Impact pathways: • Included although can be dismissed at AA as a terrestrial site 6 km from the corridor	Included for all habitats
Fowlsheugh SPA	62 km	• Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Fulmar (*Fulmaris glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); and • Razorbill (*Alca torda*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE7_to_Peterhead DCSS	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Loch of Strathbeg SPA/Ramsar	6 km	• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Svalbard barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Waterbird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All waterfowl and wader species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species
Moray Firth SAC	83 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound;	Included for bottlenose dolphin only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE7_to_Peterhead DCSS	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Moray Firth SPA	50 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Great northern diver; and • Red-throated diver. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE7_to_Peterhead DCSS	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
River Dee SAC	38 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for species Atlantic salmon and freshwater pearl mussel only
River South Esk SAC	93 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for all species
River Spey SAC	67 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon and sea lamprey migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE7_to_Peterhead DCSS	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Sands of Forvie SAC	14 km	• Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ; • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum*; and • Humid dune slacks.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. This site is within one tidal ellipse of the corridor and habitats affected by coastal processes are potentially impacted. Impact pathways: • Changes in water quality	Included for habitats.
Tips of Corsemaul and Tom Mor SPA	62 km	• Common gull (*Larus canus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Common gull have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for common gull
Troup, Pennan and Lion`s Heads SPA	22 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE7_to_Peterhead DCSS	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); and • Seabird assemblage.			
Ythan Estuary and Meikle Loch Ramsar	13 km	• Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*) • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachhyrhynchus*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Pink-footed goose have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. Sandwich tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	9 km	• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All waterfowl and wader species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of at least 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE7_to_Peterhead DCSS	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).		• Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrail functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Southern North Sea SAC	254 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	Included for harbour porpoise
Isle of May SAC	149 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the E Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey Seal

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE7_to_Peterhead DCSS	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	120 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Table 82: European Sites for Corridor SW_NE7_to_Peterhead DCSS screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (108 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday SPA (165 km); Copinsay SPA (139 km); East Caithnes Cliffs SPA (113 km); Fair Isle SPA (155 km); Fetlar SPA (263 km); Foula SPA (226 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (283 km) Hoy SPA (157 km); North Caithness Cliffs (132 km); Noss SPA (26 km); Rousay SPA (172 km); Seas off Foular SPA (195 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (187 km); and West Westray SPA (181 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foular SPA (195 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (155 km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (371 km); Forth Islands SPA (146 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (283 km); Noss SPA (216 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (222 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (108 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Fair Isle SPA (155 km); Forth Islands SPA (146 km); Foula SPA (226 km); Hoy SPA (162 km); North Caithness Cliffs (138 km); Northumberland Marine SPA (190 km); Noss SPA (216 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (109 km); Seas off Foular SPA (195 km);

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
		Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (222 km); and Sumburgh Head (187 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Gull Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	East Caithnes Cliffs SPA (113 km); and Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (109 km).

Table 83: Screening of European Sites for Corridor SW_NE8_to_Peterhead 1 (Scotland)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE8_to_Peterhead 1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Moray Firth SAC (78 km)	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (12 km)	• There are qualifying intertidal or benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands Ramsar (95 km) **Caithness Lochs SPA/Ramsar (99 km)** **Loch of Skene SPA/Ramsar (42 km)** **Loch Spynie SPA/Ramsar (77 km)** **Lochnagar SPA (95 km)** **Montrose Basin SPA/Ramsar (89 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA/Ramsar (66 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Abernethy Forest SPA (96 km) **Anagach Woods SPA (95 km)** **Cairngorms SPA (90 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but the site is outside of the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE8_to_Peterhead 1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Cairngorms Massif SPA (70 km) **Glen Tanar SPA (72 km)**				birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	
Ballochbuie SAC (94 km) **Cairngorms SAC (89 km)** **Morven and Mullachdubh SAC (75 km)** **Muir of Dinnet SAC (69 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otter, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SAC	Within the HND corridor	• Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The SAC is within the corridor and therefore all species and habitats are screened in for the identified impact pathways. Impact pathways: • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats	Included for all habitats
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	Within the HNDFUE Corridor	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. This site may be affected via the following impact pathways:	Included for all seabird species.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE8_to_Peterhead 1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.		• Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds; and • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SPA	95 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*); • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species include: • Red-throated diver • Black-throated diver Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE8_to_Peterhead 1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); and • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*).			
Copinsay SPA	93 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
East Caithness Cliffs SPA	88 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE8_to_Peterhead 1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.		• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Fowlsheugh SPA	60 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Loch of Strathbeg SPA/Ramsar	Within the HNDFUE Corridor	• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures for this site See Appendix B for conservation objectives for this site	All waterfowl and wader species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE8_to_Peterhead 1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Svalbard barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Waterbird assemblage.		range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitats.	
Moray Firth SPA	44 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Great northern diver • Red-throated diver Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE8_to_Peterhead 1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).		• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Muir of Dinnet SPA/Ramsar	71 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Great northern diver • Red-throated diver Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE8_to_Peterhead 1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anseri); and* • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).			
North Caithness Cliffs SPA	95 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Waterbird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species include: • Razorbill • Atlantic puffin • Fulmar • Black-legged kittiwake • Common guillemot Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only
Pentland Firth Islands SPA	97 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Arctic tern have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included forArctic tern

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE8_to_Peterhead 1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
River Dee SAC	36 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: Barriers to migration	Included for species Atlantic salmon and freshwater pearl mussel only
River South Esk SAC	91 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*) • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE8_to_Peterhead 1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
River Spey SAC	63 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*). • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon and Sea Lamprey which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only
Scapa Flow SPA	99 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for seabirds only
Tips of Corsemaul and Tom Mor SPA	59 km	• Common gull (*Larus canus*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures for this site	Yes.	Included for common gull

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE8_to_Peterhead 1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
			See Appendix B for conservation objectives for this site	Common gull have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Troup, Pennan and Lion`s Heads SPA	12 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabird species have a foraging range of 100 km. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Ythan Estuary and Meikle Loch Ramsar	13 km	• Waterfowl assemblage; • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sandwich tern has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for seabirds and waterfowl

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE8_to_Peterhead 1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*).		All species of waterfowl for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. • Pink-footed goose • Waterfowl assemblage Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	5 km	• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These are: • Little tern • Common tern • Sandwich tern All the species of waterbird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These are:	Included for all seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE8_to_Peterhead 1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).		• Pink-footed goose • Eider • Shelduck Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Southern North Sea SAC	262 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	Included for harbour porpoise
Moray Firth SAC	104 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the HNDFUE corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from SW_NE8_to_Peterhead 1	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Isle of May SAC	146 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (Halichoerus grypus).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the E Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey Seal
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	118 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Table 84: European Sites for Corridor HNDFUE_Route_SW_NE8_to_Peterhead 1 screened in solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (109 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday SPA (121 km); Fair Isle SPA (119 km); Fetlar SPA (236 km); Foula SPA (190 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (255 km) Hoy SPA (118 km); Noss SPA (188 km); Rousay SPA (127 km); Seas off Foula SPA (160 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (156 km); and West Westray SPA (136 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (160 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (119 km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (367 km); Forth Islands SPA (144 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (255 km); Noss SPA (188 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (109 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (190 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (107 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Fair Isle SPA (119 km); Forth Islands SPA (144 km); Foula SPA (190 km); Northumberland Marine (190 km); Noss SPA (188 km); Seas off Foula SPA (160 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (190 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	Fair Isle SPA (119 km); and Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (107 km).

INTOG Corridors

Table 85: Screening of European Sites for Route Aspen_to_Beech (Scotland)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Aspen_to_Beech	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Scanner Pockmark SAC (42 km)	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are marine features where siltation is listed as a threat/pressure. • There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. This site Is designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying species or qualifying species with a foraging range that would be impacted by the corridor.	Excluded for all habitats.
Loch of Strathbeg Ramsar (95 km)	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. This site Is sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all habitats and species
Loch of Strathbeg SPA	95 km	• Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sandwich tern, for which the site is designated have a potential foraging	Included for sandwich tern only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Aspen_to_Beech	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Svalbard barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Waterbird assemblage.		range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Moray Firth SAC	180 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	203 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound;	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Aspen_to_Beech	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	
Sanday SAC	208 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the North Coast and Orkney SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	Included for harbour seal only
Dornoch Firth and Morrich More SAC	218 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammopila arenia*;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Moray Firth SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Aspen_to_Beech	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum;* • Atlantic decalcified (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); • Humid dune slacks • Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp.; • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).			
Faray and Holm of Faray SAC	220 km	• Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the North Coast and Orkney SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	Included for grey seal only
Isle of May SAC	220 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is within the East Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km.	Included for grey seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Aspen_to_Beech	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	
Southern North Sea SAC	260 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	Included for harbour porpoise

