



Marine
Management
Organisation

Pre-Screening Report for the North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West Marine Plans Habitats Regulations Assessments

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Executive summary

Pre-Screening is a preliminary step in the methodology for Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) which the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) has adopted for its HRA work. AECOM was appointed by the MMO to assist in undertaking the HRA Pre-Screening for the North-East Inshore and Offshore, North-West Inshore and Offshore, South-East Inshore and South-West Inshore and Offshore Marine Plan Areas (herein North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West Marine Plan Areas).

The first stage was to establish whether the relevant plan should be subject to HRA. It was determined that the plans are not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European site for nature conservation purposes and are not a general statement of policy showing only the general political will or intention of the plan-making body. However, they did constitute strategic development plans, did provide a framework for deciding applications and were likely to contain policies that could affect European sites. It was therefore considered that HRA would be required.

The second stage was to devise the scope of the HRA. In line with established precedent from other Marine Plans, a database was prepared based on all European sites¹ within 100km of any Marine Plan Area. However, the process was adjusted to include consideration of sites more than 100km from a Marine Plan Area that were designated for certain long-distance foraging birds (fulmar, storm petrel, lesser black-backed gull, puffin, Manx shearwater and gannet), marine mammals (grey seal, common seal, harbour porpoise and bottlenose dolphin), migratory fish and freshwater pearl mussel. European sites were then scoped out of further HRA if Pre-Screening indicated that an impact pathway was unlikely. This primarily identified wholly terrestrial or freshwater sites that did not support migratory fish or migratory birds, but also scoped out all sites designated for marine mammals that lay more than 50km from all Marine Plan Areas.

This process left 417 sites that could not be scoped out and will at least require HRA Screening before likely significant effects or potential adverse effects on integrity can be set aside. The sites that have been screened in for further assessment include 290 UK sites, 70 French sites, 31 sites from the Republic of Ireland, 16 Belgian sites, 6 sites from The Netherlands and 4 German sites. There are 220 SPAs or pSPAs, 182 SACs, pSACs, cSACs or SCIs, 101 Ramsar sites, and 15 areas of compensatory habitat. Of the 417 sites scoped into HRA, 180 interact with the South-West Marine Plan Area, 103 interact with the North-West Marine Plan Area, 73 with the North-East Marine Plan Area, and 136 with the South-East Marine Plan Area.

The final stage of the Pre-Screening process, having determined which European sites require consideration and which impact pathways are likely to connect the plan(s) to each European site, was to propose a methodology for the next steps,

¹ Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Sites of Community Importance, Ramsar sites and areas of habitat creation intended to compensate for existing adverse effects on the integrity of European sites

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namely the Screening assessment (determination of likely significant effects) and
Appropriate Assessmen if needed.

1. Introduction

1.1 Scope and background of the project

Pre-Screening is a preliminary step in the methodology for Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) devised for Scottish Natural Heritage and which the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) has adopted for its HRA work. The HRA process set out in that guidance is shown in Figure 1, overleaf. The guidance divides the whole plan-level HRA process into 13 distinct stages which provides a clear process that can be followed for plan-level HRAs.

AECOM was appointed by the MMO to undertake the HRA Pre-Screening for the North-East Inshore and Offshore, North-West Inshore and Offshore, South-East Inshore and South-West Inshore and Offshore Marine Plan Areas (herein North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West Marine Plan Areas) (illustrated in Annex A, Figures 1 to 7).

The object of the assessment was:

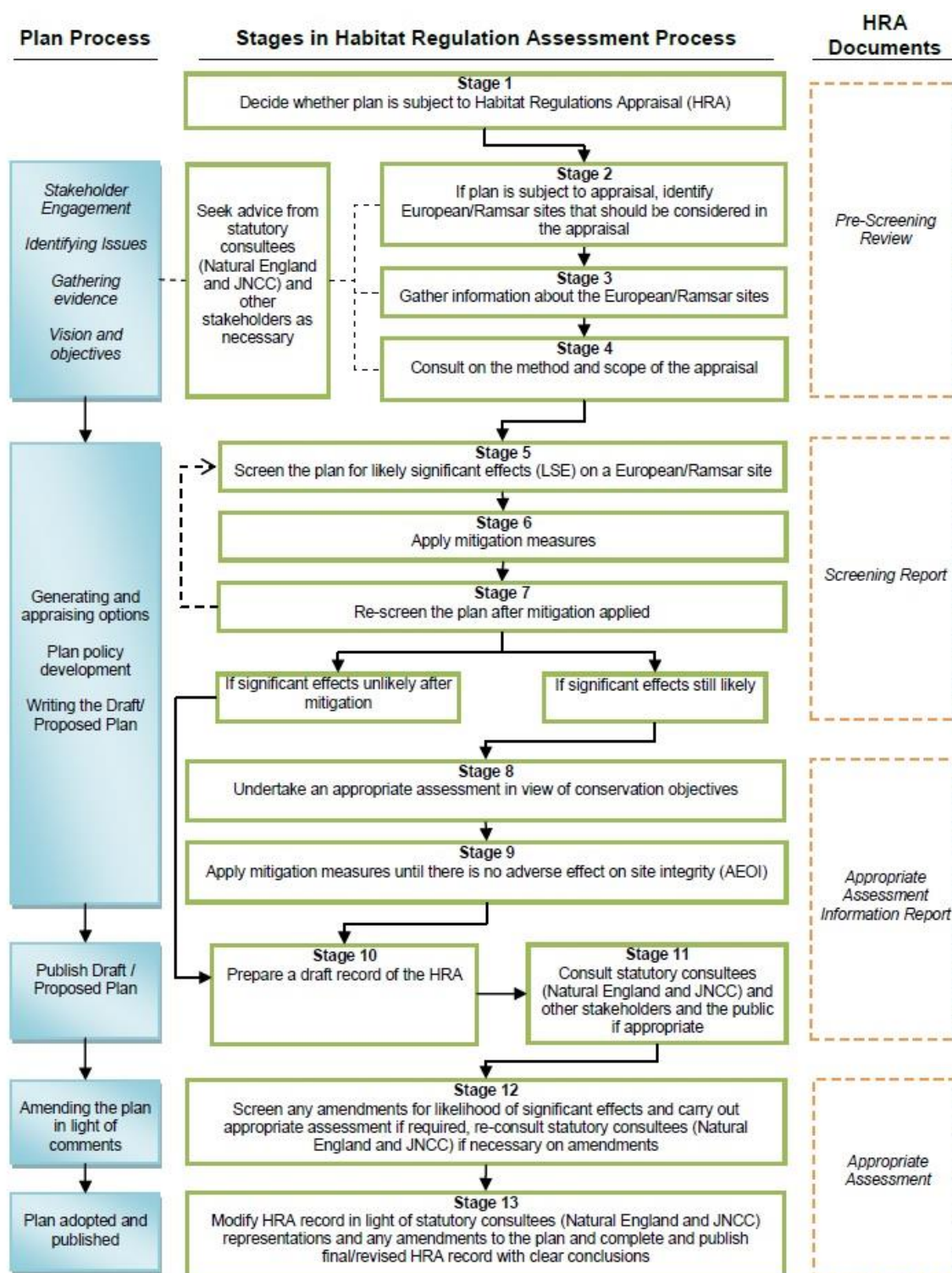
- to determine whether the Marine Plans need to be subject to HRA. This step is the main role of Pre-Screening as set out in Scottish Natural Heritage (2015). However, for the purposes of Marine Plan HRA, the MMO considers Pre-Screening to also include the following elements;
- to define the geographic scope of future stages of HRA in terms of the European sites (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Sites of Community Importance (SCI)² and Ramsar sites) that need to be assessed for each Marine Plan Area. Based on the precautionary principle, potential SACs (pSAC), candidate SACs (cSAC), potential SPAs (pSPA) are also included³;
- to set out the methodology and scope for the production of a full HRA and (if required) Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the Marine Plans.

As such, HRA Pre-Screening for Marine Plans also constitutes a scoping exercise for the HRA proper by covering stages 1 to 4 in the appraisal process set out in Scottish Natural Heritage (2015).

² Data were obtained from the European Environment Agency (EEA) database as this covers all European sites, not just those in the UK. That database does not discriminate between SAC status (acceptance of the site by the European Commission and designation by the member state) and SCI status (accepted by the European Commission but not yet designated by the member state). Since this is essentially an administrative distinction, both the searchable database that accompanies this report, and the annexes to this report, categorise SACs and SCIs together as 'SAC or SCI' following the approach taken by the EEA.

³ Sites with pSAC status have been identified for submission to the European Commission but have not yet been submitted for formal approval. Sites with cSAC status have been submitted to the European Commission but not yet approved by them. Since this is an administrative distinction, for simplicity these sites are categorised in the database and in the annexes to this report as 'pSAC or cSAC'.

Figure 1: Stages of the HRA process for marine plans in England (adapted from Scottish Natural Heritage, 2015).



1.2 Legislation

The need for HRA is set out within Article 6 of the European Commission Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (1992)

(referred to as the Habitats Directive), and interpreted into British law by the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2010 and The Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 2007 (as amended). The Habitats Directive is enacted by all other full members of Europe by various pieces of country specific legislation. The ultimate aim of the Habitats Directive is to '*maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest*' (Habitats Directive, Article 2(2)). This aim relates to habitats and species, not the European sites themselves, although the sites have a significant role in delivering favourable conservation status. European sites (also called Natura 2000 sites) can be defined as actual or proposed/candidate Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) or Sites of Community Importance (SCI). It is also government policy for sites designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites) to be treated as having equivalent status to Natura 2000 sites.

The Habitats Directive applies the precautionary principle to protected areas. Plans and projects can only be permitted having ascertained that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the site(s) in question. In the case of the Habitats Directive, plans and projects may still be permitted if there are no alternatives to them and there are Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI) as to why they should go ahead. In such cases, compensation would be necessary to ensure the overall integrity of the site network. In order to ascertain whether or not there is potential for site integrity to be affected, a HRA should be undertaken of the plan or project in question.

Habitats Directive 1992

Article 6 (3) states that:

“Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives.”

Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)

The Regulations state that:

“A competent authority, before deciding to ... give any consent for a plan or project which is likely to have a significant effect on a European site ... shall make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of that sites conservation objectives... The authority shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the European site”.

1.3 The North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West Marine Plan Areas

At the time of writing, the Marine Plans themselves are in an early stage of development. As such, the details of the Plans were not available to inform this exercise. However, for Pre-Screening that is not essential.

Available guidance indicates that the following European sites should be included in the scope of assessment:

- All European sites within a Marine Plan Area boundary; and
- Other sites shown to be linked to development within the Marine Plan Area boundary through a known 'pathway' (discussed below).

Briefly defined, pathways are routes by which a change in activity within the Marine Plan area can lead to an effect upon a European site.

In addition to sites that have a formal designation (SAC, SPA, Ramsar site etc.) the Pre-Screening exercise also covered areas that have been identified as providing 'compensation', within the meaning of the Habitats Directive, for adverse effects on integrity of European sites arising from existing consented projects and plans. These areas of compensation are intended, in the fullness of time, to form part of the Natura 2000 network and must therefore be protected to the same standard as candidate, proposed and designated European sites. The list of compensation areas was derived from a website hosted by ABPMer⁴. Natural England indicated that there were several additional areas of compensatory habitat that should be added to the list but those additional areas had not been identified by the time this report was finalised.

Consideration was given to expanding the bulleted list above to include specific areas that may fall outside the boundary of a European site but which are known to constitute 'functionally linked' habitat that support, for example, a significant proportion (often defined as 1% or more of the European site population) of the species population for which a nearby European site was designated. However, it was ultimately decided that there weren't any additional areas to add, firstly because the 100km buffer (or other zones regarding long-distance foraging birds, migratory fish and marine mammals) would already effectively capture most supporting habitat and secondly because the areas of supporting habitat that have been most clearly identified in research are inland fields used by SPA birds; these fields are unlikely to be affected by marine proposals.

All European designated sites and Ramsar sites that have been subject to Pre-Screening are identified in the database in Annex A and illustrated in Annex B, Figures 1 to 7, whether they have been scoped into the subsequent stages of HRA or scoped out.

There is considerable overlap between Ramsar sites and SACs/SPAs in terms of physical extent and interest features. It is recognised that Ramsar site is an

⁴ <http://www.omreg.net/view-maps/>

important separate designation but to avoid making the database unnecessarily long A separate row was not included for Ramsar sites except for the small number that do not physically overlap with an SPA and/or SAC designation. For all other Ramsar sites Column F of the database states whether the site also overlaps with a Ramsar designation. Ramsar citations do sometimes contain species or interest features that are not covered by the SAC or SPA designation. These features are primarily species of wetland plant and invertebrate, but also include natterjack toad (for the Ribble & Alt Estuaries, Upper Solway Flats and Marshes, Dee Estuary, Duddon Estuary and Humber Estuary) and grey seal (for the Humber Estuary). For reasons of space in the database it does not itemise those interest features of the overlapping Ramsar site that are not also on the SPA or SAC designation, with the exception of grey seal population of the Humber Estuary. That site/feature combination was the only one that contained a specific long-distance interest feature (marine mammals) that was not duplicated on the SAC citation. The authors are confident that these differences would not lead to any of the 'scoped out' European sites being 'scoped in'. A link to all UK Ramsar site citations is provided in the database.

The results of the Pre-Screening exercise are included as a series of tables (one for each Marine Plan Area) in Annex B of this report and are available in a searchable and filterable Microsoft Excel database to make it easier to search for individual European sites or Marine Plan Areas.

2. Marine Plan Areas Pre-Screening methodology

This Chapter sets out the approach and methodology for undertaking the HRA Pre-Screening in accordance with Scottish Natural Heritage (2015) and other relevant guidance. This Chapter includes stages one to four of the Scottish Natural Heritage guidance.

2.1 Stage one

The first stage was to establish whether the relevant plan should be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment. For clarity and ease of understanding, the Pre-Screening process is considered to essentially consist of a series of five sequential questions (after Scottish Natural Heritage 2015):

- 1) Is the whole of the plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European site for nature conservation purposes?
- 2) Is the plan a 'strategic development plan' or 'local development plan' or 'supplementary guidance' (Regulation 85A), or a core path plan (Regulation 69A) or a revision thereof?
- 3) Does the plan provide a framework for deciding applications for project consents and / or does it influence decision makers on the outcome of applications for project consents?
- 4) Does the plan contain a programme, or policies, or proposals which could affect one or more particular European site?
- 5) Is the plan a general statement of policy showing only the general political will or intention of the plan-making body, and no effect on any particular European site can reasonably be predicted?

When the answer to either questions (1) or (5) is 'no', but the answer to any of questions (2), (3) or (4) is 'yes', then the requirement for further HRA is identified.

2.2 Stages 2 and 3

For practicality the second and third stages in Scottish Natural Heritage (2015) were combined. These stages consist of identifying European sites that require consideration and collecting background information about them. It was necessary to potentially consider all the European sites that form part of the Natura 2000 network (Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Sites of Community Importance and proposed or candidate SPAs or SACs) within the broad area of influence of the plan.

However, there is recognised precedent for constraining the list of European sites to be considered. For the Pre-Screening of other Marine Plans, a 100 kilometre (km) buffer zone was drawn around the Marine Plan Areas, and the UK and Transnational designated European and Ramsar sites that lay within that buffer were scoped into the subsequent HRA process. This was because a 100km buffer was deemed to be a quantifiable and objective area that is likely to encompass many of the mobile species interest features within designated sites that could be indirectly affected by the Marine Plans; for example, most seabirds are known to forage within 100km of their breeding sites. AECOM have therefore used a similar buffer for consistency.

However, recent HRA work on other Marine Plans (most recently the draft South Marine Plan) has identified that there are some species groups for which a 100km buffer may not capture all potentially affected European sites. These groups are:

- Anadromous (migratory) fish. There are European sites in the UK that are designated for the following species of migratory fish: Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*), twaite shad (*Alosa fallax*), allis shad (*Alosa alosa*), river lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*) and sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*). These species are known to travel much further than 100km on migration;
- Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*). This species is dependent on anadromous fish (specifically Atlantic salmon but also brown trout) for part of its life cycle⁵ (Skinner et al, 2003) and as such can be affected by works occurring more than 100km from SACs designated for the species, if those works affect fish migration;
- Long-distance foraging birds. Six species of seabird for which SPAs are designated are known to regularly forage more than 100km from their nesting sites. These are fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*), storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*) lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*), puffin (*Fratercula arctica*), Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*) and gannet (*Morus bassanus*); and
- Marine mammals. The four species of marine mammal for which SACs are designated are known to potentially travel much further than 100km. These are common seal (*Phoca vitulina*), grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*), harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).

To address these groups the Pre-Screening exercise was therefore amended from simply applying a 100km buffer as follows.

2.2.1 Migratory (anadromous) fish and freshwater pearl mussel

For previous Marine Plan HRAs, the fact that works within a Marine Plan Area could affect SAC's more than 100km distant if they disrupt fish migration was accounted for by dividing the seas around the UK into particular regions for migratory fish. These regions are based on work by ABPMer (in prep.) and are shown on Figure 6. For consistency, this HRA Pre-Screening exercise therefore used the same region boundaries.

If a Marine Plan Area overlapped with a particular region, then all European sites within that region for which anadromous fish are an interest feature were scoped into the HRA. Equally, if a major migratory route for an anadromous fish region passed through a Marine Plan Area, then all European sites within that region for which for which anadromous fish are an interest feature were scoped into the HRA. This was on the basis that, with the level of detail currently available about the Marine Plans, potential disruption of migration could not be dismissed.

⁵ Glochidia attached to the gills of juvenile fish encyst, live and grow in the hyper-oxygenated environment until the following spring. They drop off in May and early June, according to Skinner *et al* (2003)

For example, the River Itchen SAC, which is designated for Atlantic salmon (and supports populations of river lamprey and sea lamprey), was scoped into the HRA for both the South-West Marine Plan Areas and the South-East Marine Plan Area on the basis that it is located within the South-East Marine Plan Area and migratory fish are likely to traverse the South-West Marine Plan Area in order to reach the SAC.

As another example, the River Tweed SAC, which is designated for Atlantic salmon, river lamprey and sea lamprey, was scoped into the HRA for the South-West, South and North-East Marine Plan Areas (despite being located well over 100km from the first two) because, based on the information on migratory routes obtained from ABPMer (in prep) and Malcolm et al (2010) fish migrating to the River Tweed may pass through the English Channel and up the east coast of England to reach the SAC. As such, works in any of these Marine Plan Areas could, pending further investigation, affect that SAC.

On the other hand, there are several SACs designated for migratory fish in north-east Scotland which were scoped out on the basis that the mapping of main migratory routes and Malcolm et al (2010) suggests that the main migratory routes to these sites are from the north and thus would not involve passage through any of the Marine Plan Areas.

2.2.2 Long-distance foraging birds

For long-distance foraging birds, the mean maximum foraging distances as expressed in Thaxter et al (2012)⁶ were used as a scoping criterion. This was done in order to keep this Pre-Screening exercise consistent with that for other Marine Plans. However, consultation with Natural Resources Wales indicated that another published paper (Riteniece et al (2015)) established that storm petrel should also be included in the list of long-distance foraging seabirds. The 'mean maximum' foraging distances are defined as the maximum range reported by a series of individual studies, averaged across those studies (with the exception of storm petrel, the inclusion of which is based on a single study). These mean maximum foraging distances are as follows:

- Fulmar (400 km);
- Manx Shearwater (330 km);
- Gannet (229 km);
- Storm Petrel (150km);
- Lesser Black-Backed Gull (141 km); and
- Puffin (105 km).

⁶ The general consensus among JNCC and the Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies was that Thaxter (2012) remains the best single summary source at the moment. However, Natural England clarified that tracking data are emerging which indicate that Thaxter et al may be superseded within the preparation period of these Marine Plans. Specifically, Natural England cited monitoring that indicates that the razorbill population of Fair Isle SPA and the kittiwake population of Flamborough and Filey Coast pSPA and Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs SPA regularly forage more than 100km from that site. Therefore, this list will need to be reviewed for the HRA Screening, as it relates to broad locations for wind turbine proposals. The potential issue relating to these two SPAs is flagged in the searchable database and the annexes to this report.

For each Marine Plan Area, European sites were scoped into the HRA if at least one of these species were among the interest features of the site and that Marine Plan Area lay within the mean maximum foraging distance for that species. The decision to scope a European site into the HRA for a Marine Plan Area was based on the bird with the greatest mean maximum foraging distance. It should be noted that in order to scope sites into the assessment the full bird assemblage (i.e. the species list associated with the wetland of international importance criterion available under Article 4.2 of the Birds Directive) was examined for the presence of these species.

Although this process meant that SPAs up to 400km from a Marine Plan Area could be scoped into the HRA, this was tempered by consideration of the fact that these species generally do not travel for long distances over land in order to reach their foraging areas. For consistency with other Marine Plan HRA work 'long distances' was defined as 50km or more. Therefore, any SPA that had more than 50km of land intervening between it and the nearest Marine Plan Area, and which did not lie within the mean maximum foraging distance to the closest Marine Plan Area if tracing a pathway around the coast, was scoped out even if it was designated for one of the five long distance foraging bird species. In practice this meant that a large number of SPAs on the west coast of Ireland were scoped out of the HRA despite being designated for these species. No UK SPAs were entirely scoped out through application of this rule.

Note that to be precautionary at this Pre-Screening stage, the mean maximum foraging distances were applied to all sites for which fulmar, gannet, storm petrel, lesser black-backed gull, puffin and Manx shearwater are qualifying features, rather than applying them only to those SPAs designated for breeding populations of these species. Both Natural England and Natural Resources Wales identified that migratory seabirds (in particular) and also waterfowl/waders will travel considerably further than 100km (or 400km for long-distance foraging seabirds) when on migration. Therefore, the Screening stage of HRA will need to consider, for a given Marine Plan Area, whether sites that have currently been scoped out need to be scoped back in based on an analysis of migratory routes for relevant species and their intersection with locations for offshore wind turbine arrays.

2.2.3 Marine mammals

Disturbance is a main consideration for marine mammals under HRA given the standard conservation objective for Natura 2000 sites with these species as qualifying features: to avoid, in the Special Areas of Conservation, disturbance of the species. For example, as a result of disturbance, harbour porpoise density is significantly reduced for several kilometres away from seismic surveys and impact pile driving (e.g. Thompson et al. (2013), Brandt et al. (2011) and Dahne et al. (2013)).

In order to capture all SACs for marine mammals that may be affected by works within a given Marine Plan Area a 100km buffer was not used since this would be effectively arbitrary. Rather, reference was made to the Management Units identified for these species in work undertaken for the UK Inter-Agency Marine Mammals Working Group in 2013 (IAMMWG 2013), updated for cetaceans in 2015 (IAMMWG

2015). These Management Units are shown on Figures 5a to 5c along with UK SACs designated for cetaceans. Note that not all of these SACs have been scoped into the further stages of HRA. The basis for scoping sites out is as follows.

The original intention was that where a Marine Plan Area overlapped with a marine mammal Management Unit, all European sites within that Management Unit that were designated for the relevant marine mammal would be scoped into the HRA irrespective of distance. However, following consultation on the Pre-Screening methodology, JNCC commented that '*JNCC currently advise a buffer around porpoise pSACs of 50km for pile driving and a minimum of 15km for seismic surveys. JNCC advises that there is no potential for the Marine Plans to result in likely significant effects on sites with marine mammal qualifying features that are located further away than the 50km buffer recommended*'⁷.

Natural England agreed with this approach. Other consultees agreed with this approach regarding pinnipeds (seals). However, in their responses to this report Scottish Natural Heritage, Natural Resources Wales and the Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) all advised that in some cases it may be appropriate to adopt a larger distance for bottlenose dolphin and harbour porpoise depending on the wording of the conservation objective. The Moray Firth SAC, located 300km north of the North-East Marine Plan Area, was cited as an illustration. Bottlenose dolphins associated with this SAC are known to occasionally travel as far south as the Firth of Forth (just over 50km from the North-East Marine Plan Area at its closest) and have been recorded as far south as Newcastle-upon-Tyne (within the North-East Marine Plan Area). Therefore, if they venture below the Firth of Forth, individual dolphins associated with the SAC could be affected by works at the north-western limit of the North-East Marine Plan Area.

At the moment, European sites designated for harbour porpoise and common dolphin are included within the database if they lie within the same Management Unit as a Marine Plan Area, but have currently been scoped out of HRA if they lie more than 50km distant from that Marine Plan Area⁸. The specific case of the Moray Firth SAC may require further consideration at the HRA Screening stage. Depending on the proposals that come forward in the emerging Marine Plans, other SACs designated for marine mammals may also need to be scoped back into the assessment.

2.2.4 Approach to terrestrial sites, freshwater sites and sites designated for migratory birds

Sites with wholly terrestrial or freshwater interest features have been included within the database if they are located within 100km of a Marine Plan Area. However, they have generally been scoped out on the basis that for most of these sites it is improbable that impact pathways exist and the risk to these sites is lower than those

⁷ Email from JNCC Offshore Industries Advisor to AECOM dated 27th September 2016

⁸ Even the approach used for other MMO and Northern Ireland Marine Plans (scoping in all marine mammal SACs that lie within a Management Unit when the Marine Plan Area overlaps with that Management Unit) would not have resulted in the Moray Firth SAC being scoped in. That SAC lies within the 'Coastal East Scotland' Management Unit, which is 7km north of the North-East Marine Plan Area at its closest.

which have a more direct interaction with the marine environment⁹. The following sites have however been generically scoped into the Screening stage:

- Coastal sites designated for otter;
- Sites designated for freshwater pearl mussel or migratory fish (see earlier); and
- Sites designated for migratory birds.

In common with other Marine Plan HRAs, European sites within 100km of a given Marine Plan Area that are designated for otter have been scoped into the HRA where the European site lies within 10km of the coast. This is on the basis otters will forage in coastal waters and could therefore potentially be affected by works in a Marine Plan Area.

European sites designated for migratory birds have been scoped into HRA if they lie within 100km of a Marine Plan Area, on the basis that the birds in question may traverse the Marine Plan Area on migration. For example, New Forest SPA and Thames Basin Heaths SPA have both been screened in for the South-East Marine Plan HRA on the basis that, although wholly terrestrial and inland, their interest features include nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus*) which is a migratory bird. In the actual HRA screening exercise it may well be possible to screen out impacts on many of these sites.

2.2.5 Completion of the database

For sake of completeness the Natura 2000 Data Form was used for each European site in order to complete Column E of the database (the summary of international interest features). Sometimes the Natura 2000 data form included a species (e.g. grey seal) which wasn't mentioned on (for example) the JNCC cover page for that site but was included in the downloadable list of sites designated for that species available from the European Environment Agency.

In preparing the database, all Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies agreed that *Category D interests¹⁰ are not qualifiers and should not be used as the basis for scoping a site into or out of the HRA process. In the accompanying Excel database, Category D features are therefore flagged in the database to distinguish them from qualifying features.*

⁹ It is recognised that there is potential for terrestrial and freshwater European and Ramsar sites located on the coast beyond the mean high water spring tide boundary to be affected by developments and activities associated with Marine Plan policy, such as cable/pipeline landfall locations, landside infrastructure and activities linked to construction and maintenance. Effects on terrestrial and freshwater sites could also result from developments and activities which change sediment dynamics (e.g. affecting sand dunes) or implement coastal realignment. Without further detail of the Marine Plans it is impossible to analyse this in detail. During the Screening stage it may therefore be necessary to scope back in any terrestrial or freshwater sites that have a feature in close proximity to the Marine Plans coastal boundary.

¹⁰ Category D interests are those identified on the Natura 2000 Data Form with the letter 'D' in the population column of Table 3.2 of the Data Form. An explanation at the foot of the Natura 2000 Data Form clarifies that this letter denotes an insignificant population.

There also appeared to be several non-UK SCIs or SACs for which SPA bird species were listed on the Natura 2000 Data Form. In these cases the authors erred on the side of caution and included them as interest features in the database.

2.2.6 Process summary

The HRA Pre-Screening process described through this Chapter can therefore be summarised as follows:

- 1) To begin with, a 100km buffer was dropped around each Marine Plan Area (both inshore and offshore);
- 2) All European sites (both UK sites and those associated with other European states), Ramsar sites and 'compensation areas' that fell within this 100km zone were included in the database, irrespective of interest feature;
- 3) Scrutiny was then extended beyond 100km to identify additional sites (both UK and non-UK sites) for inclusion in the database as follows:
 - a. Sites designated for fulmar, Manx shearwater, gannet, storm petrel, lesser black-backed gull and puffin were included on the basis that these have a mean maximum foraging distance of up to 400km (depending on species);
 - b. Sites designated for freshwater pearl mussel and migratory fish (Atlantic salmon, twaite shad, allis shad, sea lamprey or river lamprey), where either the fish region or a probable main migratory route overlapped with a Marine Plan Area; and
 - c. Sites designated for common seal, grey seal, bottlenose dolphin and harbour porpoise, where they lie in the same marine mammal Management Unit as a Marine Plan Area.
- 4) The habitat and species lists on the Natura 2000 Data Form for each site were then used to populate the database. The list of qualifying features was used to scope a site in or out of HRA. Category D features were noted, but were not used as the basis for scoping a site. The list of SPA assemblage features can be quite lengthy. In such situations no attempt was made to duplicate the species list in its entirety in the database, given that the full species list is easily available on the JNCC website. A link to that site is provided in the database;
- 5) Using the data in Column F (summary of international interest features), further columns (Column M to R) were then populated, providing:
 - a. a brief summary of the reason for scoping a site into or out of subsequent HRA;
 - b. A statement of the Marine Plan Areas affected; and
 - c. A statement as to whether a given site was scoped in or scoped out.

As advised by JNCC, European sites designated for marine mammals were scoped out of further HRA if they lay more than 50km from that Marine Plan Area.

2.2.7 How to Use the Database

The resulting database was kept as simple as possible but was structured so that it could be filtered as follows:

- type of site (Column B)

- presence of overlapping Ramsar site designation (Column C)
- Whether the site is in the UK or not (Column E);
- whether the site is within 100km of a Marine Plan Area or not (Column G)
- which Marine Plan Area is relevant to the site (Columns O to R)
- whether the site is designated for:
 - long-distance migratory birds (if over 100km from the nearest Marine Plan Area; Column H);
 - seals (Column I);
 - bottlenose dolphin (Column J);
 - harbour porpoise (Column K); or
 - migratory fish (Column L).
- Whether the site is scoped in for screening or not (Column M)

Multiple filter options can be used simultaneously to narrow down a search query. For example, to filter for SACs or SCIs that are located in the UK, designated for migratory fish and which have been scoped into the HRA as being relevant to the South East Marine Plan Area:

1. In the header cell of Column B (Type of Site) deselect all options from the dropdown menu except 'SAC or SCI'
2. In the header cell of Column E (UK site?) deselect the 'no' option such that only UK sites are left
3. In the header cell of Column L (Site designated for migratory fish) deselect the 'blank' option, thus removing all sites that are not designated for migratory fish;
4. In Column M (Scoped in for Screening?) deselect the 'no' option such that only sites that have been scoped in are left
5. Finally, deselect 'no' in the header cell of Column R (Relevant Marine Plan Area), such that only sites that interact with the South East Marine Plan Area are left

Following this process 8 sites are left in the database. The broad reason for the scoping decision is identified in Column N (Commentary)¹¹, while scrutiny of the text in the appropriate cell of Column L indicates the particular coastal region for migratory fish that interacts with the South East Marine Plan Area. If on the other hand the user wished to examine which sites had been scoped into the HRA for migratory fish, irrespective of Marine Plan Area, then step 5 above would be omitted.

If further detail is required of these designated sites beyond that provided in Column F ('Summary of international interst features'), then Column D ('Natura 2000 site code') provides the relevant Natura 2000 site code and the full list of qualifying features can be accessed from the JNCC website via the links in the 'data sources' tab of the database.

As another example, if a user wished to determine which UK SPAs that lie over 100km from the North West Marine Plan Area have been scoped into the HRA, the following procedure would be followed:

¹¹ This is not intended to be a comprehensive discussion of impact pathways or a detailed discussion of the reasons for scoping the site in or out of the HRA process but is intended to provide a summary.

1. In the header cell of Column B (Type of Site) deselect all options from the dropdown menu except 'SPA'
2. In the header cell of Column E (UK site?) deselect the 'no' option such that only UK sites are left
3. In the header cell of Column G (Site located within 100km of a Marine Plan Area?) deselect the 'yes' option such that only sites more than 100km distant are included;
4. In Column M (Scoped in for Screening?) deselect the 'no' option such that only sites that have been scoped in are left
5. Finally, deselect 'no' in the header cell of Column P (Relevant Marine Plan Area), such that only sites that interact with the North West Marine Plan Area are left

Six sites are left in the database. These are the six UK SPAs that lie over 100km from the North West Marine Plan Area but have nonetheless been scoped into the HRA because they have long-distance foraging seabirds as qualifying features and the Marine Plan Area lies within the mean maximum foraging distance of at least one of those birds. The qualifying feature with the greatest mean maximum foraging distance (and which therefore constitutes the basis for the scoping decision) can be read from the appropriate cell in Column H (Site 100km - 400km from a Marine Plan Area).

Much simpler searches are possible. If, for example, the user simply wished to see a list of all sites in the database that had harbour porpoise as a qualifying feature, one would simply deselect the 'blank' option in Column K, such that only sites designated for harbour porpoise were included.

2.3 Consultation

The JNCC was consulted on the proposed methodology for the Pre-Screening in advance of the work being undertaken. Once the database and maps were prepared, a short consultation was undertaken with the JNCC, Natural England, Natural Resources Wales, Scottish Natural Heritage and the Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs to flag any immediate issues. That preliminary consultation identified that some cSACs, pSACs and pSPAs were missing from the database. The database and mapping were amended to respond to these comments. A further round of consultation was undertaken on the final report and database. This current version of the report and database has been updated to take account of comments made.

2.4 Stage 4

The final stage of the Pre-Screening process, having determined which European sites require consideration and which impact pathways are likely to connect the plan(s) to each European site, was to propose a methodology for the next step, namely the Screening assessment (determination of likely significant effects). That methodology is set out in the final Chapter of this report.

A methodology for HRA (including Appropriate Assessment) of Marine Plans has already been devised and used for the East Inshore and Offshore Marine Plans and the draft South Marine Plan. The proposed methodology for the North-East, North-West, South-West and South-East Marine Plans is therefore built upon this existing methodology.

3. Pre-Screening results

3.1 Stage one – is HRA required?

The Scoping analysis looked to specifically answer each of the questions set out in the methodology. It should be noted that the level of detail available at the time of assessment did not provide detail beyond the location of the relevant Marine Plan areas. No detail of activities or development was provided.

Based on the information provided, the answers to the questions are considered to be as follows:

Table 1: Main questions in determining whether HRA is required

Question number	Question	Response
1	Is the whole of the plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European site for nature conservation purposes?	No
2	Is the plan a 'strategic development plan' or 'local development plan' or 'supplementary guidance' (Regulation 85A), or a core path plan (Regulation 69A) or a revision thereof?	Yes
3	Does the plan provide a framework for deciding applications for project consents and / or does it influence decision makers on the outcome of applications for project consents?	Yes
4	Does the plan contain a programme, or policies, or proposals which could affect one or more particular European site?	Yes
5	Is the plan a general statement of policy showing only the general political will or intention of the plan-making body, and no effect on any particular European site can reasonably be predicted?	No

When the answer to either questions (1) or (5) is 'no', but the answer to any of questions (2), (3) or (4) is 'yes', then the requirement for further HRA is identified.

In this case, the answers to questions (1) and (5) are both 'no', while the answers to questions (2) to (4) are all 'yes'. Therefore the North-West, North-East, South-West and South-East Marine Plans do require HRA.

3.2 Stages 2 and 3 – the scope of the HRA

The following is a summary of the results of the Scoping assessment, organised by Marine Plan Area.

3.2.1 Summary

A total of 699 European designated sites and areas of compensatory habitat were included within the Pre-Screening assessment. Of these, 283 were scoped out from further consideration. This was generally because they were entirely terrestrial or freshwater in nature and did not have migratory birds, migratory fish or otter within 10km of the coast as qualifying features. Some sites were also scoped out because they supported marine mammals but were located more than 50km from the nearest Marine Plan Area. This process left 417 sites that could not be scoped out and will require at least HRA Screening before likely significant effects or potential adverse effects on integrity can be set aside. The sites that have been screened in for further assessment include:

- 290 UK sites, 70 French sites, 31 sites from the Republic of Ireland, 16 Belgian sites, 6 sites from The Netherlands and 4 German sites;
- 220 SPAs or pSPAs, 182 SACs, pSACs, cSACs or SCIs, 101 Ramsar sites, and 15 areas of compensatory habitat.

These scoped in sites can be disaggregated further as follows:

- 339 sites were located within 100km of at least one Marine Plan Area;
- 62 sites were more than 100km from the nearest Marine Plan Area but were within the mean maximum foraging distances of fulmar, Manx shearwater, puffin, storm petrel, lesser black-backed gull or gannet;
- 63 sites had migratory fish as a qualifying feature and overlapped with a Marine Plan Area either in terms of their fish region or in terms of their probable main migration routes.
- 13 sites had common seal or grey seal as qualifying features and were within 50km of a Marine Plan Area;
- 9 sites had harbour porpoise as a qualifying feature and were within 50km of a Marine Plan Area; and
- 2 sites had bottlenose dolphin as a qualifying feature and were within 50km of a Marine Plan Area;

3.2.2. Each Marine Plan Area

Of the 417 sites scoped into HRA, 180 interact with the South-West Marine Plan Area, 103 interact with the North-West Marine Plan Area, 73 with the North-East Marine Plan Area, and 136 with the South-East Marine Plan Area. Note that these numbers do not sum to 417 because a European site may interact with multiple Marine Plan Areas. Table 2 summarises the results of the Pre-Screening assessment per Marine Plan Area. It illustrates how many European designated sites have been scoped in for further consideration based on potential interaction with designated features of European designated sites and the relevant Marine Plan Area.

It is important to note that the above summary has identified a precautionary list of sites but in many cases, there will be no impact pathway causing an HRA issue. This cannot be determined until each Marine Plan is in a further state of development. Once the plans are more developed, the Screening exercise will need to identify the main impact pathways for activities occurring in each part of each Marine Plan Area and which could be influenced by marine planning policy. It will also need to identify the species that are most sensitive to each activity, drawing on the precedent set by other Marine Plan HRAs. This will enable identification of areas for which multiple interest features have the potential to be affected by activities, as well as areas where activities are likely to affect few interest features. Where the activity in question has already been subjected to HRA it would not need to be assessed again for the Marine Plan HRA except potentially as part of the in combination assessment.

Table 2: More Detailed Summary of Scoping Assessment by Marine Plan Area

Natura 2000 Data Form Feature	Number of sites relevant to a Marine Plan Area			
	South-West	North-West	North-East	South-East
Bird species with a mean maximum foraging distance greater than 100km	49 (7 within the UK)	12 (6 within the UK)	9 (6 within the UK)	7 (1 UK site: Alde-Ore Estuary SPA)
Seal species, within 50km of a Marine Plan Area	5 (4 UK sites)	None	4 (3 within the UK: The Wash & North Norfolk Coast SAC, Humber Estuary Ramsar site and Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast SAC)	5 (none in the UK)
Bottlenose dolphin, within 50km of a Marine Plan Area	1 site (Cardigan Bay SAC)	None	None	1 (no UK sites)
Harbour porpoise, within 50km of a Marine Plan Area	None	1 (Anglesey Marine pSAC)	3 (1 UK site: Southern North Sea pSAC)	6 (1 UK site: Southern North Sea pSAC)
Migratory fish, and site is located within an associated coastal region or likely main migratory route that overlaps with a Marine Plan Area	52 (32 UK sites)	24 (22 UK sites)	9 (all UK sites)	23 (8 UK sites)

4. Method for next stages (Screening and Appropriate Assessment)

4.1 Introduction

This Chapter details the proposed method for the Screening stage of the HRA for each of the Marine Plan Areas, and any subsequent Appropriate Assessment that may be required. This therefore addresses Stage 4 of the Pre-Screening process in Scottish Natural Heritage (2015). The main differences from the HRA of other Marine Plans are that:

- Screening for other Marine Plans has incorporated a step in which European sites located more than 100km from the Marine Plan Area are factored into the scope of HRA if they are designated for long-distance foraging birds, marine mammals or migratory fish. In this case however, that exercise has already been completed as part of the Pre-Screening;
- All other Marine Plan HRA processes have involved a Marine Plan for a single geographic area. In contrast, this HRA will cover four different geographic areas.