Table 86: European Sites for Corridor Route Aspen_to_Beech screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (189 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday SPA (216 km); Cape Wrath SPA (282 km); Copinsay SPA (186 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (179 km); Fair Isle SPA (207 km); Fetlar SPA (307 km); Foula SPA (279 km); Fowlsheugh SPA (144 km); Handa SPA (296 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (328 km); Hoy SPA (208 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (186 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (355 km); Noss SPA (262 km); Rousay SPA (222 km); Seas off Foula SPA (247 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (237 km); Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (113 km); and West Westray SPA (213 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (247 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (207 km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (385 km); Forth Islands SPA (217 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (328 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (355 km); Noss SPA (262 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (189 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (281 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (189 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Fair Isle SPA (207 km);

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
		Forth Islands SPA (217 km); Hoy SPA (208 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (186 km); Northumberland Marine SPA (236 km); Noss SPA (262 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (189 km); Seas off Foula SPA (247 km);
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (113 km);

Table 87: Screening of European Sites for Route Aspen_to_Fetteresso (Scotland)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Aspen_to_Fetteresso	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA/Ramsar (32 km)	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are marine features where siltation is listed as a threat/pressure. • There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Cameron Reservoir SPA/Ramsar (55 km) **Firth of Forth SPA/Ramsar (52 km)** **Loch of Kinnordy SPA/Ramsar (35 km)** **Loch Leven Ramsar (80 km)** **Loch of Lintrathen SPA/Ramsar (42 km)** **Loch Spynie SPA/Ramsar (96 km)** **Loch Vaa SPA (92 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA/Ramsar (85 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are no qualifying marine components, • There are qualifying otter, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Aspen_to_Fetteresso	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Muir of Dinnet SPA/Ramsar (35 km) **South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA/Ramsar (79 km)**					
Caenlochan SPA (43 km) **Cairngorms SPA (61 km)** **Cairngorms Massif SPA (23 km)** **Forest of Clunie SPA (56 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. This site Is sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all habitats and species
Ballochbuie SAC (51 km) **Cairngorms SAC (61 km)** **Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC (59 km)** **Glen Tanar SAC (29 km)** **Muir of Dinnet SAC (35 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otter, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. This site Is sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all habitats and species
Montrose Basin SPA/Ramsar	2 km	• Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Red knot (*Calidris canutus islandica*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. This cable is located within range of foraging bird features, for which these sites are designated. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition;	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Aspen_to_Fetteresso	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); and • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*).		• Changes in water quality Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts	
Fowlsheugh SPA	3 km	• Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Fulmar (*Fulmaris glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all seabirds only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Aspen_to_Fetteresso	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
River South Esk SAC	6 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); and • Atlantic salmon *(Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; and • Barriers to migration.	Included for all species
River Dee SAC	6 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon which migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Also included for otter as the cable corridor is within the 20 km foraging range. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Barriers to migration; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Aspen_to_Fetteresso	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Loch of Skene SPA/Ramsar	19 km	• Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); and • Goosander (*Mergus merganser*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. This cable is located within range of foraging waterfowl and waders, for which these sites are designated. Impact pathways: • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts. • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for all species
Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA	20 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*) ; • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Common gull (*Larus canus*); • Little gull (*Larus minutus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Due to the distance from the site, there are no likely impact pathways for waterfowl or waders for which the site is designated, as these species have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Razorbill; • Atlantic puffin; • Red-throated diver;	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Aspen_to_Fetteresso	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).		• Herring gull; • Common gull; • Little gull; • Black-headed gul; • Velvet scoter; • Common scoter; • Northern gannet; • European shag; • Slavonian grebe; • Manx shearwater; • Black-legged kittiwake; • Eider; • Common tern; • Arctic tern; and • Common guillemot. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA/Ramsar	22 km	• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Aspen_to_Fetteresso	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*);; • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*) • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).		range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These are: • Little tern; • Common tern; and • Sandwich tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	29 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	The species of seabird, for which the site is designated, have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for all species
River Tay SAC	30 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Aspen_to_Fetteresso	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	and conservation objectives for this site.	Atlantic salmon and sea/river lamprey species migrate between fresh water and the marine environment. Brook lamprey do not migrate between fresh and marine environments. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration	
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	31 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only
Loch of Strathbeg SPA/Ramsar	45 km	• Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*) • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sandwich tern, for which the site is designated, have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for sandwich tern only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Aspen_to_Fetteresso	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Svalbard barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Waterbird assemblage.		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Forth Islands SPA	46 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*) ; • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All seabird species designated for this site may be connected to the corridor via foraging ranges of 100 km or greater for seabirds. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Aspen_to_Fetteresso	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.			
Isle of May SAC	60 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the East Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal only
River Spey SAC	62 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera);* • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon and sea lamprey migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only
Tips of Corsemaul and Tom Mor SPA	64 km	• Common gull (*Larus canus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for common gull

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Aspen_to_Fetteresso	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
			and conservation objectives for this site.	Common gull have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Troup, Pennan and Lion`s Heads SPA	65 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for all species
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	72 km	• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor runs close to the boundary of the NW England SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km.	Included for grey seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Aspen_to_Fetteresso	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).		Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Loch Leven SPA	80 km	• Shoveler (*Anas clyptea*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Pochard (*Aythya ferina*); • Tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*); and • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Cormorant have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for cormorant only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Aspen_to_Fetteresso	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Moray Firth SPA	82 km	• Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); and • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Due to the distance from the site, there are no likely impact pathways for waterfowl or waders for which the site is designated, as these species have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km (some further) which includes the corridor. These species are: • Velvet scoter; • Common scoter; • Great northern diver; • Red-throated diver; • European shag; • Slavonian grebe; and • Eider. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for all seabird species
St Abb`s Head to Fast Castle SPA	87 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Aspen_to_Fetteresso	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); and • Seabird assemblage.	and conservation objectives for this site.	range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
River Tweed SAC	94 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between fresh water and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for Atlantic salmon only
Imperial Dock Lock, Leith SPA	95 km	• Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Common tern has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line	Included for common tern

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Aspen_to_Fetteresso	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Moray Firth SAC	101 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only
Dornoch Firth and Morrich More SAC	132 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Moray Firth SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Aspen_to_Fetteresso	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammopila arenia*; • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum;* • Atlantic decalcified (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); • Humid dune slacks; • Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp.; • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).			
Sanday SAC	207 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the North Coast and Orkney SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal
Faray and Holm of Faray SAC	217 km	• Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the North Coast and Orkney SMU for grey seal,	Included for grey seal

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Aspen_to_Fetteresso	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Southern North Sea SAC	230 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise

Table 88: European Sites for Corridor Route Aspen_to_Fetteresso screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	None identified.
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday SPA (214 km); Cape Wrath SPA (231 km); Copinsay SPA (181 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (147 km); Fair Isle SPA (207 km); Fetlar SPA (311 km); Foula SPA (279 km); Handa SPA (227 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (332 km); Hoy SPA (193 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (168 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (311 km); Noss SPA (265 km); Rousay SPA (219 km); Seas off Foula SPA (247 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (238 km); and West Westray SPA (229 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (247 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (207 km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (301 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (332 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (311 km); Noss SPA (265 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (258 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	None identified.
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Cape Wrath SPA (231 km); Fair Isle SPA (207 km); Hoy SPA (193 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (168 km); Northumberland Marine SPA (111 km); Noss SPA (265 km); Seas off Foula SPA (247 km); and

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
		Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (258 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 89: Screening of European Sites for Route Beech_to_Beech MPI (Scotland)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Beech_to_Beech MPI	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Scanner Pockmark SAC (51 km)	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are marine features where siltation is listed as a threat/pressure. • There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. This site Is designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying species or qualifying species with a foraging range that would be impacted by the corridor.	Excluded for all habitats
Sanday SAC	272 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the North Coast and Orkney SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only
Southern North Sea SAC	272 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways:	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Beech_to_Beech MPI	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Moray Firth SAC	291 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only
Faray and Holm of Faray SAC	292 km	• Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the North Coast and Orkney SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	305 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and	Yes.	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Beech_to_Beech MPI	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	conservation objectives for this site.	The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	315 km	• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor runs close to the boundary of the NW England SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal only
Isle of May SAC	316 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the East Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Beech_to_Beech MPI	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Dornoch Firth and Morrich More SAC	329 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammopila arenia* ; • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum;* • Atlantic decalcified (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); • Humid dune slacks; • Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp.; • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Moray Firth SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Table 90: European Sites for Corridor Route Beech_to_Beech MPI screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (278 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA (205 km); Calf of Eday SPA (286 km); Copinsay SPA (267 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (278 km); Fair Isle SPA (251 km); Fetlar SPA (318 km); Foula SPA (316 km); Fowlsheugh SPA (412 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (313 km); Hoy SPA (316 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (251 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (448 km); Noss SPA (282 km); Rousay SPA (296 km); Seas off Foula SPA (284 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (266 km); Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (225 km); and West Westray SPA (304 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (284 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (251 km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (421 km); Forth Islands SPA (313 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (313 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (448 km); Noss SPA (282 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (278 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (369 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (278 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Fair Isle SPA (251 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (251 km);

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 91: Screening of European Sites for Route Beech_to_Cedar (Scotland)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Beech_to_Cedar	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Scanner Pockmark SAC (56 km)	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are marine features where siltation is listed as a threat/pressure. • There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. This site Is designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying species or qualifying species with a foraging range that would be impacted by the corridor.	Excluded for all habitats
Southern North Sea SAC	170 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	206 km	• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor runs close to the boundary of the NW England SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km.	Included for grey seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Beech_to_Cedar	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).		Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	212 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only
Isle of May SAC	216 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the East Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal only
Moray Firth SAC	236 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Beech_to_Cedar	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).		Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Dornoch Firth and Morrich More SAC	276 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammopila arenia* ; • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ; • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum;* • Atlantic decalcified (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); • Humid dune slacks;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Moray Firth SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Beech_to_Cedar	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp.; • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).			
Sanday SAC	281 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the North Coast and Orkney SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only
Faray and Holm of Faray SAC	296 km	• Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the North Coast and Orkney SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal

Table 92: European Sites for Corridor Route Beech_to_Cedar screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (289 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA (141 km); Calf of Eday SPA (286 km); Copinsay SPA (259 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (251 km); Fair Isle SPA (255 km); Fetlar SPA (323 km); Foula SPA (320 km); Fowlsheugh SPA (167 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (345 km); Hoy SPA (281 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (259 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (427 km); Noss SPA (287 km); Rousay SPA (293 km); Seas off Foula SPA (171 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (271 km); Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (172 km); and West Westray SPA (302 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (171 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (255 km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (306 km); Forth Islands SPA (213 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (345 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (427 km); Noss SPA (287 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (289 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (354 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (289 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Fair Isle SPA (255 km); Forth Islands SPA (213 km);

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
		North Caithness Cliffs SPA (259 km); Northumberland Marine SPA (192 km); Seas off Foula SPA (171 km); and
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 93: Screening of European Sites for Route Cedar_to_Aspen (Scotland)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Aspen	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Scanner Pockmark SAC (88 km)	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are marine features where siltation is listed as a threat/pressure. • There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. This site Is designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying species or qualifying species with a foraging range that would be impacted by the corridor.	Excluded for all habitats
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	92 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Aspen	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Loch of Strathbeg SPA/Ramsar	95 km	• Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Svalbard barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Waterbird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sandwich tern, for which the site is designated, has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for all sandwich tern only
Southern North Sea SAC	166 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise
Moray Firth SAC	179 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Aspen	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	207 km	• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor runs close to the boundary of the NW England SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal only
Sanday SAC	208 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the North Coast and Orkney SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Aspen	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Dornoch Firth and Morrich More SAC	216 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammopila arenia* ; • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ; • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum;* • Atlantic decalcified (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); • Humid dune slacks; • Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp.; • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Moray Firth SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Aspen	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	216 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only
Isle of May SAC	218 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the East Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal only
Faray and Holm of Faray SAC	219 km	• Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the North Coast and Orkney SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km.	Included for grey seal

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Aspen	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	

Table 94: European Sites for Corridor Route Cedar_to_Aspen screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (247 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday SPA (216 km); Copinsay SPA (186 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (179 km); Fair Isle SPA (207 km); Fetlar SPA (311 km); Foula SPA (279 km); Fowlsheugh SPA (144 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (332 km); Hoy SPA (208 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (186 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (355 km); Noss SPA (265 km); Rousay SPA (222 km); Seas off Foula SPA (171 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (238 km); Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (113 km); and West Westray SPA (231 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (171 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (207 km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (306 km); Forth Islands SPA (213 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (332 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (355 km); Noss SPA (265 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (247 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (281 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (247 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Fair Isle SPA (207 km); Forth Islands SPA (213 km); Hoy SPA (208 km);

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
		North Caithness Cliffs SPA (186 km); Northumberland Marine SPA (192 km); Noss SPA (265 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (247 km); Seas off Foula SPA (171 km);
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (113 km);

Table 95: Screening of European Sites for Route Cedar_to_Branxton (Scotland)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC (46 km)	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are marine features where siltation is listed as a threat/pressure. • There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Cameron Reservoir SPA/Ramsar (43 km) **Din Moss - Hoselaw Loch SPA/Ramsar (39 km)** **Fala Flow SPA/Ramsar (30 km)** **Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary Ramsar (46 km)** **Gladhouse Reservoir SPA/Ramsar (44 km)** **Greenlaw Moor SPA/Ramsar (21 km)** **Holburn Lake & Moss SPA/Ramsar (34 km)** **Loch Leven Ramsar (60 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are no qualifying marine components, • There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Loch of Kinnordy SPA/Ramsar (85 km) **Loch of Lintrathen SPA/Ramsar (89 km)** **Montrose Basin SPA/Ramsar (76 km)** **Slamannan Plateau SPA (88 km)** **South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA/Ramsar (82 km)** **Westwater SPA/Ramsar (63 km)**					
Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA	Within the INTOG corridor	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Common gull (*Larus canus*); • Little gull (*Larus minutus*); • Black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor runs directly through the designated site. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts to birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).		• Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	2 km	• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor Is located within one tidal cycle (15 km) from the designated site, and therefore, all marine habitat features have been screened In.	Included for all habitats and species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).		The cable corridor runs close to the boundary of the NW England SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds.	
St Abb`s Head to Fast Castle SPA	4 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds;	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Firth of Forth SPA/Ramsar	6 km	• Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*) ; • Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. This cable is located within the foraging range of seabirds and waders, for which these sites are designated. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); and • Waterbird assemblage.			

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
River Tweed SAC	6 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between fresh water and the marine environment. Also included for otter that has a foraging range of 20 km. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Barriers to migration; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for Atlantic salmon and otter only
Forth Islands SPA	14 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*); • Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.		• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Tweed Estuary SAC	19 km	• Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); and • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only
Northumberland Marine SPA	20 km	• Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).		• Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Isle of May SAC	21 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the East Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal only
Northumbria Coast SPA/Ramsar	21 km	• Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Purple sandpiper (*Calidris maritima*); and • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Due to the distance from the site, there are no likely impact pathways for waterfowl or waders for which the site is designated, as these species have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Little tern; and • Arctic tern.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Lindisfarne SPA/Ramsar	22 km	• Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Light-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla hrota*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Due to the distance from the site, there are no likely impact pathways for waterfowl or waders for which the site is designated, as these species have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Little tern; and • Arctic tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds	Included for seabird species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Wigeon (*Anser penelope*); and • Waterbird assemblage.		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Farne Islands SPA	27 km	• Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Imperial Dock Lock, Leith SPA	45 km	• Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Common tern has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for common tern only
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	46 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only
Alnmouth 2 Compensation Area	54 km	• Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Little tern (Sternula albifrons);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	The habitat is not suitable for SAC species. All the designated species of seabird which have a foraging range of 100 km (some further) which includes the corridor.	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Loch Leven SPA	60 km	• Shoveler (*Anas clyptea*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Gadwall (*Anas strepera*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Pochard (*Aythya ferina* • Tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*); and • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Cormorant have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for all species of seabird

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Coquet Island SPA	61 km	• Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for all species
River Tay SAC	68 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon and sea/river lamprey species migrate between fresh water and the marine environment. Brook lamprey do not migrate between fresh and marine environments. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
River South Esk SAC	76 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*) • Atlantic salmon *(Salmo salar*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between fresh water and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for all species.
Kennet Pans Compensation Area	81 km	• Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. All the seabird species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitats.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*); and			

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Waterbird assemblage.			
River Teith SAC	94 km	• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon, and sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Brook lamprey do not migrate between fresh and marine environments. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for all migratory fish only.
River Eden SAC	99 km	• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*); • White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes);*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon, and sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish species only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).			
Fowlsheugh SPA	96 km	• Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Fulmar (*Fulmaris glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); and • Razorbill (*Alca torda*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for all seabird species
Southern North Sea SAC	119 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise.	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Moray Firth SAC	215 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops truncatus).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only
Dornoch Firth and Morrich More SAC	291 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Moray Firth SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammopila arenia*; • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum;* • Atlantic decalcified (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); • Humid dune slacks; • Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp.; • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).			
Sanday SAC	308 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the North Coast and Orkney SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only
Faray and Holm of Faray SAC	320 km	• Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the North Coast and Orkney SMU for grey seal,	Included for grey seal

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Cedar_to_Branxton	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	

Table 96: European Sites for Corridor Route Cedar_to_Branxton screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	None identified.
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA (135 km); Calf of Eday SPA (318 km); Copinsay SPA (287 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (245 km); Fair Isle SPA (308 km); Fetlar SPA (404 km); Foula SPA (379 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (425 km); Hoy SPA (305 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (282 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (399 km); Noss SPA (361 km); Rousay SPA (323 km); Seas off Foula SPA (347 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (336 km); Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (177 km); and West Westray SPA (333 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (347 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (308 km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (198 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (425 km) North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (399 km); Noss SPA (361 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (356 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (198 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	None identified.
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 97: Screening of European Sites for Route North Connect_to_Cenos (Scotland)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from North Connect_to_Cenos	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Braemar Pockmarks SAC (56 km) **Scanner Pockmark SAC (25 km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are marine features where siltation is listed as a threat/pressure. • There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Southern North Sea SAC	187 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise
Sanday SAC	238 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the North Coast and Orkney SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km.	Included for harbour seal