The screening methodology is based on that devised and used for the East Inshore and Offshore Marine Plans (ABPMer 2013) and the draft South Marine Plan (ABPMer, 2014), and stages 5 to 7 of HRA set out in Scottish Natural Heritage (2015) guidance. These stages are:

Stage 5: Screen the plan for likely significant effects on a European site.

Stage 6: Apply mitigation measures.

Stage 7: Re-screen the plan after mitigation measures have been applied.

The Screening assessment determining Likely Significant Effects will comprise two stages for consistency with other Marine Plan HRAs:

- Policy Screening;
- Ecological Screening.

4.2 Likely Significant Effects: policy screening

The policy screening will be a simple sequential process aimed at putting aside those policies that can be identified early as having no likely significant effect, because they are environmentally positive, lack any spatial element, they lack any development promotion element, or they have already been subject to HRA at another level. The principle of screening out such policies was established in previous rounds of Marine Plan HRA.

Policies that do not actually seek to achieve development are likely to be screened out early in the process since they are unlikely to present any pathway linking to a European site.

Based on previously agreed principles adopted for the East and draft South Marine Plans HRAs, it should not be necessary to appraise 'criteria-based' policies (i.e. those that simply list criteria with which development needs to comply) or other general policy statements that have no spatial aspect. For previous Marine Plan HRAs it was established that, while these policies may ultimately promote or encourage the development of projects that could have a likely significant effect, they are just as likely not to do so and only express the the expectations of the plan making authority when it comes to considering particular proposals. Any proposal that comes forward will automatically be subject to HRA if a likely significant effect could result and this process will ensure that any potential for adverse effects on European sites is fully addressed. Therefore, the appraisal of each Marine Plan would focus on those policies with a definable spatial component.

As with other forms of planning, some of the proposals and policies within each Marine Plan may have already been subject to HRA as part of a separate plan development process (such as the Round 3 Offshore Wind Plan) or as projects. Since these have already been assessed, they would not need to be assessed anew as part of the Marine Plan HRA unless a Marine Plan changes or expands upon these proposals. If a policy or initiative was screened out on this basis, it would not preclude its consideration at a later stage in the HRA, in combination with the Marine Plans.

To summarise the policy screening process therefore, three questions will be asked of each policy:

- Screening Criterion 1: Is the policy general, 'criteria-based' or does not promote development, such that it has no specific spatially-definable implications for activities (i.e. it does not direct, influence or clarify the nature and location of activities) within the Marine Plan Area?
- Screening Criterion 2: Has the policy been subject to previous HRA (for example, encapsulated within a sectoral plan such as the Round 3 Offshore Wind Plan) and is that HRA still valid (i.e. has there been a further change to proposals as originally assessed)?
- Screening Criterion 3: Does the policy change what was previously assessed or bring greater clarity to sectoral plan elements?

For each of the Marine Plans, this process will essentially leave those policies that identify specific areas where distinct development (or activities) will, or may, affect European or Ramsar sites but for which no previous HRA has been undertaken.

All the Marine Plans are being devised on the same timetable. However, the policy development process for each Marine Plan may shift onto a separate timetable during its development. As such, the policy screening exercise for each Marine Plan would be reported separately in a tabular spreadsheet format. This tabular format would enable the policy screening to be reported either separately for each Marine Plan or as a single combined spreadsheet if the timelines for the Marine Plans were to realign. The policy screening for each Marine Plan would not be undertaken in isolation. There is likely to be considerable policy similarity for some aspects of the Marine Plans and in these cases screening conclusions could be carried over from one Marine Plan to the next.

4.3 Likely Significant Effects: ecological screening

Once it has been possible to identify those policies that will be delivering activities or development, within a defined spatial area, initial consideration will be given to whether any realistic pathways of impact exist connecting those policies and spatial areas with the European sites scoped in through the Pre-Screening assessment. This is the ecological screening stage. It will involve consideration of the interest features of those European sites, their vulnerabilities, the European sites conservation objectives and the way in which policy may influence their vulnerabilities to prevent achievement of their conservation objectives.

For the South-West, North-East, North-West and South-East Marine Plans the ecological screening utilised in previous Marine Plan HRAs will still be necessary but its scope will be considerably reduced. This is because a key aspect of that process – identifying sites more than 100km from a Marine Plan Area that are designated for certain seabirds, marine mammals and migratory fish – has already been incorporated into Pre-Screening.

4.3.1 Clarifications regarding the European site scope

The fact that the Pre-Screening exercise has been completed will not preclude sites subsequently being scoped out during the Screening stage, nor would it preclude sites being scoped back in if required. There are several matters which would benefit from further consideration by the MMO as part of the Screening process, once details about the Marine Plans become more available. The need to investigate these points further will also depend upon policies that screened into the next stage; for example the location of potential wind turbine arrays with regard to migration routes for seabirds:

- Natural England clarified that tracking data are emerging which indicate that Thaxter et al (2012) may be superseded within the preparation period of these Marine Plans. Specifically, Natural England cited monitoring that indicates that the razorbill population of Fair Isle SPA and the kittiwake population of Flamborough and Filey Coast pSPA/Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs SPA regularly forage more than 100km from that site. Therefore, this list will need to be reviewed for the HRA Screening, as it relates to broad locations for wind turbine proposals.
- To be precautionary at the Pre-Screening stage, the mean maximum foraging distance for fulmar, gannet, storm petrel, lesser black-backed gull, puffin and Manx shearwater was applied to all European sites designated for those species, rather than purely to those SPAs where these species breed. Both Natural England and Natural Resources Wales identified that migratory seabirds (in particular) and also waterfowl/waders will travel considerably further than 100km (or 400km for long-distance foraging seabirds) when on migration. Therefore, the Screening stage of HRA will need to consider, for a given Marine Plan Area, whether sites that have currently been scoped out need to be scoped back in based on an analysis of migratory routes for relevant species and their intersection with locations for offshore wind turbine arrays.;

- Following JNCC advice, the Pre-Screening has scoped out European sites that support harbour porpoise or bottlenose dolphin if they are located more than 50km from the Marine Plan Area in question. A decision will be required as to whether to adhere to that distance (applied as a maximum distance to areas within which actual activities/development are proposed) or whether a greater distance is more appropriate for certain activities. This consideration will apply particularly to the Moray Firth SAC.

4.3.2 High-level impact pathway review

The Pre-Screening exercise has identified a precautionary list of European sites that could conceivably be affected by development or activities in Marine Plan Areas, but in many cases there will be no impact pathway causing an HRA issue. This part of the ecological screening will therefore identify the main impact pathways for activities that can be covered by Marine Plans, drawing on similar work undertaken for other Marine Plan HRAs. It will not need to be undertaken anew for each of the Marine Plans as it will be generic, but the ecological screening for each Marine Plan will be able to draw on the same list.

A tabulated list of relevant generic impact pathways, and the activities that can be consented by Marine Plans and may lead to such pathways, will be produced. It will follow the format, and where relevant the content, of the plan-level impact matrices which were created for previous plan-level HRAs. According to these previously applied methods, the pathways will be separated into the standard 'categories of operations which may cause deterioration or disturbance'. These categories are derived from the list identified by the UK Marine SAC Project (2001) and are based on those applied within 'Regulation 35' advice documents:

- Physical Loss of habitats from removal or smothering;
- Physical Damage of habitats and species from siltation, erosion or physical injury/death;
- Non-Physical (indirect) disturbance from noise or visual presence and reduced availability or displacement of species, including prey;
- Toxic Contamination from the introduction of synthetic compounds, introduction of non-synthetic contaminants;
- Non-Toxic Contamination from nutrient enrichment, organic enrichment, changes in suspended sediment and turbidity, changes in salinity or changes to the thermal regime; and
- Biological Disturbance from introduction of microbial pathogens, the introduction of invasive non-native species and translocation, or from selective extraction of selected species.

This process can commence immediately once the Pre-Screening exercise is complete.

4.3.3 Identify pathways/activities to which features are sensitive

Having identified the relevant generic impact pathways, it will then be necessary to identify the species within each scoped-in European site that are most sensitive to each pathway, drawing on conservation objectives, the precedent set by other

Marine Plan HRAs and research. This will enable identification of areas for which multiple interest features have the potential to be affected by activities, as well as areas where activities are likely to affect few interest features. Again, this would not need to be undertaken afresh for each Marine Plan Area as it will be generic depending on interest feature. The ecological screening for each Marine Plan will be able to draw on the same list. The results will be presented in a single tabular/matrix format in which the generic pathways will be highlighted and grouped under the relevant standard 'categories of operations which may cause deterioration or disturbance'.

This process is likely to lead to a number of European sites that have currently been scoped in through Pre-Screening being ultimately scoped out.

The results of the high-level impact pathway review and the identification of sensitivities of each European site could be presented in an online Web-GIS format for ease of access. Selecting a given European site could produce a list of vulnerabilities for designated interest features. Where spatial boundaries are available (e.g. a given impact is known to occur only over a particular distance) these could be shown as individual layers in the Web-GIS.

This process can also commence immediately the Pre-Screening exercise is complete.

4.3.4 Accounting for hydrodynamics

In order to inform the ecological screening, it will be important to recognise that activities within the geographic areas under review could indirectly affect habitats and species just outside their boundaries, not only through long-distance pathways such as noise, but because the sea is not a static environment but consists of moving packages of water. As such, hydrodynamic and/or sediment transport changes within a geographic area could affect European sites outside that area. To identify the European/Ramsar sites outside these areas for which there could be such a potential indirect effect, the results from a previously run UK-wide hydrodynamic model will be used to identify the area of sea located within one tidal excursion of the boundaries of each Marine Plan. This is the same process that has been used for the East Inshore and Offshore Marine Plans and the draft South Marine Plan HRAs.

Elliptical packages of water will move to and fro over one tidal cycle, typically along a dominant axis, returning to almost the same position. These packages can therefore be used to identify the maximum likely distance that water, or any suspended sediment within that water, might be tidally transported. Evidence from plume studies indicates that even fine particles mobilised from the seabed settle out again to a large extent within the distance of one tidal excursion.

For the screening process, the ellipses will be mapped and those ellipses that lie closest to the boundary of the areas under review will be selected and 'moved' on the map to touch the nearest boundary point of those areas under review. This will result in each discrete area under review having a series of ellipses around its boundary. To then determine how far, and in which direction, a parcel of water will

move from this boundary edge and then return, a line will be drawn between the furthest limit of each of these tidal ellipses. This new line will define a zone for screening habitat features and associated species that could be potentially indirectly affected by policies within the Marine Plans. The average distance over which there could be a potential indirect effect, as defined by an average tidal ellipse, is around 10-15km.

This process will require some information regarding the spatial areas within each Marine Plan Area in which development will be located. Therefore, it cannot commence until some development of the spatial element of the Marine Plans has commenced.

4.3.5 Activity-based screening of European/Ramsar sites for each Marine Plan

Having established which policies need scrutiny and what European sites are vulnerable to specific activities (and over what distances) it will be necessary to go through the spatial policies for each Marine Plan and consider for each whether a likely significant effect can be dismissed (at this point in the HRA, without very detailed investigation as that would fall into the Appropriate Assessment stage) due to a lack of connectivity between European site and Marine Plan Area for one of the following reasons:

- A potentially damaging activity may occur within the Marine Plan Area due to the policy but there is no pathway connecting it to the European site (due to distance for example);
- The European site is not vulnerable to any of the activities that the policy will deliver in that part of the Marine Plan Area; or
- The policy will not result in any damaging activities.

The activity-based screening will consider the full lifetime of the activities and their full spatial extent wherever possible, i.e. construction, operation and decommissioning and ancillary infrastructure. It should be noted that the purpose of this exercise is determination of likely significant effects. Therefore a precautionary approach will be followed. If it is possible at this point to identify a simple amendment to policy that would avoid or adequately address a likely significant effect, then such an amendment will be flagged, rather than deferring all recommendations to the Appropriate Assessment stage.

It is recognised that there is potential for terrestrial and freshwater European and Ramsar sites located on the coast beyond the mean high water spring tide boundary to be affected by developments and activities associated with Marine Plan policy, such as cable/pipeline landfall locations, landside infrastructure and activities linked to construction and maintenance. Effects on terrestrial and freshwater sites could also result from developments and activities which change sediment dynamics (e.g. affecting sand dunes) or implement coastal realignment. It may therefore be necessary to scope back in any terrestrial or freshwater sites that have a feature in close proximity to the Marine Plans coastal boundary.

Although all previous stages of Screening can be undertaken generically for all Marine Plans to an extent, this stage must be undertaken separately for each Marine

Plan. All the Marine Plans are being devised on the same timetable. However, since policy development for each Marine Plan may shift onto a separate timetables, the activity-based screening exercise for each Marine Plan would be reported separately in a tabular spreadsheet format, based on the Pre-Screening database. This tabular format would enable the screening to be reported either separately for each Marine Plan or as a single combined spreadsheet if the timelines for the Marine Plans were to realign.

This stage can commence as soon as a reasonably advanced draft of each Marine Management Plan is available, particularly regarding the policies and any spatial elements of the Marine Plan. A full draft Marine Plan would not be necessary and it would not be necessary to wait until all four Marine Plans were available before commencing the exercise. As each Marine Plan goes through a series of iterations, the activity-based screening will also need to be updated to ensure that it continues to reflect the most up-to-date version of each plan. JNCC, Natural England, Scottish Natural Heritage, Natural Resources Wales and the Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs should be consulted each time.

No European sites or features will be removed from the database because it is important that they continue to provide a full and transparent audit of the assessment process. Rather, a distinction will be made between the sites which are screened in or out of the assessment process by the use of colour. This will ensure that the approach and conclusions of this impact assessment process are fully auditable in the future. In addition to presenting these comprehensive lists of all the sites and their features, a final overall summary screening schedule will be created which only includes those European/Ramsar sites, and their relevant interest features, which could potentially be affected (i.e. subject to a possible likely significant effect) by the Marine Plans.

4.3.6 In combination effects

It is a requirement of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) that the impacts of any plan are not considered in isolation but in combination with other plans and projects that may also be affecting the European site(s) in question. Each of the four Marine Plans will need to be considered in combination with every other Marine Plan. The Pre-Screening has already identified those European sites that may be affected by activities in multiple Marine Plan Areas and this potential for impacts across Marine Plan Areas can therefore be factored into the HRA for each one. This is likely to be adequate for the screening stage.

It will be important to take into account other known consented schemes within each Marine Plan Area as well as other emerging plans, particularly Marine Plans for other UK nations. This is likely to be best addressed through the inclusion of a separate 'in combination' tab on the screening spreadsheet.

4.4 Appropriate Assessment

It may have been possible to screen out likely significant effects of many policies at the Screening stage, either due to an absence of impact pathways or to the presence of appropriate policy wording to ensure delivery of measures to avoid or

adequately address any potential effect. However, it is possible that for some policies and impact pathways to specific European sites more detailed investigation would be required before being able to conclude that no adverse effects on the integrity would occur.

This Section describes the proposed approach for undertaking the assessment stages of the HRA process for the draft south Marine Plans (Stages 8 to 10 of the plan-level HRA guidance, see Figure 2). This methodology draws upon the approach used in past plan-level HRAs.

It is possible that, to accompany the explanatory report which would be necessary to demonstrate legal compliance and a full consideration of all relevant technical issues, a summary of the results of the Appropriate Assessment could be incorporated into the aforementioned WebGIS. It may be possible to annotate each European site such that when the polygon is clicked the policies that would lead to an adverse effect (if any) would be identified along with a summary of the necessary avoidance or mitigation measure. The reverse could be achieved for each relevant spatial part of each Marine Plan Area.

4.4.1 Detailed pathway-feature sensitivity review

A high-level review will have been undertaken for the Screening stage. However, a detailed review of the sensitivities of the qualifying interest features (i.e. their intolerance from damage or death from an external factor) will be undertaken as part of the Appropriate Assessment. This sensitivity review will relate to the relevant project-level activities associated with the policies (and sectors) that have been screened into the assessment. The results will be presented in a series of 'pathway-sensitivity' tables for each main interest feature group as described below.

These tables will include a judgment about the interest feature's level of sensitivity (low, medium or high) to each impact pathway. It should be emphasised that only sensitivity can be considered and not the level of risk (i.e. a high sensitivity does not equate to a high risk). The level of risk is based on an understanding about the degree of exposure (e.g. there would be a high degree of exposure for designated habitats were an activity to occur within or near a European/Ramsar site). However, based on previous plan-level HRAs there is likely to be little information available on exposure for the Marine Plans. Taking a precautionary approach, it is therefore considered appropriate for the assessment to base its impact consideration on sensitivities only and assume that an exposure will occur.

The judgments that are made here about sensitivity will be based on the ecology of qualifying interest features as well as on details about the activities and changes arising from each of the relevant sectors screened into the assessment. For many of the more common impact pathways (e.g. direct impacts to the seabed or water quality effects from contaminant release) the levels of sensitivity are well understood based on past studies and available literature.

The sensitivities of some species to other pathways (e.g. underwater noise impacts on marine mammals or underwater collision impacts on birds foraging at sea) are less well supported by available information but can be derived based on an

understanding of species' behavioural ecology. While there are variations in sensitivity, and differences in the level of scientific certainty associated with determining these levels, a precautionary approach will be followed for this assessment, as required under the Habitats Regulations, and all potential impact pathways will be addressed irrespective of the varying levels of sensitivity. Ongoing research work will help to inform future judgements about these sensitivities and also where individual projects are undertaken as part of the draft South Marine Plans then the exposure levels and hence the risks rather than just the sensitivities will be understood.

The 'pathway-sensitivity' tables will be structured according to the standard Natura 2000 sensitivity categories. The tables will indicate the phases in the implementation process for individual projects at which the impact pathways are relevant (i.e. survey, construction, operation or decommissioning) and the sensitivity levels associated with each of these phases. An impact pathway reference number will also be included in the table that relates to the generic impact pathways that will have been identified in Step 1 of the assessment. This number will facilitate comparisons within and between tables and enable any party interrogating these details (e.g. regulator, stakeholder or developer) to readily cross-refer between tabular outputs.

4.4.2 Assessment of effects on European/Ramsar sites

The final step will be to take a view about the effect on site integrity of the Marine Plans both alone and in-combination with other extant plans or projects, in advance of the formal judgment that is to be made by the MMO, in consultation with the statutory stakeholders for the AA in Stage 12 of the HRA (see Figure 1). The views on the effects on site integrity will be based on current scientific understanding and the proposed manner in which the Marine Plans are to be implemented. Typically, this judgement usually needs to be made in the context of the available (called 'initial') mitigation measures that exist to avoid or reduce impacts. However, whether these mitigation measures exist for the Marine Plans will depend on whether there are any strategic environmental assessments which frame such measures for the sectors that have been screened into the assessment.

The assessment of impacts will therefore need to be made based on the availability of any such statutory mitigation measures. However, it is recognised that non-statutory mitigation measures may exist and will need to be identified for previous projects and associated licensing. It is considered to be important that such measures are identified not least because collating such information will assist with future project developments in the Marine Plan Areas and will provide an initial framework for further developing these measures over time.

Where the information indicates that there could be an AEOI, or where the possibility of such effects cannot be excluded, then additional mitigation measures will need to be applied to avoid such an effect (Stage 9 of the HRA, see Figure 1). The plans will then be re-assessed to seek to further avoid any AEOI.

The outputs of this assessment stage, including proposed mitigation measures, will be documented in an Appropriate Assessment Information Report. This report will

provide a draft record of the HRA (Stage 10 of the HRA) to inform subsequent consultations and the preparation of a final AA (Stages 11-13 of the HRA).

As each Marine Plan goes through a series of iterations, the Appropriate Assessment of any aspects that cannot be screened out will also need to be updated to ensure that it continues to reflect the most up-to-date version of each plan. JNCC, Natural England, Scottish Natural Heritage, Natural Resources Wales and the Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs should be consulted each time.