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from North Connect_to_Cenos	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	216 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	250 km	• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor runs close to the boundary of the NW England SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal only
Isle of May SAC	260 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the East Scotland SMU for grey seal, which	Included for grey seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from North Connect_to_Cenos	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
			and conservation objectives for this site.	have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Faray and Holm of Faray SAC	320 km	• Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the North Coast and Orkney SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal
Moray Firth SAC	278 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from North Connect_to_Cenos	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Dornoch Firth and Morrich More SAC	311 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammopila arenia*; • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ; • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum;* • Atlantic decalcified (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); • Humid dune slacks; • Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp.; • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Moray Firth SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Table 98: European Sites for Corridor Route North Connect_to_Cenos screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (239 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA (188 km); Calf of Eday SPA (254 km); Copinsay SPA (241 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (262 km); Fair Isle SPA (209 km); Fetlar SPA (264 km); Foula SPA (269 km); Fowlsheugh SPA (216 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (216 km); Hoy SPA (274 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (259 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (424 km); Noss SPA (231 km); Rousay SPA (265 km); Seas off Foula SPA (217 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (218 km); Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (210 km); and West Westray SPA (272 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (217 km)
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (209 km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (334 km); Forth Islands SPA (259 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (216 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (424 km); Noss SPA (231 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (239 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack PA (343 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (239 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Fair Isle SPA (209 km);

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
		Forth Islands SPA (259 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (216 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (259 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (424 km); Northumberland Marine SPA (235 km); Noss SPA (231 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (239 km); Seas off Foula SPA (217 km);
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 99: Screening of European Sites for Route Peterhead_to_Cenos (Scotland)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Peterhead_to_Cenos	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Loch of Skene SPA/Ramsar (44 km) **Loch Spynie SPA/Ramsar (89 km)** **Montrose Basin SPA/Ramsar (88 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA/Ramsar (77 km)** **Muir of Dinnet SPA/Ramsar (75 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are no qualifying marine components, • There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Cairngorms SPA (96 km) **Cairngorms Massif SPA (72 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are no qualifying marine components, • There are qualifying birds of prey, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Ballochbuie SAC (99 km) **Cairngorms SAC (96 km)** **Glen Tanar SAC (75 km)** **Muir of Dinnet SAC (73 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are no qualifying marine components, • There are qualifying otter, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km) • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Peterhead_to_Cenos	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SAC	Within the INTOG corridor	• Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The SAC is within the corridor and therefore all habitats are screened. Impact pathways: • Permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats.	Included for habitats
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	Within the INTOG corridor	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The SPA is within the corridor and therefore all species are screened in. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality ; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA/Ramsar	2 km	• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. There are qualifying waterfowl/waders within 20 km of the corridor and there are species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Peterhead_to_Cenos	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).		range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality ; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Loch of Strathbeg SPA/Ramsar	13 km	• Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Svalbard barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Waterbird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. There are qualifying waterfowl/waders within 20 km of the corridor and there are species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability;	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Peterhead_to_Cenos	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Troup, Pennan and Lion`s Heads SPA	30 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Razorbill (*Alca torda*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for all species
River Dee SAC	35 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. This site Is beyond the 20 km foraging range for otter.	Included for species migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Peterhead_to_Cenos	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Barrier to migration.	
Tips of Corsemaul and Tom Mor SPA	64 km	• Common gull (*Larus canus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Common gull have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for common gull
Moray Firth SPA	82 km	• Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Due to the distance from the site, there are no likely impact pathways for waterfowl or waders for which the site is designated, as these species have a potential foraging range of 20 km. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of over 100 km (some further) which includes the corridor. These species are: • Velvet scoter; • Common scoter; • Great northern diver; • Red-throated diver;	Included for all seabird species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Peterhead_to_Cenos	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Scaup (*Aythya marila*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); and • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*).		• European shag; • Slavonian grebe; and • Eide. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Moray Firth SAC	90 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only
River South Esk SAC	91 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*) • Atlantic salmon *(Salmo salar*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between fresh water and the marine environment. Also	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Peterhead_to_Cenos	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barrier to migration.	
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	118 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only
Dornoch Firth and Morrich More SAC	128 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Moray Firth SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Peterhead_to_Cenos	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammopila arenia*; • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum;* • Atlantic decalcified (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); • Humid dune slacks; • Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp.; • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).			
Isle of May SAC	145 km	• Reefs; • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the East Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal only
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	167 km	• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes. The cable corridor runs close to the boundary of the NW England SMU for grey	Included for grey seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Peterhead_to_Cenos	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	and conservation objectives for this site.	seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Southern North Sea SAC	169 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise
Sanday SAC	187 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina).*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the North Coast and Orkney SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Peterhead_to_Cenos	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Faray and Holm of Faray SAC	194 km	• Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the North Coast and Orkney SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal

Table 100: European Sites for Corridor Route Peterhead_to_Cenos screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (106 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday SPA (193 km); Copinsay SPA (157 km); East Caithness Cliffs SPA (121 km); Fair Isle SPA (209 km); Fetlar SPA (327 km); Foula SPA (278 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (347 km); Hoy SPA (164 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (139 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (293 km); Noss SPA (279 km); Rousay SPA (194 km); Seas off Foula SPA (249 km); Sumburgh Head SPA (247 km); and West Westray SPA (204 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula SPA (249 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Fair Isle SPA (209 km); Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (334 km); Forth Islands SPA (142 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (347 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (293 km); Noss SPA (279 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (106 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (230 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (106 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Fair Isle SPA (209 km); Forth Islands SPA (142 km); Hoy SPA (164 km); North Caithness Cliffs SPA (139 km); Northumberland Marine SPA (187 km);

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
		Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (106 km); Seas off Foula SPA (249 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA (230 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	East Caithness Cliffs SPA (121 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (106 km);

Table 101: Screening of European Sites for Route Scaraben_to_Peterhead_2 (Scotland)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Scaraben_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Anagach Woods SPA (98 km) **Ballochbuie SPA (96 km)** **East Caithness Cliffs SAC (85 km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands Ramsar (90 km) **Caithness Lochs Ramsar (92 km)** **Loch of Skene Ramsar/SPA (44 km)** **Loch Spynie SPA/Ramsar (79 km)** **Montrose Basin SPA/Ramsar (91 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA/Ramsar (68 km)** **Muir of Dinnet Ramsar (73 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Cairngorms SPA (93 km) **Cairngorms Massif (71 km)** **Glen Tanar SPA (73 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Scaraben_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				(maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	
Ballochbuie SAC (96 km) **Cairngorms SAC (92 km)** **Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SAC (90 km)** **Glen Tanar SAC (73 km)** **Muir of Dinnet SAC (71 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otters, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	Various	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Loch of Strathbeg SPA/Ramsar	Within the INTOG corridor	• Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Svalbard barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Waterbird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for all species as the sites are within the INTOG corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	5 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Scaraben_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	and conservation objectives for this site.	foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SAC	6 km	• Vegetated Sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. This site is within one tidal elipse of the corridor and is therefore screened in for habitats. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition.	Included for all habitats
Ythan Estuary and Meikle Loch Ramsar	13 km	• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sandwich tern for which the site is designated has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Scaraben_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Waterfowl assemblage.		Waterfowl and waders for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Pink-footed goose; and • Waterfowl assemblage Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	13 km	• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Eider; • Little tern; • Common tern; and • Sandwich tern. All the species of waterfowl and waders for which the site is designated have a	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Scaraben_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).		potential foraging range of 20 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Pink-footed goose; • Shelduck; and • Lapwing. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Sands of Forvie SAC	14 km	• Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;* • Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum;* and • Humid dune slacks.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. This site is within one tidal ellipse of the corridor and habitats affected by coastal processes are potentially impacted. Impact pathways: • Changes in water quality.	Included for habitats
Troup, Pennan and Lion`s Heads SPA	14 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All seabird species which have a foraging range of 100 km.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Scaraben_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).		Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
River Dee SAC	38 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for species Atlantic salmon and freshwater pearl mussel only
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SPA	43 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Red-throated diver; and • Black-throated diver.	Included for seabirds only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Scaraben_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*); • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*); • Dunlin (Calidris *alpina schinzii*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); and • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*).		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Moray Firth SPA	46 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. • Great northern diver; and • Red-throated diver. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Scaraben_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
North Caithness Cliffs SPA	50 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Waterbird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. These species include: • Razorbill; • Atlantic puffin; • Fulmar; • Black-legged kittiwake; and • Common guillemot. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Scaraben_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Caithness Lochs SPA/Ramsar	55 km	• Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius*) • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*); • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); and • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	All the species of seabird for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Red-throated diver; and • Black-throated diver. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for all seabird species only
Fowlsheugh SPA	58 km	• Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Scaraben_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Fulmar (*Fulmaris glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); and • Razorbill (*Alca torda*).		foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/offshore works.	
Tips of Corsemaul and Tom Mor SPA	63 km	• Common Gull (*Larus canus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The common gull for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for common gull
River Spey	67 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel *(Margaritifera margaritifera*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon and sea lamprey migrate between rivers and the marine environment.	Included for migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Scaraben_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).		Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	
Muir of Dinnet SPA	73 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Great northern diver for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for seabird species
Moray Firth SAC	82 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. For bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only.