4.4.3 In combination effects

If the policy development process for each Marine Plan moves onto a separate timeline, then it would be most logical for the last of the Marine Plans to be developed sufficiently to be accompanied by an in combination assessment discussing all four Marine Plans collectively. This would be effective because, although policy development for each Marine Plan may be on a separate timeline, they will have returned to the same timeline by the time of publication.

Due to the extent of the Marine Plan Areas and likely broad nature of the Marine Plans, it is unlikely that in combination effects with other plans (such as the Scottish, Welsh or Northern Ireland Marine Plans) would have been suitably addressed in an existing HRA. This is therefore also likely to require coverage within the in combination assessment for the South-East, South-West, North-East and North-West England Marine Plans.

For some sectors, a plan-level HRA already exists (e.g. offshore windfarms) and for some there are no such regional scale HRA although individual developments have undertaken detailed assessments under the HRA process (e.g. ports and shipping, navigation dredging and disposal, tourism and recreation). The fishing sector poses challenges both for any future assessments within this sector alone and for assessments of effects made for all other sectors in-combination with fishing. This is because of the uncertainties associated with the effects arising from fishing, as well as the uncertainties about how these will be dealt with in planning terms in the future.

There is need to undertake a full review of extant and relevant plans and projects and to ensure that the assessment findings fully consider in-combination effects or at least the uncertainties associated with assessing such effects. It is also advisable that the approaches and solutions identified in past marine plan HRAs are reviewed.

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Annexes

Annex A: Maps

Annex B: List of Designated Sites Subject to Pre-Screening

South-West Marine Plan Area

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Abers - Côtes des légendes	SAC or SCI	No	FR5300017	No	Site supports harbour porpoise and bottle nosed dolphin. Habitats include sandbanks, mudflats, coastal lagoons, reefs and shifting dunes	Site supports a variety of coastal habitats which could be affected by changes to coastal processes. Site supports dolphin and porpoise but is over 50km from the nearest Marine Plan Area
Afon Eden - Cors Goch Trawsfynydd	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030075	Yes	Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site include: Active raised bogs. Site supports otter, atlantic salmon, floating water plantain and freshwater pearl mussel	Atlantic Salmon is a migratory fish that travels from the ocean upriver to spawn. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Afon Gwyrfai a Llyn Cwellyn	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030046	Yes	Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site include: Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea for Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation. Site supports floating water plantain, otter and Atlantic salmon	Site supports coastal habitats and Atlantic salmon and otter which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Afon Teifi/ River Teifi	SAC or SCI	No	UK0012670	Yes	Designated for Annex I habitats: 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 Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation. Designated for Annex II species : brook lamprey, river lamprey, sea lamprey and salmon, bullhead, otter and floating water-plantain.	Changes in the marine environment could affect the migratory routes for these species of fish. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.
Afon Tywi/ River Tywi	SAC or SCI	No	UK0013010	Yes	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i> for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. <i>Lampetra planeri</i> for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. <i>Alosa alosa</i> for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. <i>Alosa fallax</i> for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in	Site covers a section of the River Tywi and supports twaite shad, sea lamprey, brook lamprey, river lamprey, allis shad and Atlantic salmon. The site also supports otter; however is more than 10km from the coast.

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
					the United Kingdom. <i>Cottus gobio</i> for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. <i>Lutra lutra</i> for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.	
Afonydd Cleddau/ Cleddau Rivers	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030074	Yes	Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site include: Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation; Active raised bogs; and Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> . The site supports river lamprey, brook lamprey, bullhead, sea lamprey and otter	Sea Lamprey is a migratory fish that travels from the ocean upriver to spawn. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Anse de Goulven, dunes de Keremma	SAC or SCI	No	FR5300016	No	Habitats include humid dune slacks, reefs, shifting dunes, vegetated sea cliffs. Site supports <i>Liparis loselii</i>	Site supports a variety of coastal habitats
Archipel de Glénan	SPA	No	FR5310057	No	27 bird species including: Kentish plover, black tern, peregrine, red-throated diver, storm petrel, shag, ruff, honey buzzard, cormorant, grey plover, Manx shearwater, Roseate tern and Sandwich tern.	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Ardmore Head	SAC or SCI	No	IE0002123	No	3 bird species: fulmar, chough, and kittiwake.	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

Pre-Screening Report for the North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West Marine Plans Habitats Regulations Assessments

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Avon Valley	SPA	Yes	UK9011091	Yes	The site is designated for bewick's swan and gadwall.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Bae Caerfyrddin/ Carmarthen Bay	SPA	No	UK9014091	Yes	The site is designated for overwintering common scoter.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Baie de Goulven	SPA	No	FR5312003	No	Site supports 26 migratory and wintering bird species including dunlin, sanderling,	Site supports migratory birds which could be affected by

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
					knot, whooper swan, wigeon, teal, and mallard	offshore wind farms
Baie de Morlaix	SAC or SCI	No	FR5300015	No	Site is designated for allis shad, salmon, barbastelle, otter and harbour porpoise. Habitats include sandbanks, estuaries, mudflats, reefs, dry heaths and siliceous rocky slopes	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest. Site supports dolphin and porpoise but is over 50km from the nearest Marine Plan Area

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Baie de Morlaix	SPA	No	FR5310073	No	Site supports 34 migratory and wintering bird species including razorbill, kingfisher, mallard, grey heron, turnstone, lesser black backed gull, curlew and cormorant	Site supports migratory birds which could be affected by offshore wind farms
Baie de Saint-Brieuc - Est	SPA	No	FR5310050	No	43 bird species including: razorbill, pintail, teal, brent goose, ringed plover, oystercatcher, lesser black-backed gull, bar-tailed godwit, shag, manx shearwater and common tern	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Baie de Seine occidentale	SAC or SCI	No	FR2502020	No	The Annex II species of interest at this site are the Allis shad, River lamprey, Salmon,	Changes to the marine environment could impact the

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
					Sea lamprey and twaite shad	migratory routes for fish species of interest
Baie de Seine occidentale	SPA	No	FR2510047	No	28 bird species including: razorbill, turnstone, purple sandpiper, black term, little egret, great northern diver, herring gull, little gull, common scoter, cormorant, slavonian grebe, little tern, arctic tern, and shelduck	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Baie de Vilaine	SPA	No	FR5310074	No	56 bird species including: pintail, teal, turnstone, scaup, Brent goose, Kentish plover, little egret, mute swan, long-tailed duck, black-necked grebe, curlew, cormorant, arctic skua, eider, redshank and lapwing.	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Baie du mont Saint-Michel	SAC or SCI	No	FR2500077	No	The Annex II species of interest at this site are the Allis shad, River lamprey, Salmon, Sea lamprey and twaite shad	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Ballycotton Bay	SPA	No	IE0004022	No	27 bird species including: wigeon, turnstone, ringed plover, oystercatcher, lesser black-backed gull, golden plover, shelduck, and lapwing	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Ballymacoda Bay	SPA	No	IE0004023	No	30 bird species including: wigeon, dunlin, knot, oystercatcher, lesser black-backed gull, bar-tailed godwit, whimbrel, golden plover, greenshank, redshank and lapwing	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Barley Cove to Ballyrisode Point	SAC or SCI	No	IE0001040	No	8 bird species: teal, fulmar, oystercatcher, lesser black-backed gull, black-headed gull, curlew, chough and lapwing.	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Beara Peninsula	SPA	No	IE0004155	No	Five bird species: peregrine, fulmar, herring gull, shag and chough	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Blackstone Point	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030091	Yes	The site is designated for shore dock, <i>Rumex rupestris</i>	Changes in the marine environments could potentially alter the coastline and cause loss of habitat for this species.
Blackwater Estuary	SPA	No	IE0004028	No	25 bird species including: wigeon, knot, brent goose, little egret, oystercatcher, lesser black-backed gull, black-tailed godwit, greenshank and redshank	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
						lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Basket Islands	SPA	No	IE0004008	No	13 bird species including: razorbill, fulmar, puffin, storm petrel, lesser black-backed gull, manx shearwater, chough and arctic tern	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Braunton Burrows	SAC or SCI	No	UK0012570	Yes	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) - There are good numbers of characteristic specialist plants. Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) - Braunton Burrows is one of the largest virtually intact dune sites	Some interest features (particularly intertidal mudflats and sandflats) could be affected by marine development

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
					<p>in the UK and is representative of dunes with <i>Salix repens ssp. argentea</i> in south-west England.</p> <p>Humid dune slacks for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. The short turf areas are extremely rich in herbs and lichens, including a number of nationally rare species.</p> <p><i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Annex II species <i>Gentianella anglica</i> and <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> also listed.</p>	

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Bristol Channel Approaches	cSAC or pSAC	No		Yes	Harbour porpoise	Harbour porpoise would be vulnerable to numerous marine impacts including noise. Harbour porpoise management unit overlaps with both South West and North West Marine Plan Areas but pSAC is over 50km from the North West Marine Plan Area
Burry Inlet	SPA	Yes	UK9015011	Yes	The site is designated for pintail, northern shoveler, european teal, turnstone, dunlin, red knot, oystercatcher, curlew, grey plover, shelduck, common redshank.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Camaret	SPA	No	FR5312004	No	11 bird species including: raven, peregrine, storm petrel, shag, great black-backed gull, cough and kittiwake	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

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Cap d'Erquy-Cap Fréhel	SPA	No	FR5310095	No	19 bird species including: razorbill, Brent goose, herring gull, peregrine, ringed plover, nightjar, shag, cormorant, great black-backed gull, Dartford warbler and guillemot.	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Cap Sizun	SPA	No	FR5310055	No	11 bird species including: razorbill, herring gull, shag, chough, kittiwake, shelduck and guillemot.	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Cardigan Bay/ Bae Ceredigion	SAC or SCI	No	UK0012712	Yes	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Reefs for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Submerged or partially submerged sea caves for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> for which this is one of only two known outstanding localities in the United Kingdom. Site also supports harbour porpoise but only as a Category D feature (insignificant population)	Coastal habitats include sandbanks, reefs and submerged or partially submerged sea caves. Site supports bottlenose dolphin, grey seal, sea lamprey & river lamprey which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC. Marine mammals within 50 km of South West Marine Plan Area and within range of potential underwater sound impacts

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Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries/ Bae Caerfyrddin ac Aberoedd	SAC or SCI	No	UK0020020	Yes	Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site include: mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Estuaries, Large shallow inlets and bays and Atlantic salt meadows and <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing the mud. Annex 2 species include allis shad, river lamprey, sea lamprey & twaite shad and otter. Grey seal is present but only as a Category D feature (insignificant population)	Qualifying features include allis shad, river lamprey, sea lamprey & twaite shad, otter and coastal habitats which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.
Carmarthen Bay Dunes/ Twyni Bae Caerfyrddin	SAC or SCI	No	UK0020019	Yes	Embryonic shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes), Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes), Dunes with <i>Salix repens ssp. argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) and Humid dune slacks. Site is known to support narrow mouthed whorl snail, petalwort and fen orchid	Qualifying features include coastal dunes which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime.

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Castlemartin Coast	SPA	No	UK9014061	Yes	The site is designated for red-billed chough.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Chausey	SAC or SCI	No	FR2500079	No	The Annex II species of interest at this site are the Allis shad, River lamprey, Salmon, Sea lamprey and twaite shad	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest
Chausey	SPA	No	FR2510037	No	28 bird species including: razorbill, turnstone, black-throated diver, herring gull, storm petrel, great black-backed gull, red-breasted merganser, shag, grey plover, black-necked grebe, Manx shearwater, sandwich tern, redshank and guillemot	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

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Chesil and the Fleet	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0017076	Yes	Primary reasons for selection include Annex I habitats Coastal lagoons, Annual vegetation of drift lines, Perennial vegetation of stony banks and Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (<i>Sarcocornetea fruticosi</i>). Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>) are also present but are not a primary reason for site selection.	Coastal lagoons have connections with the marine environment.
Chesil Beach and The Fleet	SPA	Yes	UK9010091	Yes	This site is designated for breeding little tern and overwintering brent goose.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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Chew Valley Lake	SPA	No	UK9010041	Yes	The site is designated for wintering northern shoveler.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Copeland Islands	SPA	No	UK9020291	Yes	The site is designated for breeding manx shearwater and arctic tern	Manx shearwater are long range foraging birds. All other species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore are likely to be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Cork Harbour	SPA	No	IE0004030	No	35 bird species including: turnstone, gadwall, ringed plover, whooper swan, oystercatcher, lesser black-backed gull, bar-tailed godwit, grey plover, redshank and lapwing	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Cors Caron	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0014790	Yes	Active raised bogs, Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration. Other qualifying Annex 1 features include transition mires and quaking bogs, Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion, and Bog woodland. The site is of significant importance for otters, <i>Lutra lutra</i> .	Site supports otter which is on the cusp of the 10 km boundary however included due the significance of this site for this species
Cote de Granit rose-Sept-Iles	SAC or SCI	No	FR5300009	No	Site is designated for salmon	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest
Cote de Granit rose-Sept-Iles	SPA	No	FR5300009	No	Site is designated for 27 bird species including razorbill, brent goose, purple sandpiper, puffin, tern species, shag and kittiwake	Site supports migratory birds which could be affected by offshore wind farms

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Dartmoor	SAC or SCI	No	UK0012929	Yes	Dartmoor is representative of upland wet and dry heaths in south-west England; it is also the southernmost blanket bog in Europe. The designated site also has old sessile oak woodlands with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> . One wood is a high-altitude relict surviving on a granite clitter slope. The site is also designated for southern damselfly, atlantic salmon and otter.	Designated for Atlantic Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>). Most rivers drain to the South coastal region from Dartmoor but some may drain north into the West coastal region and thus Salmon may also reach Dartmoor from this area.
Dawlish Warren	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030130	Yes	The primary designation for this site is humid dune slacks, with shifting white dunes and fixed coastal grey dunes. Species designation for petalwort.	Sand dunes may be affected by alterations to hydrodynamics

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Dee Estuary/ Aber Dyfrdwy	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0030131	Yes	<p>Annex I habitats for which the site has been selected include L Estuaries, Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Annual vegetation of drift lines, Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>), Embryonic shifting dunes, Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes), Humid dune slacks, and Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes). Annex II species listed are <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>, <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> and <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. <i>Lutra lutra</i>, <i>Alosa fallax</i> and <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> are also present, but only as Category D features (insignificant population).</p>	<p>Both the habitats and selected species can be directly associated with the marine environment. Changes in the marine environment could affect the migratory routes for river lamprey, sea lamprey & twaite shad. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.</p>

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Deenish Island and Scariff Island	SPA	No	IE0004175	No	Seven bird species: fulmar, storm petrel, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, manx shearwater, chough, arctic tern	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Dorset Heathlands	SPA	Yes	UK9010101	Yes	This site is designated for breeding nightjar, woodlark and dartford warbler, hen harrier and merlin.	Some of the species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms
Dorset Heaths (Purbeck and Wareham) and Studland Dunes	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030038	Yes	The primary designations of this site are embryonic shifting dunes, white dunes with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> , Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes, humid dune slacks, oligostrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains, Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> , temperate Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica ciliaris</i> and <i>Erica tetralix</i> , European dry heaths, depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> and bog	Sand dunes may be affected by alterations to hydrodynamics

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					woodland. It is also designated for Molinia meadows, calcareous fens, alkaline fens and old acidophilous oak woods. Species designations include southern damselfly and great crested newt	
Dungarvan Harbour	SPA	No	IE0004032	No	24 bird species including: pintail, wigeon, brent goose, dunlin, ringed plover, oystercatcher, lesser black-backed gull, black-tailed godwit and redshank	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

Pre-Screening Report for the North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West Marine Plans Habitats Regulations Assessments

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Dunraven Bay	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030139	Yes	Shore dock (<i>Rumex rupestris</i>)	Site supports coastal species (shore dock) that could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime.
East Devon Heaths	SPA	No	UK9010121	Yes	The site is designated for breeding nighjar and dartford warbler.	Some of the species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms
Elenydd - Mallaen	SPA	No	UK9014111	Yes	The site is designated for merlin and red kite.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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Endrick Water	SAC or SCI	No	UK0019840	Yes	Designated for Atlantic salmon, river lamprey and brook lamprey	The river lamprey population of this SAC is wholly freshwater but the salmon population migrates through Loch Lomond and into the Firth of Clyde. As such, salmon migrating northwards from the south-west could pass through the South-West and North-West Marine Plan Areas to reach the SAC
Estuaire de la Loire	SPA	No	FR5210103	No	76 birds species including: aquatic warbler, pintail, mallard, spotted eagle, squacco heron, cattle egret, barnacle goose, black tern, short-toed eagle, little egret, hobby, Savi's warbler, jack snipe, curlew, osprey, night heron, black-tailed godwit, curlew, spotted crake, Caspian tern, golden plover, and lapwing	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

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Estuaire de la Loire - Baie de Bourgneuf	SPA	No	FR5212014	No	37 bird species including: razorbill, storm petrel, great northern diver, little gull, common scoter, shag, red-breasted merganser, grey phalarope, eider, kittiwake, great skua, common tern and guillemot.	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Estuaires et littoral picards (baies de Somme et d'Authie)	SAC or SCI	No	FR2200346	No	Site supports great crested newt, river lamprey, grey seal, common seal, harbour porpoise and bottlenose dolphin. Site supports a variety of coastal habitats including dunes, reefs and vegetated sea cliffs	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest. South West Marine Plan Area could also be affected as migratory fish may pass through this area to reach the SAC. Site is located over 50km from nearest Marine Plan Area so impacts on marine mammals can be scoped out.

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Exe Estuary	SPA	Yes	UK9010081	Yes	The site is designated for a wide range of wintering birds including Slavonian grebe, pied avocet, brent goose, dunlin, European oystercatcher, black tailed godwit, and grey plover.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Exmoor and Quantock Oakwoods	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030148	Yes	The primary designation of this site is old sessile oak woodlands. Other qualifying features include alluvial forests, barbastelle, bechstein's bat and otter. The site also supports Atlantic salmon, brook lamprey, European bullhead, lesser horseshoe bat and stag beetle but these are Category D features (insignificant population).	Site is within 10km of the coast and is designated for otter so could be affected by development in the marine environment
Exmoor Heaths	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030040	Yes	Pirmary designations for this site are Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> . Other designations include vegetated sea cliffs of Atlantic and Baltic coasts, blanket bogs, alkaline fens and old sessile oak woods.	Vegetated sea cliffs may be impacted by changes to the sea bed causing more or less cliff erosion.

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Fal and Helford	SAC or SCI	No	UK0013112	Yes	<p>Annex I habitats include: 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 and Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>).</p> <p>Annex II species, <i>Rumex rupestris</i> for, is an additional reason for selection.</p> <p><i>Alosa alosa</i>, <i>Alosa fallax</i>, <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>, <i>Lutra lutra</i>, <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>, <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> and <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> are also present but only as category D features (insignificant population).</p>	Site is almost entirely marine (97.1%).

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Falaise du Bessin Occidental	SPA	No	FR2510099	No	13 species of bird including: razorbill, short-eared owl, kittiwake, guillemot, Dartford warbler, and herring gull	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Falaises et dunes de Wimereux, estuaire de la Slack, Garennes et Communaux d'Ambleteuse-Audresselles	SAC or SCI	No	FR3100479	No	Site supports freshwater sculpin, river lamprey, brook lamprey. Habitats include estuaries, mudflats and sandflats, reefs, annual vegetation of drift lanes, vegetated sea cliffs, Atlantic salt meadows and dunes	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest. South West Marine Plan Area could also be affected as migratory fish may pass through this area to reach the SAC.