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Scaraben_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
East Caithness Cliffs SPA	83 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for all species
Pentland Firth Islands SPA	84 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Arctic tern for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for Arctic tern

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Scaraben_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Copinsay SPA	91 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for all species
River South Esk	93 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera); and* • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Scaraben_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Also included for freshwater pearl mussel as this species is dependent on migratory fish. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	
Scapa Flow SPA	94 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Great northern diver; and • Black-throated diver. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for seabird species
Southern North Sea SAC	262 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise.	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Scaraben_to_Peterhead 2	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	
Isle of May SAC	148 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the E Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey Seal
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	119 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Table 102: European Sites for Scaraben_to_Peterhead2 screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex (109 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday (125 km); Cape Wrath (186 km); Fair Isle (140 km); Fetlar (260 km); Foula (208 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field (280 km); Hoy (110 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir (257 km); Noss (212 km); Rousay (128 km); Seas off Foula (180 km); Sumburgh Head (179 km); and West Westray (138 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula (180 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex (109 km); Fair Isle (140 km); Forth Islands (146 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field (280 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir (257 km); Noss (212 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack (182 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (109 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Cape Wrath (186 km); Fair Isle (140 km); Forth Islands (146 km); Foula (208 km); Hoy (110 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir (257 km); Northumberland Marine (193 km); Noss (212 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex (109 km); Seas off Foula (180 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack (182 km).

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Lesser black-backed gull (*Gull Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex (109 km).

Table 103: Screening of European Sites for Route Sinclair_to_Scaraben (Scotland)

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Sinclair_to_Scaraben	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SAC (81 km) **East Caithness Cliffs SAC (75 km)** **Sands of Forvie SAC (95 km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands Ramsar (90 km) **Caithness Lochs Ramsar (82 km)** **Moray and Nairn Coast SPA/Ramsar (99 km)** **Switha (94 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SAC (81 km)	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otters, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats
Loch of Strathbeg SPA/Ramsar	62 km	• Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sandwich tern for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging	Included for sandwich tern only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Sinclair_to_Scaraben	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Svalbard barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*); • Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); and • Waterbird assemblage.		range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Troup, Pennan and Lion`s Heads SPA	63 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); and • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Included for all seabird species which have a foraging range of 100 km. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for all species
East Caithness Cliffs SPA	73 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for all species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Sinclair_to_Scaraben	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.		Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Moray Firth SPA	75 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All species of seabird for which the site is designated for has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Great northern diver; and • Red-throated diver. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds	Included for seabird species

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Sinclair_to_Scaraben	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
North Caithness Cliffs SPA	77 km	• Razorbill (*Alca torda*); • Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Waterbird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. These species include: • Razorbill; • Atlantic puffin; • Fulmar; • Black-legged kittiwake; and • Common guillemot. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Sinclair_to_Scaraben	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	78 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for all species
Pentland Firth Islands SPA	78 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Arctic tern for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds	Included for Arctic tern

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Sinclair_to_Scaraben	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Copinsay SPA	81 km	• Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*); • Great black-headed gull (*Larus marinus*); • Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • Common guillemot (*Uria aalge*); and • Seabird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for all species
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SPA	81 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. These species include: • Red-throated diver; and • Black-throated diver. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Sinclair_to_Scaraben	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*); • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*); • Dunlin (Calidris *alpina schinzii*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); and • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*).		• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Caithness Lochs SPA	82 km	• Greylag goose (*Anser anser*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); • Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); • Merlin (*Falco columbarius*); • Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); • Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*); • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Red-throated diver; and • Black-throated diver. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Sinclair_to_Scaraben	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*); • Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*); • Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*); and • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*).		• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Scapa Flow SPA	84 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*); • Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*); • Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and • European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Great northern diver; and • Black-throated diver. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for seabird species only
Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	87 km	• Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); • Eider (*Somateria mollissima*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. These are:	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Sinclair_to_Scaraben	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*); • Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*); • Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*); • Shelduck (*Tringa totanus*); and • Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).		• Little tern; • Common tern; and • Sandwich tern. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
North Orkney SPA	91 km	• Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); • Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*); and • Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated for have a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Great northern diver; and • Red-throated diver. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds	Included for seabird species only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Sinclair_to_Scaraben	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Auskerry SPA	93 km	• Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*); and • Storm petrol (*Hydrobates pelagicus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Seabirds for which the site is designated and have a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for all species
Ythan Estuary and Meikle Loch Ramsar	93 km	• Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*), • Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); and • Waterfowl assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sandwich tern for which the site is designated has a potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds	Included for sandwich tern only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Sinclair_to_Scaraben	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
River Thurso SAC	94 km	• Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between fresh water and the marine environment Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for Atlantic salmon
Southern North Sea SAC	315 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the North Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Changes in prey availability.	Included for harbour porpoise
Moray Firth SAC	104 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; and • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Greater North Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for bottlenose dolphin only

Habitats site(s)	Approx. distance to the INTOG corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Conservation Objectives and Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from Sinclair_to_Scaraben	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Isle of May SAC	228 km	• Reefs; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the E Scotland SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey Seal
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	120 km	• Estuaries; • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located in the East Scotland SMU for harbour seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 273 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour seal only

Table 104: European Sites for Sinclair_to_Scaraben screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex (188 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	Calf of Eday (115 km); Cape Wrath (176 km); Fair Isle (134 km); Fetlar (255 km); Foula (201 km); Fowlsheugh (142 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field (275 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir (247 km); Noss (207 km); Rousay (118 km); Seas off Foula (174 km); Sumburgh Head (174 km); and West Westray (128 km).
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	Seas off Foula (174 km).
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex (188 km); Fair Isle (134 km); Forth Islands (226 km); Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field (275 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir (247 km); Noss (207 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack (172 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	None identified.
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex (188 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	Cape Wrath (176 km); Fair Isle (134 km); Forth Islands (226 km); Foula (201 km); North Rona and Sula Sgeir (247 km); Noss (207 km); Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex (188 km); Seas off Foula (174 km); and Sule Skerry and Sule Stack (172 km).
Lesser black-backed gull (*Gull Larus fuscus*)	236 km	None identified.

Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Celtic Sea Corridors

Table 105: Screening of European Sites for Route PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog (Wales)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Braunton Burrows SAC (52 km)	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. This site is designated as having a marine feature but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Cors Fochno and Dyfi Ramsar (78 km) **Dyfi Estuary/Aber Dyfi SPA (81 km)** **Severn Estuary SPA (81 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Elenydd - Mallaen SPA (39 km)	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying birds of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Dartmoor SAC (99 km) **Exmoor and Quantock Oakwoods SAC (52 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otter, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Bae Caerfyrddin/Carmarthen Bay SPA	Within the Celtic Sea corridor	• Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor runs directly through the designated site, and therefore all species are screened in. Impact pathways:	Included for common scoter

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
Bristol Channel Approaches/Dynesfeydd Môr Hafren SAC	Within the Celtic Sea corridor	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor runs directly through the designated site, and therefore all species are screened in. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise
Burry Inlet SPA/Ramsar	Within the Celtic Sea corridor	• Pintail (*Anas actua);* • Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*);	See Appendix B for threats and	Yes.	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); and • Wintering waterbird assemblage.	pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	The cable corridor runs directly through the designated site, and therefore all habitats and species are screened in. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts to birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Carmarthen Bay Dunes/Twyni Bae Caerfyrddin SAC	Within the Celtic Sea corridor	• Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline	See Appendix B for threats and	Yes. The cable corridor runs directly through the designated site, and therefore all habitats and species are screened in.	Included for all species and habitats.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		with *Ammophila arenaria;* • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Dunes with *Salix repens* ssp. *argentea* (*Salicion arenariae*); • Humid dune slacks; • Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (*Vertigo angustior*); • Petalwort (*Petalophyllum ralfsii*); and • Fen orchid (*Liparis loselii*).	pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Impact pathways: • Temporary physical disturbance of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Permanent loss of seabed or intertidal habitats; and • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats impact pathway.	
Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries/Bae Caerfyrddin ac Aberoedd SAC	Within the Celtic Sea corridor	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor runs directly through the designated site, and therefore all habitats are screened in. Impact pathways: • Temporary physical disturbance of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Permanent loss of seabed or intertidal habitats;	Included for all species and habitats