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Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay	pSPA	No	IE0004190	Yes	Designated for black-throated divers, great northern divers and Slavonian grebes	These are migratory birds that spend a great deal of time at sea and could therefore be affected by Marine Plan proposals
Galley Head to Duneen Point	SPA	No		No	Four bird species; peregrine, fulmar, herring gull and chough	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

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Glannau Aberdaron ac Ynys Enlli/ Aberdaron Coast and Bardsey Island	SPA	No	UK9013121	Yes	Two bird species; manx shearwater and chough	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

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Grassholm	SPA	No	UK9014041	Yes	The site is designated for Gannet. The site is home to 33,000 breeding pairs during the breeding season which is 12.5% of the North Atlantic population.	Gannet are a long range sea foraging and migratory species. They are likely to be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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Guisseny	SAC or SCI	No	FR5300043	No	Site supports marsh fritillary butterfly and southern coenagrion. Habitats include sandbanks, estuaries, mudflats, coastal lagoons and reefs	Site supports a variety of coastal habitats

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Haig Fras	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030353	Yes	The site is designated for reefs.	Marine habitats could be affected by a range of activities
Helvick Head	SAC or SCI	No	IE0000665	No	6 bird species on Natura 2000 data form: razorbill, peregrine, fulmar, chough, kittiwake, and guillemot.	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

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Helvick Head to Ballyquin	SPA	No	IE0004192	No	10 bird species including: razorbill, fulmar, great black-backed gull, shag, cormorant, kittiwake and guillemot	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Howth Head Coast	SPA	No	IE0004113	No	Five bird species: razorbill, peregrine, fulmar, kittiwake and guillemot	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

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Iles Houat-Hoëdic	SPA	No	FR5312011	No	9 bird species including: black-throated diver, storm petrel, herring gull, shag and Manx shearwater.	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Ilot du Trevors	SPA	No	FR5310054	No	Site supports 10 migratory and wintering birds species including oystercatcher, tern species, cormorant and lesser black backed gull	Site supports migratory birds which could be affected by offshore wind farms
Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs	SAC or SCI	No	UK0019861	Yes	Annex I habitats at this site are Annual vegetation of drift lines, Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia). Annex II species listed as a primary reason for site selection include <i>Gentianella anglica</i> . <i>Triturus cristatus</i> is present but only as a Category D feature (insignificant population)	Coastal cliff site that could be altered as a result of alternative hydrodynamic regime.

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Isles of Scilly	SPA	Yes	UK9020288	Yes	The site is designated for breeding lesser black backed gull and storm petrel. It is also designated for an internationally important breeding bird assemblage also including greater black backed gull and european shag.	Storm petrel and lesser black backed gull are long range foraging birds. All other species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore are likely to be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Isles of Scilly Complex	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0013694	Yes	Annex I habitats include: Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide and Reefs. <i>Rumex rupestris</i> is an Annex II species that was a primary reason for selection as is <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> . <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> and <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> are also present according to Natura 2000 data form but only as Category D features (insignificant population).	Interest features are solely marine and Annex II species include marine mammals that can be susceptible to underwater noise disturbance. Site is within 50km of Marine Plan Area.

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Iveragh Peninsula	SPA	No	IE0004154	No	Nine bird species including: razorbill, fulmar, shag, kittiwake and guillemot	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Lambay Island	SPA	No	IE0004069	No	16 bird species including: razorbill, turnstone, brent goose, purple sandpiper, puffin, fulmar, oystercatcher, manx shearwater and kittiwake	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Landes et dunes de la Hague	SPA	No	FR2512002	No	Site supports 30 migratory and wintering bird species including pochard, Kentish plover, bittern, nightjar, teal, shoveler, short-eared owl and garganey	Site supports wintering and migratory birds which could be affected by offshore wind farms

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Lands End and Cape Bank	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030375	Yes	Submarine reefs comprising of a coastal margin reef and an offshore upstanding reef. Reefs are predominantly granite and topographically complex with high biological and biotope diversity. Characterised by high biodiversity tide swept communities. This is a high-energy circalittoral reef system.	Interest feature (Annex I 'reef') is purely marine.
Limestone Coast of South West Wales/ Arfordir Calchfaen de Orllewin Cymru	SAC or SCI	No	UK0014787	Yes	Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site include Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts and Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation. Site is known to support otter and grey seal but only as Category D features (insignificant population)	Numerous marine and coastal habitats; vegetated sea cliffs and fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime.

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Littoral augeron	SPA	No	FR2512001	No	30 bird species including: scaup, black tern, herring gull, red-throated diver, velvet scoter, red-necked grebe, kittiwake, Sabine's gull, pomarine skua and common tern.	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Littoral Ouest du Cotentin de Brehal á Pirou	SAC or SCI	No	FR2500080	No	The Annex II species of interest at this site is the Salmon	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest

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Littoral ouest du Cotentin de Saint-Germain-sur-Ay au Rozel	SAC or SCI	No	FR2500082	No	Site supports the following habitats: estuaries, mudflats, reefs, annual vegetation of drift lines, perennial vegetation or stony banks, humid dune slacks, dry heaths and Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation. Site supports great crested newt	Site supports a variety of coastal habitats

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Lizard Point	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030374	Yes	<p>The Lizard Point site consists of rugged inshore and offshore areas of submerged bedrock and boulders of complex geological origin, separated by extensive areas of thin, coarse mobile sediment covering flat sedimentary bedrock to the south and east, and the flat metamorphic bedrock to the west. There are two areas of upstanding offshore reef extending from approximately 3.5 to 9 km offshore and extending down to depths of 80 m in some areas.</p>	<p>Interest feature (Annex I 'reef') is purely marine.</p>

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Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau	SAC or SCI	No	UK0013117	Yes	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site include: Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Estuaries, Coastal lagoons, Large shallow inlets and bays and Reefs</p> <p>Annex I habitats as a qualifying features include: mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>), Submerged or partially submerged sea caves, Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Submerged or partially submerged sea caves</p> <p>Site is known to support otter, bottlenose dolphin and grey seal. Also supports a variety of fish species including allis shad, river lamprey, sea lamprey, and twaite shad. However, these are only present as Category D features (insignificant</p>	<p>Numerous marine and coastal habitats and species of interest including grey seal, lamprey, bottlenose dolphin, harbour porpoise, otter, sanbanks, coastal lagoons and estuaries; all of which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime. However, site is more than 50km from any Marine Plan Area.</p>

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					population)	

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Lundy	SAC or SCI	No	UK0013114	Yes	Primarily selected for its presence of Reef systems, but also includes the following qualifying features: Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time and Submerged or partially submerged sea caves. Also supports internationally important population of <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> . Also present according to Natura 2000 data form is Annex II species <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> and <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> . However, these are only Category D features (insignificant population)	Site is almost entirely marine (99.9%). Significant grey seal population and site is within 50km of South West Marine Plan Area.
Lyme Bay and Torbay	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030372	Yes	Reefs for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Submerged or partially submerged sea caves for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.	Interest features (Annex I 'reef' and 'sea cave' habitats) are purely marine.
Marais du Cotentin et du Bessin - Baie des Veys	SAC or SCI	No	FR2500088	No	The Annex II species of interest at this site are the Allis shad, River lamprey, Salmon, Sea lamprey and twaite shad	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest

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Marazion Marsh	SPA	No	UK9020289	Yes	The site is designated for aquatic warbler and bittern	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Massif dunaire de Héauville à Vauville	SAC or SCI	No	FR2500083	No	Site supports the following habitats:reefs, annual vegetation of drift lines, humid dune slacks, Atlantic salt meadows, natural eutrophic lakes and alluvial forests. Site supports great crested newt	Site supports a variety of coastal habitats
Mor Braz	SPA	No	FR5212013	No	41 bird species including: razorbill, brent goose, Cory's shearwater, storm petrel, herring gull, Mediterranean gull, Sabine's gull, common scoter, red-breasted merganser. Kittiwake, arctic skua, little tern, arctic tern, shelduck and guillemot	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

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New Forest	SPA	Yes	UK9011031	Yes	The site is designated for a range of migratory and non-migratory birds including nightjar, hen harrier, hobby, woodlark, honey buzzard, wood warbler and dartford warbler.	Some of the species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms
Old Head of Kinsale	SPA	No	IE0004021	No	Six bird species: razorbill, fulmar, herring gull, shag, kittiwake and guillemot	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Ouessant-Molene	SAC or SCI	No	FR5300018	No	Site supports harbour porpoise and bottle nosed dolphin. Habitats include sandbanks, vegetated sea cliffs, reefs and shifting dunes	Site supports a variety of coastal habitats which could be affected by changes to coastal processes. Site supports dolphin and porpoise but is over 50km from the nearest Marine Plan Area
Ouessant-Molene	SPA	No	FR5310072	No	Supports a wide range of Annex 2 migratory birds	Site supports migratory birds which could be affected by offshore wind farms

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Pembrokeshire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes/ Safleoedd Ystlum Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherton	SAC or SCI	No	UK0014793	Yes	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp. Site supports greater and lesser horseshoe and otter, <i>Lutra lutra</i> .	Site supports otter within 10 km of the coast

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Pembrokeshire Marine/ Sir Benfro Forol	SAC or SCI	No	UK0013116	Yes	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site include: Estuaries comprising the Daugleddau estuary which supports a wide diversity of communities and species. The site also includes smaller estuaries entering the Daugleddau and Milford Haven, and wide intertidal mudflats with rich and productive invertebrate annelid and mollusc communities.</p> <p>Large shallow inlets and bays - Pembrokeshire Marine in south-west Wales includes Milford Haven, and the sandy embayment of St Brides Bay. The wide range of environmental conditions, particularly seabed substrates, tidal streams and salinity gradients, supports high community and species diversity. The species-richness of sediment communities throughout Milford Haven is particularly high, with intertidal sandy/muddy areas supporting extensive beds of narrow-leaved eelgrass <i>Zostera angustifolia</i>.</p> <p>Reefs support a wide diversity and species abundance of biological communities. Other qualifying Annex 1 habitats include Sandbanks, mudflats and sandflats, coastal lagoons, Atlantic salt meadows and sea</p>	<p>Numerous marine and coastal habitats and species of interest including grey seal, lamprey, estuaries, sea caves, large shallow inlets and bays and reefs all of which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime. Marine mammals and fish can also be affected by under water noise impacts and the site lies within 50km of the South West Marine Plan Area. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.</p>

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Penhale Dunes	SAC or SCI	No	UK0012559	Yes	<p>Primary Annex I habitats as reason for site selection include: Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) and Humid dune slacks. Other qualifying habitats include: Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) and Dunes with <i>Salix repens ssp. argentea</i> (Salicion arenariae). Annex II species listed are Petalwort, <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>; Shore dock, <i>Rumex rupestris</i>; and Early gentian, <i>Gentianella anglica</i>.</p>	Coastal dunes and features have the potential to be manipulated by change in hydrodynamic regime.
Pertuis charentais - Rochebonne	SPA	No	FR5412026	No	<p>30 bird species including: razorbill, ringed plover, sanderling, herring gull, Mediterranean gull, Sabine's gull, whimbrel, curlew, common scoter, kittiwake, Sandwich tern and guillemot.</p>	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

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Plymouth Sound and Estuaries	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0013111	Yes	<p>This site is designated for Annex I habitats: 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, Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>). Estuaries and Reefs are both present as qualifying features also. The Annex II species, <i>Rumex rupestris</i>, is listed as a primary reason for site selection. Also present is Annex II species <i>Alosa alosa</i> for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. According to the Natura 2000 data form the site also supports grey seal, harbour porpoise, sea lamprey, river lamprey and bottlenose dolphin but only as Category D features (insignificant population).</p>	<p>Habitat interest features are predominantly marine and site also hosts diadromous species, which can be disturbed, particularly during times of migration. Migratory fish can also be affected by underwater noise impacts.</p>
Pointe de Corsen, Le Conquet	SAC or SCI	No	FR5300045	No	<p>Site supports marsh fritillary, stag beetle, otter, <i>Lutra lutra</i>, and horseshoe bat. Habitats include sandbanks, estuaries, reefs</p>	<p>Site supports a variety of coastal habitats</p>

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					and mudflats	
Polruan to Polperro	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030241	Yes	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts. European dry heaths. <i>Rumex rupestris</i> .	Fringing hard or soft coasts, created by past or present marine erosion; therefore susceptible to changes in hydrodynamic regime.
Poole Harbour	SPA	Yes	UK9010111	Yes	The site is designated for breeding mediterranean gull, common tern and a wide range of wintering birds including pied avocet black tailed godwit and common shelduck.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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Poole Harbour Extension	pSPA	No		Yes	Geographical extension to existing SPA and addition of the following interest features: Sandwich tern, spoonbill and little egret.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory or forage at sea, and therefore are likely to be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms and other marine development impacts.
Porton Down	SPA	No	UK9011101	Yes	The site is designated for breeding stone curlew.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Prairies et marais tourbeux de la basse vallée de l'Authie	SAC or SCI	No	FR3100492	No	Site is designated for a variety of bat species and river lamprey, salmon and sea lamprey. Habitats include alkaline fens, lowland hay meadows, natural eutrophic lakes, transition mires and alluvial forests	Site supports migratory fish. South West Marine Plan Area could also be affected as migratory fish may pass through this area to reach the SAC.

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Puffin Island	SPA	No	IE0004003	No	10 bird species: razorbill, puffin, fulmar, storm petrel, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, Manx shearwater, chough, kittiwake and guillemot	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Ramsey and St David's Peninsula Coast	SPA	No	UK9014062	Yes	The site is designated for red-billed chough.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Rathlin Island	SPA	No	UK9020011	Yes	Designated for razorbill, peregrine, kittiwake and guillemot. Designated assemblage includes fulmar, puffin and lesser black-backed gull	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

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Récifs et landes de la Hague	SAC or SCI	No	FR2500084	No	Site supports coastal habitats including reefs, humid dune slacks, sandbanks and mudflats. Species include greater mouse eared bat, grey seal, common seal, harbour porpoise and bottle nosed dolphin.	Coastal habitats could be affected by changes to coastal processes. Mouse eared bat has been known to migrate to the UK and could be affected by offshore wind farms. Site supports grey seal, bottlenose dolphin, common seal and harbour porpoise but these are more than 50km distant from the nearest Marine Plan Area.
River Avon	SAC or SCI	No	UK0013016	Yes	The designated site comprises water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation. The site is also desigated for sea lamprey, brook lamprey, Atlantic salmon and European bullhead.	Site designated for anadromous fish.

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River Axe	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030248	Yes	The Annex I habitat that is the primary reason for site selection is Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation. Annex II species present as qualifying features are <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , <i>Lampetra planeri</i> and <i>Cottus gobio</i> .	Interest features include diadromous species
River Barrow and River Nore	SAC or SCI	No	IE0002162	No	The Annex II species of interest at this site are the Allis shad, River lamprey, Salmon, Sea lamprey and twaite shad	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.

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River Bladnoch	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030249	Yes	Atlantic salmon for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Also supports river lamprey & sea lamprey according to the Natura 2000 data form but these are Category D features (insignificant population).	Site supports salmon which is a migratory fish that travels from the ocean upriver to spawn. Also supports river lamprey & sea lamprey. Changes in the marine environment could affect the migratory routes for these species of fish. The West migratory region includes fish migrating from both the north-west and south-west. Both these Marine Plan Areas could therefore affect this SAC
River Camel	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030056	Yes	The site is designated for European dry heaths, old sessile oak woods and alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> . Species designations are bullhead, otter and Atlantic salmon.	Atlantic salmon are migratory species which could be affected by changes in the marine environment. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas

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						to reach the SAC.
River Clun	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030250	Yes	The Annex II species for which this site is designated is <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> . <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> , <i>Cottus gobio</i> , <i>Lampetra planeri</i> , <i>Lutra lutra</i> , and <i>Salmo salar</i> are also present but only as Category D features (insignificant populations)	Although migratory fish are not a qualifying Interest feature of this SAC, freshwater pearl mussel is dependent on such fish for part of its life cycle. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.

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River Dee	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030251	Yes	Designated for freshwater pearl mussel, otter and salmon. Natura 2000 data form also indicates presence of sea lamprey but as a Category D feature (insignificant population)	Changes in the marine environment could affect the migratory routes for these species of fish. Freshwater pearl mussel is partly dependent on migratory fish. North East coastal region overlaps with both North East, South West and South East Marine Plan Areas as fish may migrate through English Channel and along the east coast to reach the SAC.
River Dee and Bala Lake/ Afon Dyfrdwy a Llyn Tegid	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0030252	Yes	The Annex I habitat that is the primary reason for site selection is Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation. Also present, Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines, Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles, and Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus</i>	Interest features include diadromous species. Site supports river lamprey, sea lamprey, salmon & twaite shad. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to

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					<p><i>excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae). Annex II species at this site are <i>Cottus gobio</i>, <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>, <i>Lampetra planeri</i>, <i>Luronium natans</i>, <i>Lutra lutra</i>, <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>, <i>Salmo salar</i>.</p>	reach the SAC.
River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030032	Yes	<p>The primary designations for this site are oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoeto-Nanojuncetea as well as water courses of the plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation. Species designations include Marsh fritillary butterfly, sea lamprey, brook lamprey, river lamprey, atlantic salmon, otter and floating water plantain.</p>	Sea and River Lamprey and Atlantic Salmon are all migratory fish which could be impacted by works within the marine environment. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.

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River Eden	SAC or SCI	No	UK0012643	Yes	<p>Annex I habitats include: 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 and Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae).</p> <p>Annex II species listed are: <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>, <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>, <i>Lampetra planeri</i>, <i>Salmo salar</i>, <i>Cottus gobio</i>, <i>Lutra lutra</i>, and <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>.</p>	<p>Interest features include diadromous fish, which can be affected by underwater noise impacts. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the River Eden.</p>

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River Ehen	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030057	Yes	The primary designation for this site is freshwater pearl mussel and other qualifying features are Atlantic salmon.	Atlantic salmon are migratory species which could be affected by changes in the marine environment. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC. Freshwater pearl mussels are also affected by changes in the marine environment as they spend part of their life cycle attached to migratory sea fish.

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River Itchen	SAC or SCI	No	UK0012599	Yes	<p>The only listed habitat is Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation.</p> <p>Annex II species are: <i>Lampetra planeri</i>, <i>Salmo salar</i>, <i>Cottus gobio</i>, <i>Lutra lutra</i>, <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>, and <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>.</p>	<p>Although Annex I habitat is freshwater, some Annex II species are river lamprey, sea lamprey and salmon and can be affected by underwater noise impacts or have their migration disrupted. This affects both the South West and South East Marine Plan Areas as the south coastal region for migratory fish indicates fish may travel through the South West Marine Plan Area to reach the SAC</p>

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River Kent	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030256	Yes	<p>The Annex I habitat that is the primary reason for site selection is Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation.</p> <p>The Annex II species that is a primary reason for selection of this site is <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>. Other species as present as qualifying species are <i>Cottus gobio</i>, <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>, <i>Alosa fallax</i>, <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>, <i>Lampetra planeri</i>, <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> and <i>Salmo salar</i> are present but as Category D features (insignificant population)</p>	<p>Although migratory fish are not qualifying features of the SAC, the freshwater pearl mussel is dependent upon them for part of its life cycle. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.</p>

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River Spey	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0019811	Yes	Designated for freshwater pearl mussel, salmon, otter & sea lamprey	Changes in the marine environment could affect the migratory routes for these species of fish. Freshwater pearl mussel is partly dependent on migratory fish. North East coastal region overlaps with both North East, South West and South East Marine Plan Areas as fish may migrate through English Channel and along the east coast to reach the SAC.
River Tay	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030312	Yes	The site is designated for oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the isoeto-nanojuncetea. The site is also designated for atlantic salmon, sea lamprey, brook lamprey, river lamprey and otter.	Migratory fish could be affected by a range of underwater sound impacts. North East coastal region overlaps with both North East, South West and South East Marine Plan Areas as fish may migrate through English Channel and along the east coast to reach the SAC.

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River Tweed	SAC or SCI	No	UK0012691	Yes	<p>The annex I habitat present for primary selection of this site is: Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation.</p> <p>Annex II species include: <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>, <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>, <i>Lampetra planeri</i>, <i>Salmo salar</i>, <i>Lutra lutra</i>.</p>	<p>Interest features include diadromous fish, which can be affected by underwater noise impacts. SAC is located within 100km of North West Marine Plan Area as well as the North East Marine Plan Area but is on opposite coast of mainland and migratory fish travelling to the site are unlikely to pass through North West Marine Plan Area. South East and South West Marine Plan Area are also included because fish migrating to River Tweed may pass through the English Channel and up the east coast of England</p>

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River Usk/ Afon Wysg	SAC or SCI	No	UK0013007	Yes	<p>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. <i>Lampetra planeri</i> for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. <i>Alosa alosa</i> for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. <i>Alosa fallax</i> for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. <i>Salmo salar</i> for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. <i>Cottus gobio</i> for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. <i>Lutra lutra</i> for which this is considered to be</p>	<p>Site covers the River Usk to the sea and supports sea lamprey, brook lamprey, river lamprey, twaite shad, Atlantic salmon and allis shad, which could be impacted by changes to hydrodynamics. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC. The site also supports otter and is less than 10km from the coast.</p>

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					one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.	
River Wye/ Afon Gwy	SAC or SCI	No	UK0012642	Yes	The primary qualifying habitat is Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation; Transition mires and quaking bogs also feature. Annex II species (taken from Natura 2000 data form) include: <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> , <i>Lampetra planeri</i> , <i>Alosa alosa</i> , <i>Alosa fallax</i> , <i>Salmo salar</i> , <i>Cottus gobio</i> , <i>Lutra lutra</i> , <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> , and <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> .	Interest features include diadromous fish, which can be affected by underwater noise impacts. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the River Wye.