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Large shallow inlets and bays; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*); • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).		• Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Introduction of INNS; • EMF impacts; • Potential effects due to subsea cable thermal emissions; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Barriers to migration; • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Pembrokeshire Marine/Sir Benfro Forol SAC	Within the Celtic Sea corridor	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation	Yes. The cable corridor runs directly through the designated site, and therefore all habitats and species are screened in. Impact pathways:	Included for all species and habitats

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		seawater at low tide; • Coastal lagoons; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*); • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	objectives for this site.	• Temporary physical disturbance of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats; • Permanent loss of seabed or intertidal habitats; • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Introduction of INNS; • EMF impacts; • Potential effects due to subsea cable thermal emissions; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Barriers to migration; • Changes in prey availability; • Collision risk with vessels; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire SPA	Within the Celtic Sea corridor	• Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*); • European storm-petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*); • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*); and • Red-billed chough (*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor runs directly through the designated site, and therefore all species are screened in. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Airborne sound and visual Impacts to marine mammals and seabirds; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all species.
West Wales Marine/Gorllewin Cymru Forol SAC	Within the Celtic Sea corridor	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor runs directly through the designated site, and therefore all species are screened in. Impact pathways • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound • Collision risk with vessels • Changes in water quality • Changes in prey availability	
Afon Tywi/River Tywi SAC	4 km	• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon, shad and sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Brook lamprey and bullhead are freshwater species and do not migrate between fresh and marine environments, therefore are unlikely to be impacted due to distance from the corridor. Also, included for otter as the cable corridor falls within the 20 km foraging range. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for migratory fish and otter only.
Pembrokeshire Bat Sites and Bosherston Lakes/Safleoedd Ystlum	9 km	• Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic	See Appendix B for threats and	Yes. Otter have a foraging range of 20 km, which includes the marine corridor.	Included for otter only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherston SAC		vegetation of *Chara spp.*; • Lesser horseshoe (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*); • Greater horseshoe (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Impact pathways: • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Afon Teifi/River Teifi SAC	22 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon and sea/river lamprey migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Brook lamprey and bullhead are freshwater species and do not migrate between fresh and marine environments, therefore are unlikely to be impacted due to distance from the corridor. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Floating water-plantain (*Luronium natans*).			
Grassholm SPA	26 km	• Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Northern gannet, for which the site is designated, has the potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds	Included for northern gannet

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Afonydd Cleddau/Cleddau Rivers SAC	26 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation. • Active raised bogs • Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*) • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*) • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*) • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*) • Otter (*Lutra lutra*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sea/river lamprey migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Brook lamprey and bullhead are freshwater species and do not migrate between fresh and marine environments, therefore are unlikely to be impacted due to distance from the corridor. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
Lundy SAC	32 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Reefs; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the SW England SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal only
Cardigan Bay/Bae Ceredigion SAC	40 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Reefs; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*); and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Shad and lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. The cable corridor is located close to the Irish Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. The cable corridor is also located within the Wales SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Barriers to migration;	Included for migratory fish and marine mammals only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).		• Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
River Usk/Afon Wysg SAC	41 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion;* • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*); • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon, shad and sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Brook lamprey and bullhead are freshwater species and do not migrate between fresh and marine environments, therefore are unlikely to be impacted due to distance from the corridor. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only
River Wye/Afon Gwy SAC	52 km	• White-clawed (or Atlantic stream)	See Appendix B	Yes.	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes);* • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus);* • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri);* • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis);* • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax);* • Allis shad (*Alosa alosa);* • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar);* • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio);* and • Otter (*Lutra lutra).*	for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Atlantic salmon, shad and sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Brook lamprey and bullhead are freshwater species and do not migrate between fresh and marine environments, therefore are unlikely to be impacted due to distance from the corridor. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	
Northern Cardigan Bay/Gogledd Bae Ceredigion SPA	65 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability	Included for red-throated diver

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
				• Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Pen Llyn a`r Sarnau/Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC	67 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Coastal lagoons; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; • Atlantic salt meadows	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Irish Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. The cable corridor is also located within the Wales SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for marine mammals only.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		(*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).			
Severn Estuary/Môr Hafren SAC/Ramsar	81 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Shad and sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. In addition, the 'Estuary' feature of the SAC has a 'fish assemblage' sub feature which includes the migratory species: salmon, sea trout, allis shad and eel. These species have therefore also been screened into the assessment. The Severn Estuary Ramsar is also screened in specifically migratory fish, including: twaite shad, sea lamprey and river lamprey, salmon, sea trout, allis shad and eel. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
		• River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*).			
River Camel SAC	92 km	• European dry heaths; • Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles; • Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between freshwater and the marine environment. Bullhead are freshwater species and do not migrate between fresh and marine environments, therefore are unlikely to be impacted due to distance from the corridor Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for Atlantic salmon only
Glannau Aberdaron ac Ynys Enlli/Aberdaron Coast and Bardsey Island SPA	99 km	• Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*); and • Red-billed chough (*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation	Yes. Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*), for which the site is designated, has the potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor.	Included for Manx shearwater only.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
			objectives for this site.	Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Afon Eden -Cors Goch Trawsfynydd SAC **Afon Gwyrfai a Llyn Cwellyn SAC** **River Dee and Bala lake SAC** **Dee Estuary SAC**	Over 100 km	• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*) • Migratory fish • Shad • Atlantic salmon and Freshwater peal mussel, species	Impact pathways: Barriers to migration. See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included at screening stage at request of Natural Resources Wales since fish migrate between rivers and the marine environment, notwithstanding that the study corridor is over 100 km from these European sites.	Included for migratory fish only
North Anglesey Marine/Gogledd Môn Forol SAC	150 km	• Harbour porpoise *(Phocoena phocoena).*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU for harbour porpoise.	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment
			and conservation objectives for this site.	Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
North Channel SAC	272 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise

Table 106: European Sites for Corridor PDA1_to_Llandyfaelog screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Irish Sea Front SPA (207 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	None identified.
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	None identified.
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Ailsa Craig SPA (384 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	Isles of Scilly SPA (154 km).
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	None identified.
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	None identified.
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	Isles of Scilly SPA (154 km); Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA (203 km).
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 107: Screening of European Sites for Route PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node (Wales)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
Braunton Burrows SAC (28 km) **Lands End and Cape Bank SAC (76 km)** **Lyme Bay and Torbay SAC (95 km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are marine features where siltation is listed as a threat/pressure. • There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Calstock Flood Defence Compensation Area (96 km) **Chew Valley Lake SPA (71 km)** **Dyfi Estuary/Aber Dyfi SPA (81 km)** **Exe Estuary SPA/Ramsar (80 km)** **Lower Otter Compensation Area (91 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
Otterhampton Marsh Compensation Area (63 km) **Severn Estuary SPA (33 km)** **Somerset Levels and Moors SPA/Ramsar (65 km)** **Steart Marsh Compensation Area (63 km)** **Tamar Estuaries Complex SPA (99 km)** **Walmore Common SPA/Ramsar (88 km)**					
Elenydd - Mallaen SPA (51 km)	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying birds of prey, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying bird of prey the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Dartmoor SAC (70 km) **Exmoor and Quantock Oakwoods SAC (15 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otter, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
		• There are no qualifying seabirds.	conservation objectives for these sites.	they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	
Bristol Channel Approaches/Dynesfeydd Môr Hafren SAC	Within the Celtic Sea corridor	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor runs directly through the designated site, and therefore all species are screened in. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise
Kenfig/Cynffig SAC	Within the Celtic Sea corridor	• Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ; • Dunes with *Salix repens ssp. argentea* (*Salicion arenariae*); • Humid dune slacks ;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor runs directly through the designated site, and therefore all habitats and species are screened in. Impact pathways: • Temporary physical disturbance of subtidal and/or intertidal habitats;	Included for all species and habitats

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
		• Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara* spp.; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Petalwort (*Petalophyllum ralfsii*); and • Fen orchid (*Liparis loeselii*).		• Permanent loss of seabed or intertidal habitats; • Changes in water quality; and • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats.	
Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr/Cefn Cribwr Grasslands SAC	Within the Celtic Sea corridor	• Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); and • Marsh fritillary butterfly *Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia.*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor runs directly through the designated site, and therefore all habitats and species are screened in. Impact pathways: • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats.	Included for all species and habitats
Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries/Bae Caerfyrddin ac Aberoedd SAC	8 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation	Yes. The cable corridor Is located within one tidal cycle (15 km) from the designated site, and therefore, all marine habitat features have been screened In.	Included for marine habitats, migratory fish and otter only.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
		• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*); • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	objectives for this site.	Shad and lamprey species migrate between freshwater and the marine environment. Otter has a foraging range of 20 km. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Barriers to migration; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	
Pembrokeshire Marine/Sir Benfro Forol SAC	9 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation	Yes. The cable corridor Is located within one tidal cycle, and therefore, all marine habitat features have been screened In.	Included for all habitats and species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
		• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Coastal lagoons; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*); • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and	objectives for this site.	Atlantic salmon, shad, and lamprey species migrate between freshwater and the marine environment. Otter (*Lutra lutra*) has a foraging range of 20 km. The cable corridor is also located within the Wales SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Barriers to migration; • Changes in prey availability; • Collision risk with vessels; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
		• Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).			
Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire SPA	12 km	• Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*); • European storm-petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*); • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*); and • Red-billed chough (*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. There are also qualifying birds of prey that have potential foraging range of 20 km of the SPA which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts to birds from landfall/onshore works; • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for all seabirds and birds of prey only
Bae Caerfyrddin/Carmarthen Bay SPA	14 km	• Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation	Yes. Common scoter for which the site is designated have potential foraging range	Included for common scoter.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
			objectives for this site.	of 20 km of the SPA which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts to birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	
West Wales Marine/Gorllewin Cymru Forol SAC	15 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Barriers to migration; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
Burry Inlet SPA/Ramsar	17 km	• Pintail (*Anas actua);* • Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); • Teal (*Anas crecca*); • Wigeon (*Anas penelope*); • Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*); • Knot (*Calidris canutus*); • Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*); • Curlew (*Numenius arquata*); • Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); • Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*); • Redshank (*Tringa totanus*); and • Wintering waterbird assemblage.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the 20 km zone of influence for wildfowl/waders, for which the site is designated. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability. •	Included for all species
Lundy SAC	20 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the SW England SMU for grey seal, which	Included for grey seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
		• Reefs; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	conservation objectives for this site.	have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Barriers to migration; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Pembrokeshire Bat Sites and Bosherston Lakes/Safleoedd Ystlum Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherston SAC	20 km	• Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara spp.;* • Lesser horseshoe (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*); • Greater horseshoe (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Otter have a foraging range of 20 km, which includes the marine corridor. Impact pathways: • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for otter only
River Usk/Afon Wysg SAC	29 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion;*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon, shad, and sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Brook lamprey and bullhead are freshwater species and do not migrate between fresh and marine environments,	Included for migratory fish only.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
		• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*); • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).		therefore are unlikely to be impacted due to distance from the corridor. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	
Severn Estuary/Môr Hafren SAC / Ramsar	33 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Shad and sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. In addition, the estuary feature of the SAC has a 'fish assemblage' sub feature which includes the migratory species: salmon, sea trout, allis shad and eel. These species have therefore also been screened into the assessment. The Severn Estuary Ramsar is also screened in specifically migratory fish,	Included for migratory fish only.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
		Puccinellietalia maritimae); • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*).		including: twaite shad, sea lamprey and river lamprey, salmon, sea trout, allis shad and eel. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	
Afon Tywi/River Tywi SAC	36 km	• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon, shad and sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Brook lamprey and bullhead are freshwater species and do not migrate between fresh and marine environments, therefore are unlikely to be impacted due to distance from the corridor. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only.
Afonydd Cleddau/Cleddau Rivers SAC	38 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation	Yes. Sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment.	Included for sea/river lamprey only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
		Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation; • Active raised bogs; • Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*); • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	objectives for this site.	Brook lamprey and bullhead are freshwater species and do not migrate between fresh and marine environments, therefore are unlikely to be impacted due to distance from the corridor. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	
River Wye/Afon Gwy SAC	47 km	• White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes);* • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus);*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon, shad and sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Bullhead are freshwater species and do not migrate between fresh and marine environments, therefore are unlikely to be	Included for migratory fish only.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
		• Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri);* • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis);* • Allis shad (*Alosa alosa);* • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax);* • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar);* • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio);* and • Otter (*Lutra lutra).*		impacted due to distance from the corridor. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	
Grassholm SPA	49 km	• Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Northern gannet, which the site is designated, has the potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability; • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works; and • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line.	Included for northern gannet
Afon Teifi/River Teifi SAC	56 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the	See Appendix B for threats and pressures	Yes.	Included for migratory fish only.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
		Ranunculion fluitantis and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Floating water-plantain (*Luronium natans*).	and conservation objectives for this site.	Atlantic salmon and sea/river lamprey migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Brook lamprey and bullhead are freshwater species and do not migrate between fresh and marine environments, therefore are unlikely to be impacted due to distance from the corridor. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
Cardigan Bay/Bae Ceredigion SAC	69 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Reefs; • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*); and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Shad and lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. The cable corridor is located close to the Irish Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. The cable corridor is also located within the Wales SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Barriers to migration; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for migratory fish species, and marine mammals only.
River Camel SAC	74 km	• European dry heaths; • Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles; • Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between freshwater and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for Atlantic salmon only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
		incanae, Salicion albae); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).			
Northern Cardigan Bay/Gogledd Bae Ceredigion SPA	92 km	• Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Red throated diver. for which the site is designated, has the potential foraging range of 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for red-throated diver
River Axe SAC	92 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sea lamprey migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Brook lamprey and bullhead are freshwater species and do not migrate between fresh and marine environments,	Included for sea lamprey only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
		• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); and • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*).		therefore are unlikely to be impacted due to distance from the corridor. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	
Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC	94 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*); and • Shore dock (*Rumex rupestris*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Allis shad migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for Allis shad only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
Pen Llyn a`r Sarnau/Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC	97 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Coastal lagoons; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Irish Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin. The cable corridor is also located within the Wales SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for marine mammals only.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
River Clun SAC	98 km	• Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The freshwater pearl mussel is dependent on anadromous fish for part of its life cycle and as such can be affected by works occurring within 100 km as works may impact fish migration. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for freshwater pearl mussel
Afon Eden -Cors Goch Trawsfynydd SAC **Afon Gwyrfai a Llyn Cwellyn SAC** **River Dee and Bala lake SAC** **Dee Estuary SAC**	Over 100 km	• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*) • Migratory fish • Shad • Atlantic salmon and Freshwater peal mussel, species	Impact pathways: Barriers to migration. See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included at screening stage at request of Natural Resources Wales since fish migrate between rivers and the marine environment, notwithstanding that the study corridor is over 100 km from these European sites.	Included for migratory fish only
Isles of Scilly Complex SAC	121 km	• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the Wales SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km Impact pathways:	Included for grey seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
		• Shore dock (*Rumex rupestris*); and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	objectives for this site.	• Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
North Anglesey Marine/Gogledd Môn Forol SAC	184 km	• Harbour porpoise *(Phocoena phocoena).*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise
North Channel SAC	305 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise

Table 108: European Sites for Route PDA2_to_South_Wales_Connection_Node screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Glannau Aberdaron ac Ynys Enlli/Aberdaron Coast and Bardsey Island SPA (134 km); and Irish Sea Front SPA (240 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	None identified.
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	None identified.
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Ailsa Craig SPA (414 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	Isles of Scilly SPA (124 km).
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	None identified.
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	None identified.
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA (210 km); and Isles of Scilly SPA (124 km).
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.

Table 109: Screening of European Sites for Route PDA3_to_Pyworthy (England)

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA3_to_Pyworthy	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
Fal and Helford SAC (68 km) **Lands End and Cape Bank SAC (68 km)** **Lizard Point SAC (98 km)** **Lyme Bay and Torbay SAC (68 km)** **Polruan to Polperro SAC (49 km)** **Start Point to Plymouth Sound & Eddystone SAC (54 km)** **The Lizard SAC (94 km)**	Greater than 1 tidal ellipse (17 km)	• There are marine features where siltation is listed as a threat/pressure. • There are qualifying benthic marine components. • There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders. • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are designated as having marine features but are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. There are no qualifying waterfowl/waders or seabirds.	Excluded for all species and habitats.
Bae Caerfyrddin/Carmarthen Bay SPA (53 km) **Burry Inlet SPA/Ramsar (60 km)** **Calstock Flood Defence Compensation Area (33 km)** **Exe Estuary SPA/Ramsar (60 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying waterfowl/waders, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying waterfowl/waders the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA3_to_Pyworthy	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
Lower Otterton Compensation Area (77 km) **Otterhampton Marsh Compensation Area (84 km)** **Marazion Marsh SPA (88 km)** **Severn Estuary SPA (77 km)** **Somerset Levels and Moors SPA/Ramsar (86 km)** **Steart Marsh Compensation Area (84 km)** **Tamar Estuaries Complex SPA (35 km)**					
Dartmoor SAC (24 km) **Exmoor and Quantock Oakwoods SAC (28 km)** **Pembrokeshire Bat Sites and Bosherston Lakes/Safleoedd Ystlum Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherston SAC (55 km)**	Greater than 20 km	• There are qualifying otter, but site is outside the zone of influence (20 km). • There are no qualifying seabirds.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	No. These sites are not designated as marine (they may be coastal), are sufficiently distant from the proposed corridor that they can be discounted from impact on habitats. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Excluded for all species and habitats.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA3_to_Pyworthy	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
Culm Grasslands SAC	Within the Celtic Sea corridor	• Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix;* and • Marsh fritillary butterfly *Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia.*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor runs directly through the designated site, and therefore all habitats and species are screened in. Impact pathways: • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats.	included for all species and habitats
Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast SAC	Within the Celtic Sea corridor	• Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts; • European dry heaths; • Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles; and • European Dry Heaths.	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor runs directly through the designated site, and therefore all habitats and species are screened in. Impact pathways: • Introduction of INNS; and • Temporary or permanent loss or removal of terrestrial habitats.	included for all species and habitats
Bristol Channel Approaches/Dynesfeydd Môr Hafren SAC	Within the Celtic Sea corridor	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor runs directly through the designated site, and therefore all habitats are screened in for the identified impact pathways. Impact pathways:	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA3_to_Pyworthy	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
				• Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Braunton Burrows SAC	4 km	• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;* • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; • Dunes with *Salix repens ssp. argentea* (*Salicion arenariae*); • Humid dune slacks; and • Petalwort (*Petalophyllum ralfsii*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All intertidal habitats have the potential to be impacted due to the proximity of the site. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; and • Changes in water quality.	Included for all habitats and species
Lundy SAC	7 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Reefs;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor Is located within one tidal cycle, and therefore, all marine habitat features have been screened In. The cable corridor is also located within the SW England SMU for grey seal, which	Included for all species and habitats