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Riviere le Douron	SAC or SCI	No	FR5300004	No	Site is designated for 11 species including sea lamprey, brook lamprey, salmon and various bat species. Habitats include estuaries, mudflats and sandbanks, active raised bogs, atlantic salt meadows, dry heaths and siliceous rocky slopes	Site supports migratory fish.
Rivière Leguer, forêts de Beffou, Coat an Noz et Coat an Hay	SAC or SCI	No	FR5300008	No	Site is designated for 16 species including great sea lamprey, Allis shad, brook lamprey, salmon and freshwater sculpin. Habitats include estuaries, reefs, coastal lagoons, Atlantic salt meadows and dry heaths	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest
Roaringwater Bay and Islands	SAC or SCI	No	IE0000101	No	7 bird species on Natura 2000 data form: Razorbill, Peregrine, Fulmar, Lesser black-backed gull, Cormorant, Chough, Guillemot.	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

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Roches de Penmarc'h	SPA	No	FR5312009	No	22 bird species including: turnstone, dunlin, sanderling, little egret, great northern diver, herring gull, cormorant, grey plover, Manx shearwater, Sandwich tern and greenshank.	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Salisbury Plain	SPA	No	UK9011102	Yes	This site is designated for a range of migratory and non-migratory birds including hen harrier, stone curlew, common quail and hobby.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Saltee Islands	SPA	No	IE004002	No	11 bird species: razorbill, peregrine, puffin, fulmar, lesser black-backed gull, gannet, cormorant, Manx shearwater, chough, kittiwake and guillemot.	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

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SBZ 1 / ZPS 1	SAC or SCI	No	BEMNZ0002	No	The site supports twaite shad, grey seal, common seal and harbour porpoise. Habitats include sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time.	Marine mammals within 50 km of South East Marine Plan Area and within range of potential underwater sound impacts. Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest. South West Marine Plan Area could also be affected as migratory fish may pass through this area to reach the SAC
SBZ 2 / ZPS 2	SAC or SCI	No	BEMNZ0003	No	Site supports sea lamprey and twaite shad. The site also supports grey seal, common seal and harbour porpoise. Habitats include sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest. South West Marine Plan Area could also be affected as migratory fish may pass through this area to reach the SAC. Site is located over 50km from nearest Marine Plan Area

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						so impacts on marine mammals can be scoped out.
SBZ 3 / ZPS 3	SAC or SCI	No	BEMNZ0004	No	Site supports sea lamprey and twaite shad. The site also supports grey seal, common seal and harbour porpoise. Habitats include sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest. South West Marine Plan Area could also be affected as migratory fish may pass through this area to reach the SAC. Site is located over 50km from nearest Marine Plan Area so impacts on marine mammals can be scoped out.

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SBZ 3 / ZPS 3	SPA	No	BEMNZ0004	No	Site supports migratory bird species including black throated diver, red throated diver, little gull, common scoter, great crested grebe, common tern, sandwich tern, guillemot.	Site supports migratory bird species which could be affected by offshore wind farms
Secteur marin de l'île d'Yeu jusqu'au continent	SPA	No	FR5212015	No	38 bird species including: Cory's shearwater, black-throated diver, storm petrel, herring gull,, red-breasted merganser, shag, grey phalarope, Manx shearwater, kittiwake, great skua, guillemot.	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Severn Estuary	SPA	Yes	UK9015022	Yes	The site is designated for gadwall, greater white fronted goose, dunlin, bewick's swan, common shelduck, common redshank.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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Severn Estuary/ Môr Hafren	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0013030	Yes	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site include Estuaries, Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide and Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>).</p> <p>Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection are Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time and Reefs.</p> <p>Annex II species listed are Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>), River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>), Twait shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>)</p>	<p>Predominantly a marine site with anadromous species listed as primary reasons for designation. Fish can be susceptible to noise disturbances, particularly during migratory periods. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.</p>
Sheep's Head to Toe Head	SPA	No	IE0004156	No	<p>Five bird species: peregrine, fulmar, herring gull, shag and cough</p>	<p>Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.</p>

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Sidmouth to West Bay	SAC or SCI	No	UK0019864	Yes	<p>Annual vegetation of drift lines are present at the site but are only a qualifying feature. Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts and Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines are the Annex I habitat types for which the site has been selected.</p> <p>Annex II species listed on the Natura 2000 data form are <i>Gentianella anglica</i> and <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> but these are Category D features (insignificant populations)</p>	Classified technically as a terrestrial site, but largely a sea cliff habitat with islets that could be impacted by change in hydrodynamic regime.
Skelligs	SPA	No	IE0004007	No	10 bird species: razorbill, peregrine, puffin, fulmar, storm petrel, gannet, manx shearwater, chough, kittiwake and guillemot	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

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Skokholm and Skomer	SPA	No	UK9014051	Yes	The site is designated for breeding short eared owl, storm petrel, manx shearwater, puffin, lesser black backed gull. The site is also designated for breeding season sea bird assemblage of 394360 sea birds which includes razorbill, common guillemot and black legged kittewake.	Storm petrel, Manx shearwater, puffin and lesser blackbacked gull are all long range sea foraging and migratory species. They are likely to be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms
Skomer, Skokholm and the seas off Pembrokeshire	pSPA	No		Yes	Manx shearwater, lesser black backed gull and puffin. Physical extension to existing SPA	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory or forage at sea, and therefore are likely to be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms and other marine development impacts.

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Slaney River Valley	SAC or SCI	No	IE0000781	No	The Annex II species of interest at this site are the Allis shad, River lamprey, Salmon, Sea lamprey and Twaite shad. Also designated for habitats, and species of mammal, invertebrate and fish.	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.
Solent and Dorset Coast	pSPA	No		Yes	Tern foraging habitat	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory or forage at sea, and therefore are likely to be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms and other marine development impacts.
Solent and Southampton Water	SPA	Yes	UK9011061	Yes	The site is designated for a range of waterfowl, waders and coastal birds including four species of tern, brent goose, european teal, common ringed plover, black tailed godwit, and mediterranean gull.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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Solway Firth	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0013025	Yes	<p>Annex I habitats include Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Estuaries, Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Reefs (for which the area is thought to support a significant presence), Perennial vegetation of stony banks, Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sandfor.</p> <p>Also listed are Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>), and Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.</p> <p>Two Annex II species are listed - <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> (Sea Lamprey) and <i>Lampetra fluviatilisfor</i> (River Lamprey). The Natura 2000 data form also mentions harbour porpoise but only as a Category D feature (insignificant population).</p>	<p>Diadromous species could be affected by under water noise impacts. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.</p>

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Somerset Levels and Moors	SPA	Yes	UK9010031	Yes	The site is designated for a wide range of wintering birds including bewick's swan, golden plover, European teal and northern lapwing.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
South Devon Shore Dock	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030060	Yes	The primary designation for this site is vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts. Species designations include shore dock.	Vegetated sea cliffs may be impacted by changes to the sea bed causing more or less cliff erosion. Shore dock is dependent on this type of habitat.
South Wight Maritime	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030061	Yes	Annex I habitats for site selection are Reefs, Submerged or partially submerged sea caves and Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Natura 2000 data form also notes presence of <i>Gentianella anglica</i> .	Site area is 98.7% marine habitat supporting support a diverse range of species in both the subtidal and intertidal.

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St Albans Head to Durlston Head	SAC or SCI	No	UK0019863	Yes	This site is designated for vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts as well as semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates. Species designations include early gentian and greater horseshoe bat.	Vegetated sea cliffs could be affected by changes in coastal processes
St David`s / Ty Ddewi	SAC or SCI	No	UK0013045	Yes	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts and European dry heaths. Annex 2 species: Floating water-plantain <i>Luronium natans</i> .	Interest features include vegetated sea cliffs which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime.

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Start Point to Plymouth Sound & Eddystone	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030373	Yes	Reefs support a wide variety of reef fauna and flora showing excellent examples of zonation from the infralittoral down to deeper water communities. Supports the most extensive and highest density beds and communities of several species of sea fan and coral and supports deeper water reef species.	Interest features (Annex I 'reef', in many forms) are purely marine. Reefs could be impacted by physical disturbances for pipeline / cable routes and or smothering by sediments.
Stearth	Compensatory area	No	N/A	Yes	Saltmarsh, transitional grassland, lagoon being created for its own value and to support coastal and intertidal bird and other animal interest features	Potential for direct habitat loss and indirect effects depending on nature and location of proposals

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Studland to Portland	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030382	Yes	Reefs for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Features of particular interest within the Studland Bay to Ringstead Bay area include a series of limestone ledges (up to 15m across) protruding from shelly gravel at Worbarrow Bay, which support a rich sponge and sea fan community; dense brittlestar beds (<i>Ophiothrix fragilis</i>) on shale reefs extending from Kimmeridge; a unique reef feature, known as St Albans ledge, extending out over 10km offshore and subject to strong tidal action; and an area of large limestone blocks known as the "seabed caves". The Portland Reefs are characterised by flat bedrock, limestone ledges (Portland stone), large boulders and cobbles. On the western side of Portland Bill, rugged limestone boulders provide deep gullies and overhangs. Mussel beds (<i>Mytilus edulis</i>) are found to occur in very	Interest features are purely marine. Reefs could be affected by physical disturbances for pipeline / cable routes and or smothering.

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					high densities on bedrock associated with strong currents to the southeast of Portland Bill.	

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Tacumshin Lake	SPA	No	IE0004092	No	33 bird species including: shoveler, wigeon, brent goose, white-fronted goose, marsh harrier, whooper swan, lesser black-backed gull, golden plover, green sandpiper and lapwing	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Tamar Estuaries Complex	SPA	No	UK9010141	Yes	This site is designated for wintering pied avocet and passage little egret	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
The Bull and The Cow Rocks	SPA	No	IE0004066	No	Nine bird species: razorbill, puffin, fulmar, storm petrel, herring gull, gannet, cormorant, kittiwake and guillemot	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
The Lizard	SAC or SCI	No	UK0012799	Yes	Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site are Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp., Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> , European dry heaths, Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with <i>Erica vagans</i> , and Mediterranean temporary ponds.	General site character includes Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets (15%) which could be affected by changes to coastal processes

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
The New Forest	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0012557	Yes	Annex I habitats include: Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>), Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> , Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> , European dry heaths, <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>), Transition mires and quaking bogs, Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> , Alkaline fens, Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with <i>Ilex</i> and sometimes also <i>Taxus</i> in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>), <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests, Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains, Bog woodland, Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> ,	Interest features are purely terrestrial. However, otter included in designation which is ~ 2km from the coast.

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
					Salicion albae). Annex II species: <i>Triturus cristatus</i> , <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> , and <i>Lucanus cervus</i> .	
Three Castle Head to Mizen Head	SAC or SCI	No	IE0000109	No	6 bird species on Natura 2000 data form: Razorbill, fulmar, cormorant, chough, kittiwake, and guillemot.	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
						species could be impacted.
Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast	SAC or SCI	No	UK0013047	Yes	This site comprises vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts. The site represents an extensive length of largely hard coastal cliff in south-west England, with a range of maritime influences and vegetation developing on hard neutral to acidic sedimentary rocks. In addition there are stretches of old sessile oak woodlands that occur at various points along this section of coast. A qualifying feature of this site is also European dry heaths. Annex II species include grey seal, otter, greater horse-shoe bat, and lesser horse-shoe bat. However these are Category D features (insignificant population)	Interest features include coastal cliffs which could be impacted by hydrodynamics if the sea bed is altered.

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Tourbiere de Lann Gazel	SAC or SCI	No	FR5300067	No	Site supports otter, <i>Lutra lutra</i> , marsh fritillary and <i>Sphagnum pylaesii</i> . Habitats include dry heaths, mires and bogs	Interest features are purely terrestrial but includes otter and site within 10 km of coast
Tregor Goelo	SAC or SCI	No	FR5300010	No	Site is designated for 26 habitats and 16 species including sea lamprey, Allis shad, brook lamprey, bottlenose dolphin, harbour porpoise, salmon and freshwater sculpin. Habitats include estuaries, reefs, coastal lagoons, Atlantic salt meadows and dry heaths	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest. Site supports dolphin and porpoise but is over 50km from the nearest Marine Plan Area
Tregor Goelo	SPA	No	FR5310070	No	Supports a wide range of Annex 2 migratory birds	Site supports migratory birds which could be affected by offshore wind farms

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Tweed Estuary	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030292	Yes	<p>Annex I habitats include: Estuaries, Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide.</p> <p>Annex II species are: <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>, <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>, <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> and (according to Natura 2000 data form) <i>Lutra lutra</i>.</p>	<p>Site predominantly marine (98.8%) and hosting marine Annex II species, including the river and sea lamprey. Estuarine and coastal habitats subject to change from alteration of hydrodynamic regime. South East and South West Marine Plan Area are also included because fish migrating to River Tweed may pass through the English Channel and up the east coast of England. Therefore migratory fish will traverse the Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast SAC to reach the Tweed Estuary SAC</p>

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Vlaamse Banken	SAC or SCI	No	BEMNZ0001	No	Habitats include sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time and reefs. Site supports grey seal, common seal and harbour porpoise as well as twaite shad.	Marine mammals within 50 km of Marine Plan Area and within range of potential underwater sound impacts. Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest. South West Marine Plan Area could also be affected as migratory fish may pass through this area to reach the SAC
Vlakte van de Raan	SAC or SCI	No	BEMNZ0005	No	Site supports sea lamprey and twaite shad. Also supports common seal, grey seal and harbour porpoise	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest. South West Marine Plan Area could also be affected as migratory fish may pass through this area to reach the SAC. Site is located over 50km from nearest Marine Plan Area so impacts on marine mammals

Pre-Screening Report for the North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West Marine Plans Habitats Regulations Assessments

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						can be scoped out.
Walmore Common	SPA	Yes	UK9007051	Yes	Overwintering <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> .	Interest features include overwintering migrant species
West Wales Marine	cSAC or pSAC	No		Yes	Harbour porpoise	Harbour porpoise would be vulnerable to numerous marine impacts including noise. Harbour porpoise management unit overlaps with both South West and North West Marine Plan Areas but pSAC is over 50km from the North West Marine Plan Area

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Wicklow Head	SPA	No	IE0004127	No	Six bird species: razorbill, peregrine, fulmar, kittiwake, whitethroat and guillemot	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Wight-Barfleur Reef	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030380	Yes	The site is designated for reefs. The site also supports harbour porpoise and bottlenose dolphin but only as Category D features (insignificant population)	The reefs are susceptible to a range of impacts arising from marine development

North-West Marine Plan Area

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Afon Eden - Cors Goch Trawsfynydd	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030075	Yes	Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site include: Active raised bogs. Site supports otter, atlantic salmon, floating water plantain and freshwater pearl mussel	Atlantic Salmon is a migratory fish that travels from the ocean upriver to spawn. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.
Afon Gwyrfai a Llyn Cwellyn	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030046	Yes	Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site include: Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea for Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-	Site supports coastal habitats and Atlantic salmon and otter which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.

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					Batrachion vegetation.Site supports floating water plantain, otter and Atlantic salmon	

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Afon Teifi/ River Teifi	SAC or SCI	No	UK0012670	Yes	Designated for Annex I habitats: 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 Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation. Designated for Annex II species : brook lamprey, river lamprey, sea lamprey and salmon, bullhead, otter and floating water-plantain.	Changes in the marine environment could affect the migratory routes for these species of fish. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.

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Afon Tywi/ River Tywi	SAC or SCI	No	UK0013010	Yes	<p><i>Petromyzon marinus</i> for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.<i>Lampetra planeri</i> for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.<i>Alosa alosa</i> for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.<i>Alosa fallax</i> for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.<i>Cottus gobio</i> for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.<i>Lutra lutra</i> for</p>	<p>Site covers a section of the River Tywi and supports twaite shad, sea lamprey, brook lamprey, river lamprey, allis shad and Atlantic salmon. The site also supports otter, however is more than 10km from the coast.</p>

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					which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.	
Afonydd Cleddau/ Cleddau Rivers	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030074	Yes	Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site include: Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation; Active raised bogs; and Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion	Sea Lamprey is a migratory fish that travels from the ocean upriver to spawn. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.

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					<p>albae) <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>. The site supports river lamprey, brook lamprey, bullhead, sea lamprey and otter</p>	
Ailsa Craig	SPA	No	UK9003091	Yes	<p>Five bird species; herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, gannet, kittiwake and guillemot</p>	<p>Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.</p>

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Anglesey Terns	pSPA	No		Yes	Extension of an existing SPA at Anglesey to protect breeding tern colonies and their foraging area.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory or forage at sea, and therefore are likely to be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms and other marine development impacts.
Bae Cemlyn/ Cemlyn Bay	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030114	Yes	Coastal lagoons and perennial vegetation of stony banks.	Qualifying features include coastal lagoons which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime.
Berwyn	SPA	No	UK9013111	Yes	This site is designated for hen harrier, merlin, peregrine and red kite.	Some of the species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms

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Bowland Fells	SPA	No	UK9005151	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Circus cyaneus</i> <i>Falco columbarius</i> and <i>Larus fuscus</i> .	Interest features contain migrant species

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Bray Head	SAC or SCI	No	IE0000714	No	6 bird species: razorbill, peregrine, fulmar, sand martin, kittiwake, and guillemot.	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Cardigan Bay/ Bae Ceredigion	SAC or SCI	No	UK0012712	Yes	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Reefs for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Submerged or partially submerged sea caves for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> for which the area is	Coastal habitats include sandbanks, reefs and submerged or partially submerged sea caves. Site supports bottlenose dolphin, grey seal, sea lamprey & river lamprey which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC. Marine mammals within 50 km of South West Marine Plan Area and within range of potential underwater sound impacts

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					<p>considered to support a significant presence. <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> for which this is one of only two known outstanding localities in the United Kingdom. Site also supports harbour porpoise but only as a Category D feature (insignificant population)</p>	

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Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries/ Bae Caerfyrddin ac Aberoedd	SAC or SCI	No	UK0020020	Yes	Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site include: mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Estuaries, Large shallow inlets and bays and Atlantic salt meadows and <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing the mud. Annex 2 species include allis shad, river lamprey, sea lamprey & twaite shad and otter. Grey seal is present but only as a Category D feature (insignificant population)	Qualifying features include allis shad, river lamprey, sea lamprey & twaite shad, otter and coastal habitats which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.

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Castle Loch, Lochmaben	SPA	Yes	UK9003191	Yes	Overwintering <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> .	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> does not breed in the UK, but large numbers of birds spend the winter here, migrating from breeding grounds in Spitsbergen, Iceland and Greenland
Copeland Islands	SPA	No	UK9020291	Yes	The site is designated for breeding manx shearwater and arctic tern	Manx shearwater are long range foraging birds. All other species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore are likely to be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Cors heli / Anglesey Coast: Saltmarsh	SAC or SCI	No	UK0020025	Yes	Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site include: <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand. Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>). Other Annex 1	Qualifying features include coastal habitats which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime.

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					qualifying habitats include: Estuaries and Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	
Craig yr Aderyn (Bird's Rock)	SPA	No	UK9020283	Yes	The site is designated for breeding red-billed cormorant and overwintering red-billed cormorant.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Dee Estuary/ Aber Dyfrdwy	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0030131	Yes	Annex I habitats for which the site has been selected include: Estuaries, Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Annual vegetation of drift lines, Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia</i>	Both the habitats and selected species can be directly associated with the marine environment. Changes in the marine environment could affect the migratory routes for river lamprey, sea lamprey & twaite shad. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.