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA3_to_Pyworthy	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
		• Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).		have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Temporary disturbance as a result of increased SSC and sediment deposition; • Changes in water quality; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
River Camel SAC	19 km	• European dry heaths; • Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles; • Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Bullhead are freshwater species and do not migrate between fresh and marine environments, therefore are unlikely to be impacted due to distance from the corridor. Otter have a foraging range of 20 km, which includes the marine corridor. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration; and • Terrestrial functionally linked habitat impacts.	Included for Atlantic salmon and otter only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA3_to_Pyworthy	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC	31 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*); and • Shore dock (*Rumex rupestris*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Allis shad migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for Allis shad only
West Wales Marine/Gorllewin Cymru Forol SAC	41 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the Celtic and Irish Sea MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA3_to_Pyworthy	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire SPA	42 km	• Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*); • European storm-petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*); • Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*); • Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*); • Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*); and • Red-billed chough (*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the species of seabird for which the site is designated have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. These species are: • Manx shearwater; • European storm-petrel; • Lesser black-backed gull; and • Atlantic puffin. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	Included for all seabird species only
Pembrokeshire Marine/Sir Benfro Forol SAC	46 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Coastal lagoons; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon, shad, and sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. The cable corridor is also located within the Wales SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Although there are qualifying otter the site is further than 20 km (maximum foraging range) from the corridor.	Included migratory fish and grey seal only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA3_to_Pyworthy	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
		• Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*); • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).		Therefore, features may be connected to the corridor via the following impact pathways: • Barriers to migration; • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay SPA	51 km	• Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*); • Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*); and • Slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. All the seabirds, for which the site is designated, have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds	Included for all species

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA3_to_Pyworthy	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
				• Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries/Bae Caerfyrddin ac Aberoedd SAC	61 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Large shallow inlets and bays; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*); • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Shad and sea/river lamprey species migrate between freshwater and the marine environment. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only.
Grassholm SPA	72 km	• Northern gannet (*Morus bassanus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and	Yes.	Included for northern gannet

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA3_to_Pyworthy	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
			conservation objectives for this site.	Northern gannet, for which the site is designated, have a potential foraging range of over 100 km which includes the corridor. Impact pathways: • Changes in prey availability • Risk of bird strike from onshore overhead line • Airborne sound and visual disturbance to seabirds • Noise and visual impacts on birds from landfall/onshore works.	
Afonydd Cleddau/Cleddau Rivers SAC	76 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Active raised bogs; • Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*); • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Brook lamprey and bullhead are freshwater species and do not migrate between fresh and marine environments, therefore are unlikely to be impacted due to distance from the corridor. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA3_to_Pyworthy	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
		• River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).			
Severn Estuary/Môr Hafren SAC / Ramsar	77 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); and • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Shad and sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. In addition, the estuary feature of the SAC has a 'fish assemblage' sub feature which includes the migratory species: salmon, sea trout, allis shad and eel. These species have therefore also been screened into the assessment. The Severn Estuary Ramsar is also screened in specifically migratory fish, including: twaite shad, sea lamprey and river lamprey, salmon, sea trout, allis shad and eel. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only
Afon Tywi/River Tywi SAC	84 km	• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*);	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon, shad and sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment.	Included for migratory fish only.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA3_to_Pyworthy	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
		• River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*); and • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).		Brook lamprey and bullhead are freshwater species and do not migrate between fresh and marine environments, therefore are unlikely to be impacted due to distance from the corridor. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	
River Axe SAC	87 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation; • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); and • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Sea lamprey migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Bullhead are freshwater species and do not migrate between fresh and marine environments, therefore are unlikely to be impacted due to distance from the corridor. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	Included for sea lamprey only
Afon Teifi/River Teifi SAC	99 km	• Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. Atlantic salmon and sea/river lamprey migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Brook lamprey and bullhead are freshwater species and do not migrate between fresh and marine	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA3_to_Pyworthy	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
		• Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;* • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Floating water-plantain (*Luronium natans*).		environments, therefore are unlikely to be impacted due to distance from the corridor. Impact pathways: • Barriers to migration.	
Afon Eden -Cors Goch Trawsfynydd SAC **Afon Gwyrfai a Llyn Cwellyn SAC** **River Dee and Bala lake SAC** **Dee Estuary SAC**	Over 100 km	• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*) • Migratory fish • Shad • Atlantic salmon and Freshwater peal mussel, species	Impact pathways: Barriers to migration. See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for these sites.	Yes. Included at screening stage at request of Natural Resources Wales since fish migrate between rivers and the marine environment, notwithstanding that the study corridor is over 100 km from these European sites.	Included for migratory fish only

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA3_to_Pyworthy	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
Afon Wysg/River Usk SAC	105 km	• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site	Yes. Atlantic salmon, shad and sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Brook lamprey and bullhead are freshwater species and do not migrate between fresh and marine environments, therefore are unlikely to be impacted due to distance from the corridor. Impact pathways: Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only
Cardigan Bay/Bae Ceredigion SAC	108 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time • Reefs • Submerged or partially submerged sea caves • Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*) • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*)	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Irish Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species. The cable corridor is also located within the Wales SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for marine mammals only.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA3_to_Pyworthy	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
Isles of Scilly Complex SAC	120 km	• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Reefs; • Shore dock (*Rumex rupestris*); and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is also located within the Wales SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for grey seal only
Afon Gwy/River Wye SAC	128	• Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); • River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*); • Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); • Allis shad (*Alosa alosa*); • Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*); • Twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*); • Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) • Otter (*Lutra lutra*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site	Yes. Atlantic salmon, shad and sea/river lamprey species migrate between rivers and the marine environment. Brook lamprey and bullhead are freshwater species and do not migrate between fresh and marine environments, therefore are unlikely to be impacted due to distance from the corridor. Impact pathways: Barriers to migration.	Included for migratory fish only
Pen Llyn a`r Sarnau/Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC	150 km	• Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; • Estuaries; • Coastal lagoons;	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located close to the Irish Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin; a highly mobile species.	Included for marine mammals only.

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA3_to_Pyworthy	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
		• Large shallow inlets and bays; • Reefs; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*); • Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*); • Otter (*Lutra lutra*); and • Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).		The cable corridor is also located within the Wales SMU for grey seal, which have a maximum foraging range of 448 km. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	
North Anglesey Marine/Gogledd Môn Forol SAC	232 km	• Harbour porpoise *(Phocoena phocoena).*	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU for harbour porpoise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise

Habitats Site(s)	Approx. distance to the Celtic Sea route corridor	Qualifying species/habitats	Threats or pressures to site integrity identified on published documents	Likely connection to impact pathways from PDA3_to_Pyworthy	Included or Excluded for Appropriate Assessment (test of LSEs)
North Channel SAC	342 km	• Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*).	See Appendix B for threats and pressures and conservation objectives for this site.	Yes. The cable corridor is located within the Celtic and Irish Seas MU for harbour porpoise; a highly mobile species; susceptible to underwater noise. Impact pathways: • Impacts to marine mammals and fish from underwater sound; • Changes in prey availability; and • Collision risk with vessels.	Included for harbour porpoise

Table 110: European Sites for Corridor Route PDA3_to_Pyworthy screened solely on the basis of seabirds with an extended foraging range

Species	Foraging Range of species	Habitat sites screened in (distance from corridor)
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	2,366 km	Glannau Aberdaron ac Ynys Enlli/Aberdaron Coast and Bardsey Island SPA (1722 km); and Irish Sea Front SPA (277 km).
Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1,200 km	None identified.
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)	931.2 km	None identified.
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	509 km	Ailsa Craig SPA (458 km).
Storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)	336 km	Isles of Scilly SPA (122 km).
Black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)	300.6 km	Rathlin Island SPA (466 km).
Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)	265 km	None identified.
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	Isles of Scilly SPA (122 km).
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	122.2 km	None identified.
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	236 km	Isles of Scilly SPA (122 km).

National Energy System Operator
Faraday House
Warwick Technology Park
Gallows Hill
Warwick
CV34 6DA

www.neso.energy

NESO
National Energy System Operator