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					<p>maritimae), Embryonic shifting dunes, Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes), Humid dune slacks, and Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes).</p> <p>Annex II species listed are <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>, <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> and <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. <i>Lutra lutra</i>, <i>Alosa fallax</i> and <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> are also present, but only as Category D features (insignificant population).</p>	
Din Moss - Hoselaw Loch	SPA	Yes	UK9004291	Yes	Overwintering <i>Anser anser</i> and <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> .	Interest features contain wintering species, which will migrate over sea

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Drigg Coast	SAC or SCI	No	UK0013031	Yes	Annex I habitats include Estuaries, Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima), Embryonic shifting dunes, Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes), Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea), Dunes with <i>Salix repens ssp. argentea</i> (Salicion arenariae), Humid dune slacks, fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes).	Site considered 50% marine. The site has not been designated on the basis of any primary marine species, however there is the potential for estuarine and mudflat habitats to be impacted indirectly from the neighbouring connected marine system.

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Duddon Estuary	SPA	Yes	UK9005031	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> . A wide range of overwintering birds including <i>Anas acuta</i> , <i>Calidris canutus</i> and <i>Tringa totanus</i> .	Interest features contain wintering species, which will migrate over sea and breeding sandwich terns that nest alongside coastal beaches, sand-dunes islets or marshes
Duddon Mosses	SAC or SCI	No	UK0019833	Yes	Duddon Mosses are primarily designated for active raised bogs. The site is a complex of bog within the Duddon estuary ranging from transitional saltmarsh to bog in the south to raised bogs conditions capable of natural regeneration.	Interest features within Dudden estuary, with connection to marine environment and could be impacted by hydrodynamics

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Dyfi Estuary / Aber Dyfi	SPA	No	UK9020284	Yes	The site is designated for overwintering greenland white fronted goose.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
East Coast Marine (Northern Ireland)	pSPA	No		Yes	Non-breeding Great Crested Grebe, non-breeding Red-throated Diver, rafting Manx Shearwater in the breeding season originating from an adjoining colony, foraging Sandwich, Common and Arctic Tern in the breeding season originating from adjoining tern colonies and non-breeding eider duck	These are migratory seabirds, as well as Manx shearwater, which is known to regularly forage more than 100km from its breeding colonies to forage. Therefore developments in the North West Marine Plan Area could affect this SPA. The South West Marine Plan Area is outside the mean maximum foraging distance for Manx shearwater

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Endrick Water	SAC or SCI	No	UK0019840	Yes	Designated for Atlantic salmon, river lamprey and brook lamprey	The river lamprey population of this SAC is wholly freshwater but the salmon population migrates through Loch Lomond and into the Firth of Clyde. As such, salmon migrating northwards from the south-west could pass through the South-West and North-West Marine Plan Areas to reach the SAC
Fala Flow	SPA	Yes	UK9004241	Yes	Overwintering <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> .	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> does not breed in the UK, but large numbers of birds spend the winter here, migrating from breeding grounds in Spitsbergen, Iceland and Greenland

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Gladhouse Reservoir	SPA	Yes	UK9004231	Yes	Overwintering <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> .	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> does not breed in the UK, but large numbers of birds spend the winter here, migrating from breeding grounds in Spitsbergen, Iceland and Greenland
Glannau Aberdaron ac Ynys Enlli/ Aberdaron Coast and Bardsey Island	SPA	No	UK9013121	Yes	Two bird species; manx shearwater and cough	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

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Glannau Ynys Gybi/ Holy Island Coast	SAC or SCI	No	UK0013046	Yes	Primary Annex 1 designation habitat features include: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts and European dry heaths. Qualifying Annex 1 habitat: Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> . Site is known to support grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> but only as a Category D feature (insignificant population)	Interest features include vegetated sea cliffs which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime.
Glannau Ynys Gybi/ Holy Island Coast	SPA	No	UK9013101	Yes	The site is designated for red-billed cough.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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Glen App and Galloway Moors	SPA	No	UK9003351	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Circus cyaneus</i> .	Migrant species, known to inhabit a wide variety of habitats including fields of cereals and other crops, coastal sand areas, open terrain with low vegetation on steppe, open taiga.

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Glynllifon	SAC or SCI	No	UK0012661	Yes	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> .	Site is situated 1.5 km from the coast; possibility for otter to forage in the marine environment.
Great Orme`s Head/ Pen y Gogarth	SAC or SCI	No	UK0014788	Yes	Dry limestone heath and semi natural dry grassland and scrubland facies on calcareous substrate including a significant stand of <i>Fesruca ovina-Carlina vulgaris</i> grassland. Also Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts.	Interest features include vegetated sea cliffs which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime.

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Greenlaw Moor	SPA	Yes	UK9004281	Yes	Overwintering <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> .	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> does not breed in the UK, but large numbers of birds spend the winter here, arriving from their breeding grounds in Spitsbergen, Iceland and Greenland
Hesketh Out Marsh	Compensatory area	No	N/A	Yes	Mudflat, saltmarsh, transitional grassland, lagoon being created for its own value and to support coastal and intertidal bird and other animal interest features	Potential for direct habitat loss and indirect effects depending on nature and location of proposals
Howth Head Coast	SPA	No	IE0004113	No	Five bird species: razorbill, peregrine, fulmar, kittiwake and guillemot	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

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Ireland's Eye	SPA	No	IE0004117	No	8 bird species: razorbill, peregrine, puffin, fulmar, gannet, cormorant, kittiwake, and guillemot.	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Killough Bay/ Killough Harbour	SPA	Yes	UK9020221	Yes	The site is designated for light bellied brent goose	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Lambay Island	SPA	No	IE0004069	No	16 bird species including: razorbill, turnstone, brent goose, purple sandpiper, puffin, fulmar,	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey

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					oystercatcher, manx shearwater and kittiwake	species could be impacted.
Langholm - Newcastleton Hills	SPA	No	UK9003271	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Circus cyaneus</i> .	Migrant species, known to inhabit a wide variety of habitats including fields of cereals and other crops, coastal sand areas, open terrain with low vegetation on steppe, open taiga.
Leighton Moss	SPA	Yes	UK9005091	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> and <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> .	Interest features contain migrant species

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Liverpool Bay / Bae Lerpwl	SPA	No	UK9020294	Yes	The site is designated for red-throated diver, and common scoter.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Liverpool Bay Extension	pSPA	No		Yes	Tern foraging habitat, little gull, red-breasted merganser and cormorant	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory or forage at sea, and therefore are likely to be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms and other marine development impacts.

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Llyn Dinam	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030186	Yes	Annex 1 habitats that are a primary reason for site selection include: Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation. Site supports otter, <i>Lutra lutra</i> but only as a Category D feature (insignificant population)	Qualifying features of interest are entirely terrestrial
Loch Ken and River Dee Marshes	SPA	Yes	UK9003111	Yes	Overwintering <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> , <i>Anser anser</i> .	Interest features contain wintering species, which will migrate over sea
Loch of Inch and Torrs Warren	SPA	Yes	UK9003121	Yes	Overwintering <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> and <i>Circus cyaneus</i> .	Interest features contain wintering species, which will migrate over sea

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Luce Bay and Sands	SAC or SCI	No	UK0013039	Yes	Primary reason for site selection include the following Annex 1 habitats: large shallow inlet and bays ranging from mixed sized boulders, deep sediments and highly mobile fringing sands, all of which support rich plant and animal communities typical of a large embayment in south west Scotland; Embryonic shifting dunes with lyme-grass <i>Leymus arenarius</i> dominant; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes), Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes); and Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes	Interest features include coastal sand dunes and reefs which could be impacted by changes to hydrodynamics and sea bed changes.

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					(Calluno-Ulicetea). Other qualifying but not primary features include Sandbanks which are slightly covered by seawater all the time; Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and Reefs. Site also supports great crested newt. Site is known to support otter and grey seal but only as Category D features (insignificant population).	
Martin Mere	SPA	Yes	UK9005111	Yes	Overwintering <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> and <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> . <i>Anas acuta</i> , <i>Anas penelope</i> , <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> .	Interest features contain migrant species

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Mersey Estuary	SPA	Yes	UK9005131	Yes	Overwintering the area regularly supports <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> . <i>Anas acuta</i> , <i>Anas crecca</i> , <i>Anas penelope</i> , <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> , <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> , <i>Numenius arquata</i> , <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> , <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> , <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> , <i>Tringa totanus</i> , <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> . On passage the area regularly supports species including <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> and <i>Tringa totanus</i> .	Over 80% marine area, supports overwintering, migratory species.
Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore	SPA	Yes	UK9020287	Yes	The site is designated for sanderling, dunlin, red knot (<i>islandica</i> sub spp), oystercatcher, little gull, bar tailed godwit, great cormorant, grey plover,	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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					common tern, and common redshank.	
Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt	SPA	No	UK9013131	Yes	The site is designated for hen harrier, merlin and peregrine	Some of the species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms
Mingulay and Berneray	SPA	No	UK9001121	Yes	Six bird species; razorbill, puffin, fulmar, shag, kittiwake and guillemot	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

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Morecambe Bay	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0013027	Yes	Annex I habitats include 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 colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima</i>), Embryonic shifting dunes, Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes), Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>), Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp.	Although most interest features are terrestrial, there is the potential for indirect impact on Estuaries and mudflats from the connected marine environment.

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					<p><i>argentea</i> (Salicion arenariae), Humid dune slacks, Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes), and <i>Triturus cristatus</i>.</p> <p>The Natura 2000 data form also mentions grey seal, twaite shad and sea lamprey but only as Category D features (insignificant population).</p>	
Morecambe Bay	SPA	Yes	UK9005081	Yes	<p>During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>. Overwintering <i>Anas acuta</i>, <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>, <i>Arenaria interpres</i>, <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>, <i>Calidris canutus</i>, <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>, <i>Limosa</i></p>	Over 80% marine area, supports breeding seabirds and overwintering, migratory species.

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					<i>lapponica, Numenius arquata, Pluvialis squatarola, Tadorna tadorna, Tringa totanus. Migrating Charadrius hiaticula.</i>	
Morecombe Bay and Duddon Estuary	pSPA	No		Yes	Proposal to combine two existing SPAs with marine extensions identified for foraging little and Sandwich terns.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory or forage at sea, and therefore are likely to be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms and other marine development impacts.
Morfa Harlech a Morfa Dyffryn	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030049	Yes	Embryonic shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes), fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes), dunes with <i>Salix repens ssp. argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) and humid dune slacks. Site is	Qualifying features include coastal habitats which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime.

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					known to support petalwort and great crested newt but the latter is only a Category D feature (insignificant population).	
Muirkirk and North Lowther Uplands	SPA	No	UK9003261	Yes	Breeding <i>Asio flammeus</i> , <i>Circus cyaneus</i> , <i>Falco columbariu</i> , <i>Falco peregrinus</i> , <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> and overwintering <i>Circus cyaneus</i> .	Interest features contain wintering species, which will migrate over sea
Mull of Galloway	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030220	Yes	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	Site supports vegetated sea cliff habitat which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime.

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Murlough	SAC or SCI	No	UK0016612	Yes	Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site include: Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea). Other qualifying Annex 1 features include: 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).f.Embryonic shifting dunes, Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes).Dunes with <i>Salix repens ssp. argentea</i>	Site supports coastal habitats including dunes. Such habitats could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime. Site also supports harbour seal but lies over 50km from the nearest Marine Plan Area

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					(Salicion arenariae). Site supports harbour seal and <i>Euphydrias</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i> , <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i> . Site also supports otter and migratory fish but only as Category D features (insignificant population)	

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North Anglesey Marine	cSAC or pSAC	No		Yes	Harbour porpoise	Harbour porpoise would be vulnerable to numerous marine impacts including noise. Harbour porpoise management unit overlaps with both South West and North West Marine Plan Areas but pSAC is over 50km from the South West Marine Plan Area
North Cardigan Bay	pSPA	No		Yes	Wintering red-throated diver	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory or forage at sea, and therefore are likely to be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms and other marine development impacts.
North Pennine Moors	SPA	No	UK9006272	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Circus cyaneus</i> , <i>Falco columbarius</i> , <i>Falco peregrinus</i> and <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> .	Interest features include breeding and migrant species

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North York Moors	SPA	No	UK9006161	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Falco columbarius</i> and <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> .	Interest features contain migrant species
Northumbria Coast	SPA	Yes	UK9006131	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Sterna albifrons</i> . Overwintering <i>Arenaria interpres</i> , <i>Calidris maritima</i> .	Over 85% marine area and supports breeding and overwintering migrant species.

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Outer Ards	SPA	Yes	UK9020271	Yes	The site is designated for turnstone, light bellied brent goose, common ringed plover, golden plover, and Arctic tern	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1)	SPA	No	UK9007021	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Asio flammeus</i> , <i>Falco columbarius</i> and <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> .	Interest features include breeding migrant species

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Pembrokeshire				170 of 294	<p>Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site include: Estuaries comprising the Daugleddau estuary which supports a wide diversity of communities and species. The site also includes smaller estuaries entering the Daugleddau and Milford Haven, and wide intertidal mudflats with rich and productive invertebrate annelid and mollusc communities.</p> <p>Large shallow inlets and bays - Pembrokeshire Marine in south-west Wales includes Milford Haven, and the sandy embayment of St Brides Bay. The wide range of environmental conditions, particularly seabed substrates, tidal streams and salinity gradients, supports high community and species diversity. The species-</p>	<p>Numerous marine and coastal habitats and species of interest including grey seal, lamprey, estuaries, sea caves, large shallow inlets and bays and reefs all of which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime. Marine mammals and fish can</p>

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Pisces Reef Complex	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030379	Yes	The site is designated for reefs. Grey and harbour seal and harbour porpoise are also present but only as Category D features (insignificant population).	Reefs are susceptible to developments in the marine environment.
Rathlin Island	SPA	No	UK9020011	Yes	Designated for razorbill, peregrine, kittiwake and guillemot. Designated assemblage includes fulmar, puffin and lesser black-backed gull	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Ribble and Alt Estuaries	SPA	Yes	UK9005103	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports species including <i>Larus fuscus</i> and <i>Larus ridibundus</i> . <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> , <i>Sterna hirundo</i> . Over winter the area regularly supports species including <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> ,	Interest features contain migrant species

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					<i>Cygnus cygnus, Pluvialis apricaria.</i>	
River Barrow and River Nore	SAC or SCI	No	IE0002162	No	The Annex II species of interest at this site are the Allis shad, River lamprey, Salmon, Sea lamprey and twaite shad	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.

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River Bladnoch	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030249	Yes	Atlantic salmon for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Also supports river lamprey & sea lamprey according to the Natura 2000 data form but these are Category D features (insignificant population).	Site supports salmon which is a migratory fish that travels from the ocean upriver to spawn. Also supports river lamprey & sea lamprey. Changes in the marine environment could affect the migratory routes for these species of fish. The West migratory region includes fish migrating from both the north-west and south-west. Both these Marine Plan Areas could therefore affect this SAC
River Camel	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030056	Yes	The site is designated for European dry heaths, old sessile oak woods and alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> . Species designations are bullhead, otter and Atlantic salmon.	Atlantic salmon are migratory species which could be affected by changes in the marine environment. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.

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River Clun	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030250	Yes	The Annex II species for which this site is designated is <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> . <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> , <i>Cottus gobio</i> , <i>Lampetra planeri</i> , <i>Lutra lutra</i> , and <i>Salmo salar</i> are also present but only as Category D features (insignificant populations)	Although migratory fish are not a qualifying Interest feature of this SAC, freshwater pearl mussel is dependent on such fish for part of its life cycle. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.
River Dee and Bala Lake/ Afon Dyfrdwy a Llyn Tegid	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0030252	Yes	The Annex I habitat that is the primary reason for site selection is Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation. Also present, Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines, Old sessile oak woods with	Interest features include diadromous species. Site supports river lamprey, sea lamprey, salmon & twaite shad. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.

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					<p><i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles, and Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae).</p> <p>Annex II species at this site are <i>Cottus gobio</i>, <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>, <i>Lampetra planeri</i>, <i>Luronium natans</i>, <i>Lutra lutra</i>, <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>, <i>Salmo salar</i>.</p>	

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River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030032	Yes	The primary designations for this site are oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoeto-Nanojuncetea as well as water courses of the plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fulitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation. Species designations include Marsh fritillary butterfly, sea lamprey, brook lamprey, river lamprey, atlantic salmon, otter and floating water plantain.	Sea and River Lamprey and Atlantic Salmon are all migratory fish which could be impacted by works within the marine environment. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.

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River Eden	SAC or SCI	No	UK0012643	Yes	<p>Annex I habitats include: 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 and Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae).</p> <p>Annex II species listed are: <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>, <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>, <i>Lampetra planeri</i>, <i>Salmo salar</i>, <i>Cottus gobio</i>, <i>Lutra</i></p>	<p>Interest features include diadromous fish, which can be affected by underwater noise impacts. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the River Eden.</p>

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					<i>lutra</i> , and <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> .	
River Ehen	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030057	Yes	The primary designation for this site is freshwater pearl mussel and other qualifying features are Atlantic salmon.	Atlantic salmon are migratory species which could be affected by changes in the marine environment. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC. Freshwater pearl mussels are also affected by changes in the marine environment as they spend part of

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						their life cycle attached to migratory sea fish.
River Kent	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030256	Yes	<p>The Annex I habitat that is the primary reason for site selection is Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation.</p> <p>The Annex II species that is a primary reason for selection of this site is <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>.</p>	Although migratory fish are not qualifying features of the SAC, the freshwater pearl mussel is dependent upon them for part of its life cycle. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.

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					Other species as present as qualifying species are <i>Cottus gobio</i> , <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> . <i>Alosa fallax</i> , <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> , <i>Lampetra planeri</i> , <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> and <i>Salmo salar</i> are present but as Category D features (insignificant population)	
River Usk/ Afon Wysg	SAC or SCI	No	UK0013007	Yes	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United	Site covers the River Usk to the sea and supports sea lamprey, brook lamprey, river lamprey, twaite shad, Atlantic salmon and allis shad, which could be impacted by changes to hydrodynamics. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC. The site also supports otter and is less than 10km

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					<p>Kingdom.<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.<i>Lampetra planeri</i> for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.<i>Alosa alosa</i> for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.<i>Alosa fallax</i> for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.<i>Salmo salar</i> for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.<i>Cottus gobio</i> for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United</p>	<p>from the coast.</p>

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					Kingdom. <i>Lutra lutra</i> for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.	
River Wye/ Afon Gwy	SAC or SCI	No	UK0012642	Yes	The primary qualifying habitat is Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation; Transition mires and quaking bogs also feature. Annex II species (taken from Natura 2000 data form) include: <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> ,	Interest features include diadromous fish, which can be affected by underwater noise impacts. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the River Wye.

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					<i>Lampetra planeri, Alosa alosa, Alosa fallax, Salmo salar, Cottus gobio, Lutra lutra, Austropotamobius pallipes, and Petromyzon marinus.</i>	
Rum	SPA	No	UK9001341	Yes	Five bird species; golden eagle, red-throated diver, manx shearwater, kittiwake and guillemot	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Seacliffs of Lleyn	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030271	Yes	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts.	Site supports vegetated sea cliff habitat which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime.
Sefton Coast	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0013076	Yes	The site comprises embryonic shifting duens, white dunes with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> , grey dunes with herbaceous vegetation, dunes with <i>Salix</i>	Interest features include coastal sand dunes which could be impacted by changes to hydrodynamics and sea bed change. Great crested newts are also listed however these are fully terrestrial.

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					<i>repens</i> , humid dune slacks and atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea). The site is also desingated for petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) and great crested newt	
Severn Estuary/ Môr Hafren	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0013030	Yes	Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site include Estuaries, Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide and Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) . Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection are Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time and	Predominantly a marine site with anadromous species listed as primary reasons for designation. Fish can be siuceptible to noise disturbances, particularly during migratory periods. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.

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					Reefs. Annex II species listed are Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>), River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>), Twaite shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>)	
Shell Flat and Lune Deep	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030376	Yes	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Reefs for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Surveys have identified that a large	Interest features (Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time and Reefs) are predominantly marine. Area important for overwintering bird species which could be impacted by noise disturbance.

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					population (50,000+) of overwintering birds feed on the submerged sandbanks. This has made the Liverpool Bay area the most important site in the UK for the sea duck.	
Shiant Isles	SPA	No	UK9001041	Yes	Seven bird species; razorbill, barnacle goose, puffin, fulmar, shag, kittiwake and guillemot	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Skerries Islands	SPA	No	IE0004122	No	15 bird species including: wigeon, short-eared owl, brent goose, ringed plover, fulmar, oystercatcher and lapwing	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

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Slaney River Valley	SAC or SCI	No	IE0000781	No	The Annex II species of interest at this site are the Allis shad, River lamprey, Salmon, Sea lamprey and Twaite shad. Also designated for habitats, and species of mammal, invertebrate and fish.	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.

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Solway Firth	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0013025	Yes	<p>Annex I habitats include Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Estuaries, Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Reefs (for which the area is thought to support a significant presence), Perennial vegetation of stony banks, Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sandfor. Also listed are Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>), and Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.</p>	<p>Diadromous species could be affected by under water noise impacts. West coastal region overlaps with both South West Marine Plan Area and North West Marine Plan Area as fish may migrate through both areas to reach the SAC.</p>

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					<p>Two Annex II species are listed - <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> (Sea Lamprey) and <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> (River Lamprey). The Natura 2000 data form also mentions harbour porpoise but only as a Category D feature (insignificant population).</p>	

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Solway Firth	pSPA	No		Yes	Designated for wintering red-throated diver, common scoter, goosander	Partially located within North West Marine Plan Area. Activities could potentially disturb wintering birds
South Pennine Moors Phase 2	SPA	No	UK9007022	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Asio flammeus</i> , <i>Falco columbarius</i> , <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> . An international important assemblage of birds.	Interest features include breeding migrant species
Strangford Lough	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0016618	Yes	Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site include: Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Coastal lagoons, Large shallow inlets and bays, Reefs, Other	Site supports coastal habitats including reefs and bays; relevant species include otter. Such habitats and species could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime. Site also supports harbour seal but lies over 50km from the nearest

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					qualifying Annex 1 features include: Annual vegetation of drift lines, Perennial vegetation of stony banks, <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>). Site supports harbour seal. Site also supports grey seal and otter but only as Category D features (insignificant population)	Marine Plan Area
Strangford Lough	SPA	Yes	UK9020111	Yes	The site is designated for bar-tailed godwit, golden plover, shelduck, light bellied brent goose, red knot, common tern, arctic tern, sandwich tern, common redshank and	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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					wintering waterbird assemblages.	
The Dee Estuary	SPA	Yes	UK9013011	Yes	The site is designated for a range of birds including pintail, european teal, dunlin, red knot, oystercatcher, bar tailed godwit, black tailed godwit, curlew, grey plover, little tern, common tern, sandwich tern, shelduck and common redshank.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Traeth Lafan/ Lavan Sands, Conway Bay	SPA	No	UK9013031	Yes	The site is designated for oystercatcher, red breasted merganser, curlew, great crested grebe and common redshank	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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Upper Solway Flats and Marshes	SPA	Yes	UK9005012	Yes	Overwintering <i>Branta leucopsis</i> , <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> , <i>Limosa lapponica</i> , <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> <i>Anas acuta</i> , <i>Anas clypeata</i> , <i>Anas crecca</i> , <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> , <i>Arenaria interpres</i> , <i>Aythya marila</i> , <i>Bucephala clangula</i> , <i>Calidris alba</i> , <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> , <i>Calidris canutus</i> , <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> , <i>Numenius arquata</i> , <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> , <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> , <i>Tringa totanus</i> .	Interest features contain wintering species, which will migrate over sea
Westwater	SPA	Yes	UK9004251	Yes	Overwintering <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> .	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> does not breed in the UK, but large numbers of birds spend the winter here, migrating from breeding grounds in Spitsbergen, Iceland and Greenland

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Wicklow Head	SPA	No	IE0004127	No	Six bird species: razorbill, peregrine, fulmar, kittiwake, whitethroat and guillemot	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Y Fenai a Bae Conwy/ Menai Strait and Conwy Bay	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030202	Yes	Annex 1 habitats that are a primary reason for site selection include: Reefs, sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide. Other qualifying Annex 1 features include large shallow inlets and bays and submerged or partially submerged sea caves. Site supports grey seal, allis shad, river lamprey, sea lamprey & twaite shad but only as Category D features	Site supports a variety of coastal habitats including reefs and sandbanks, which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime.

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
					(insignificant population)	
Y Twyni o Abermenai i Aberffraw/ Abermenai to Aberffraw Dunes	SAC or SCI	No	UK0020021	Yes	Embryonic shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes), fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes), dunes with <i>Salix repens ssp.argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) and humid dune slacks. Site is known to support petalwort and shore dock.	Qualifying features include coastal habitats which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime.

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Ynys Feurig, Cemlyn Bay and The Skerries	SPA	No	UK9013061	Yes	The site is designated for roseate tern, common tern, arctic tern and sandwich tern.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Ynys Seiriol / Puffin Island	SPA	No	UK9020285	Yes	The site is designated for breeding great cormorant.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

North-East Marine Plan Area

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Alkborough	Compensatory area	No	N/A	Yes	Saltmarsh, mudflats, transitional grassland, reedbeds, lagoon being created for its own value and to support coastal and intertidal bird and other animal interest features	Potential for direct habitat loss and indirect effects depending on nature and location of proposals
Barry Links	SAC or SCI	No	UK0013044	Yes	Embryonic shifting dunes with lyme-grass <i>Leymus arenarius</i> dominant; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes), Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes); Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>), and Humid dune slacks.	Interest features include coastal sand dunes which could be impacted by changes to hydrodynamics and sea bed changes.
Beast Cliff - Whitby (Robin Hood's Bay)	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030086	Yes	The site is primarily designated for vegetated sea cliffs. The geology, topography and plant communities found on the site are unique.	Vegetated sea cliffs may be impacted by changes to the sea bed causing more or less cliff erosion.

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0017072	Yes	Annex I habitats include: Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Large shallow inlets and bays, Reefs, and Submerged or partially submerged sea caves. Annex II species: <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Designation for Annex II marine mammals, that can be susceptible to disturbance from underwater noise. Site is split between North East England and East Coast seal management units. Site is within Marine Plan Area. Although this site is not designated for migratory fish, Natural England have clarified that migratory fish would need to traverse this SAC to reach the Tweed Estuary SAC

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Bowland Fells	SPA	No	UK9005151	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Circus cyaneus</i> <i>Falco columbarius</i> and <i>Larus fuscus</i> .	Interest features contain migrant species

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Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Cameron Reservoir	SPA	Yes	UK9004131	Yes	Overwintering <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> .	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> does not breed in the UK, but large numbers of birds spend the winter here, migrating from breeding grounds in Spitsbergen, Iceland and Greenland
Chowder Ness	Compensatory area	No	N/A	Yes	Mudflat, saltmarsh, transitional grassland being created for its own value and to support coastal and intertidal bird and other animal interest features	Potential for direct habitat loss and indirect effects depending on nature and location of proposals
Coquet Island	SPA	No	UK9006031	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Sterna dougallii</i> , <i>Sterna hirundo</i> , <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> , <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> . Range of breeding seabirds including <i>Uria aalge</i> and <i>Fratercula arctica</i> . Overwintering <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> , <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> , <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> , <i>Fratercula arctica</i> , <i>Uria aalge</i> , <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> , <i>Sterna hirundo</i> , <i>Sterna dougallii</i> , <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> .	Over 55% marine area with breeding and overwintering birds. Some migrant species.

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Din Moss - Hoselaw Loch	SPA	Yes	UK9004291	Yes	Overwintering <i>Anser anser</i> and <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> .	Interest features contain wintering species, which will migrate over sea
Dogger Bank	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030352	Yes	The site is designated for sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time. The site also supports harbour porpoise but only as a Category D feature (insignificant population)	Marine habitats could be affected by a change in the hydrodynamics.
Doggerbank	SAC or SCI	No	DE1003301	No	The Dogger Bank is the largest sandbank in UK waters and extends into both Dutch and German waters. It is home to a variety of species which live both on and within the sandy sediment. This includes segmented polychaete worms, shrimp like amphipods	Marine mammals within 50 km of Marine Plan Area and within range of potential underwater sound impacts

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					and small clams which burrow into the sand. Site supports grey seal, common seal and harbour porpoise	
Doggersbank	SAC or SCI	No	NL2008001	No	Site supports harbour porpoise. Habitats include sandbanks	Marine mammals within 50 km of Marine Plan Area and within range of potential underwater sound impacts
Durham Coast	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0030140	Yes	The site is designated for vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	Vegetated sea cliffs may be impacted by changes to the sea bed causing more or less cliff erosion.
East Caithness Cliffs	SPA	No	UK9001182	Yes	10 bird species including: razorbill, puffin, fulmar, herring gull, shag, kittiwake and guillemot	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could

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						lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Fair Isle	SPA	No	UK9002091	Yes	11 bird species including: Razorbill, puffin, fulmar, gannet, kittiwake, arctic skua, wren (Fair Isle subspecies) and arctic tern. Although fulmar is the basis for inclusion of this site as this is the species with the longest mean-maximum foraging distance, tracking by Natural England indicates that the razorbill population also regularly forages more than 100km from the site.	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Fala Flow	SPA	Yes	UK9004241	Yes	Overwintering <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> .	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> does not breed in the UK, but large numbers of birds spend the winter here, migrating from breeding grounds in Spitsbergen, Iceland and Greenland

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Farne Islands	SPA	No	UK9006021	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports: <i>Sterna hirundo</i> , <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> , <i>Sterna dougallii</i> and <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> . Range of breeding birds including <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> , <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> , <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> , <i>Fratercula arctica</i> , <i>Uria aalge</i> , <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> , <i>Sterna hirundo</i> , <i>Sterna dougallii</i> , <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> .	Interest features contain migrant species

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Firth of Forth	SPA	Yes	UK9004411	Yes	<p>Overwintering <i>Gavia stellata</i>, <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>, <i>Limosa lapponica</i>, <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>, <i>Podiceps auritus</i>. Migrating <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>.</p> <p>Overwintering <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>, <i>Arenaria interpres</i>, <i>Calidris canutus</i>, <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>, <i>Tringa totanus</i>, <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>, <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>, <i>Anas penelope</i>, <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>, <i>Aythya marila</i>, <i>Somateria mollissima</i>, <i>Clangula hyemalis</i>, <i>Melanitta nigra</i>, <i>Melanitta fusca</i>, <i>Bucephala clangula</i>, <i>Mergus serrator</i>, <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>, <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>, <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>, <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>, <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>, <i>Calidris canutus</i>, <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>, <i>Limosa lapponica</i>, <i>Numenius arquata</i>, <i>Tringa totanus</i>, <i>Arenaria interpres</i>.</p>	More than 95% marine habitat supporting migratory and wintering species.

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Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030311	Yes	The site is designated primarily for estuaries, but is also designated for sand banks, mudflats and sandflats. Natura 2000 data form also includes harbour seal.	Supports habitats that could be adversely affected by Marine Plan activities. Also supports harbour seal but this is over 50km from nearest Marine Plan Area.
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary	SPA	Yes	UK9004121	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> and <i>Sterna albifrons</i> . Overwintering <i>Anser anser</i> , <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> , <i>Tringa totanus</i> , <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> , <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> , <i>Somateria mollissima</i> , <i>Clangula hyemalis</i> , <i>Melanitta nigra</i> , <i>Melanitta fusca</i> , <i>Bucephala clangula</i> , <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> , <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> , <i>Calidris alba</i> , <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> , <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> , <i>Limosa lapponica</i> and <i>Tringa totanus</i> .	Interest features include migratory and seabird species

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Flamborough and Filey Coast pSPA	pSPA	No		Yes	The site regularly supports more than 1% of the biogeographical population of four regularly occurring migratory species (black-legged kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> , northern gannet <i>Morus bassanus</i> , common guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> , razorbill <i>Alca torda</i>). The site regularly supports more than 20,000 seabirds during the breeding season, including over 2,000 northern fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> . Although fulmar is the bird with the longest mean maximum foraging distance, the kittiwake population has also been tracked as regularly foraging over 100km	All species designated in this pSPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms. Kittiwake regularly forag more than 100km from their nesting sites.

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Flamborough Head	SAC or SCI	No	UK0013036	Yes	Annex I habitats for primary designation include Reefs, Submerged or partially submerged sea caves, and Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts. <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> (Grey Seal) is also present but only as a Category D feature (insignificant population). A cSAC is proposed for Flamborough Head but only to adjust the boundary of the SAC; no new qualifying features are proposed.	Site 80% marine.
Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs	SPA	No	UK9006101	Yes	Designated for breeding kittiwake. The kittiwake population has also been tracked as regularly foraging over 100km	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i> is a strongly marine gull species; after breeding, birds move out into the Atlantic where they spend the winter. Kittiwake returns to coastal areas to breed and will forage in the marine environment.

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Forth Islands	SPA	No	UK9004171	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Sterna dougallii</i> , <i>Sterna hirundo</i> , <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> , <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> , <i>Fratercula arctica</i> , <i>Larus fuscus</i> , <i>Morus bassanus</i> , <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> , <i>Uria aalge</i> , <i>Alca torda</i> , <i>Alca torda</i> , <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> , <i>Larus argentatus</i> , <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> .	Interest features include migratory species and species which breed only on coastal areas e.g <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> (Arctic tern)
Fowlsheugh	SPA	No	UK9002271	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports c.145,000 seabirds including <i>Uria aalge</i> , <i>Alca torda</i> , <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> , <i>Larus argentatus</i> , <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> .	Interest features include seabirds

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Gladhouse Reservoir	SPA	Yes	UK9004231	Yes	Overwintering <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> .	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> does not breed in the UK, but large numbers of birds spend the winter here, migrating from breeding grounds in Spitsbergen, Iceland and Greenland
Greenlaw Moor	SPA	Yes	UK9004281	Yes	Overwintering <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> .	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> does not breed in the UK, but large numbers of birds spend the winter here, arriving from their breeding grounds in Spitsbergen, Iceland and Greenland

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Holburn Lake and Moss	SPA	Yes	UK9006041	Yes	Overwintering <i>Anser anser</i> .	Migrant species, from overseas (Iceland).

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Hornsea Mere	SPA	No	UK9006171	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Cygnus olor</i> and overwintering <i>Anas strepera</i> .	Interest features contain overwintering migrant species

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Humber Estuary	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0030170	Yes	Site primarily designated for the presence of Estuaries, Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide. However other Annex I habitats also qualifying include: Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Coastal lagoons, <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>), Embryonic shifting dunes, Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes), Dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> , Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes). Annex II species included on Natura 2000 data form are: <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> , <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> , <i>Alosa alosa</i> , <i>Alosa fallax</i> , <i>Phoca vitulina</i> but only as Category D features (insignificant population). However, the grey seal population is a qualifying feature of the overlapping Ramsar site designation (which	Site predominantly marine (91.6%) and hosting marine Annex II species, including marine mammals. Grey Seal is a Ramsar feature of the Humber Estuary. Estuarine and coastal habitats subject to change from alteration of hydrodynamic regime and marine mammals subject to disturbance from noise. Site is within 50km of North-East Marine Plan Area. Changes in the marine environment could affect the migratory routes for allis shad, river lamprey, sea lamprey and twaite shad. East coastal region overlaps with South East Marine Plan Area as well as North East Marine Plan Area as fish migrate through the South

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					has a slightly different boundary) and this species is therefore scoped in despite not being a qualifying feature of the SAC.	East Marine Plan Area to reach the Humber estuary
Humber Estuary	SPA	Yes	UK9006111	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> , <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> , <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> , <i>Sterna albifrons</i> .	Interest features contain migrant species

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					It also supports a wide range of over-wintering bird species	
Imperial Dock Lock, Leith	SPA	No	UK9004451	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Sterna hirundo</i> .	<i>Sterna hirundo</i> is a migrant species occurring along sea coasts, preferably rocky islets but also beaches and marshes, as well as at larger inland lakes and rivers.
Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030370	Yes	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Reefs (<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> biogenic reef) for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Grey seal and harbour porpoise are also recorded as being present but only as a Category D feature (insignificant population).	Interest features (Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time and Reefs) are solely marine.

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Isle of May	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030172	Yes	Annex 1 habitats that are a primary reason for site selection include: Reefs. Annex 2 species that are a primary reason for selection include grey seal	Site supports reef habitat which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime. Site also supports grey seal but is located over 50km from the nearest Marine Plan Area
Langholm - Newcastleton Hills	SPA	No	UK9003271	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Circus cyaneus</i> .	Migrant species, known to inhabit a wide variety of habitats including fields of cereals and other crops, coastal sand areas, open terrain with low vegetation on steppe, open taiga.

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Leighton Moss	SPA	Yes	UK9005091	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> and <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> .	Interest features contain migrant species
Lindisfarne	SPA	Yes	UK9006011	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Sterna albifrons</i> , <i>Sterna dougallii</i> . Overwintering <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> , <i>Limosa lapponica</i> , <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> . Overwintering species including <i>Anas penelope</i> , <i>Anser anser</i> , <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> , <i>Calidris alba</i> , <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> , <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> , <i>Clangula hyemalis</i> , <i>Mergus serrator</i> , <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> , <i>Somateria mollissima</i> , <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> .	Over 85% marine area and supports overwintering, migrant species.
Loch Leven	SPA	Yes	UK9004111	Yes	Over winter the area regularly supports <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> , <i>Bucephala clangula</i> , <i>Aythya fuligula</i> , <i>Aythya ferina</i> , <i>Anas crecca</i> , <i>Anas strepera</i> , <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> , <i>Anas clypeata</i> , <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> , <i>Cygnus</i>	Interest features contain wintering species, which will migrate over sea

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					<i>cygnus</i>	
Lower Derwent Valley	SPA	Yes	UK9006092	Yes	Breeding corncrake, ruff and spotted crake. Overwintering <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> , <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> , <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> . During the breeding season the area regularly supports a wide range of wintering birds including <i>Anas clypeata</i> . Overwintering <i>Anas crecca</i> , <i>Anas penelope</i> .	Interest features contain overwintering, migrant species

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Montrose Basin	SPA	Yes	UK9004031	Yes	Overwintering <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> , <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> , <i>Somateria mollissima</i> , <i>Anas penelope</i> , <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> , <i>Tringa totanus</i> , <i>Calidris canutus</i> , <i>Anser anser</i> , <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Marine area, also supporting overwintering and migratory bird species.
Morecambe Bay	SPA	Yes	UK9005081	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> . Overwintering <i>Anas acuta</i> , <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> , <i>Arenaria interpres</i> , <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> , <i>Calidris canutus</i> , <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> , <i>Limosa lapponica</i> , <i>Numenius arquata</i> , <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> , <i>Tadorna</i>	Over 80% marine area, supports breeding seabirds and overwintering, migratory species.

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					<i>tadorna, Tringa totanus</i> . Migrating <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> .	
North Caithness Cliffs	SPA	No	UK9001181	Yes	Six bird species; razorbill, peregrine, puffin, fulmar, kittiwake, guillemot	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030358	Yes	The site is designated for sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time.	Marine habitats could be affected by a range of activities
North Northumberland Dunes	SAC or SCI	No	UK0017097	Yes	The site is designated for embryonic shifting dunes, white dunes with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> , grey dunes with herbaceous vegetation, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> and humid dune slacks. Also designated for petalwort.	Interest features include coastal sand dunes which could be impacted by changes to hydrodynamics and sea bed change.

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North Pennine Moors	SPA	No	UK9006272	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Circus cyaneus</i> , <i>Falco columbarius</i> , <i>Falco peregrinus</i> and <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> .	Interest features include breeding and migrant species
North York Moors	SPA	No	UK9006161	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Falco columbarius</i> and <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> .	Interest features contain migrant species
Northumberland Marine	pSPA	No		Yes	Foraging waters used by breeding seabirds including common, Sandwich, Arctic, little and roseate tern. The site will also protect the waters used for maintenance activities by auks (namely Atlantic puffin and common guillemot) around the Farne Islands and Coquet Island. Additional features will also be added to the Northumbria Coast SPA, Coquet Island SPA and the Farne Islands SPAs	Located within the North East Marine Plan Area. All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory or forage at sea, and therefore are likely to be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms and other marine development impacts.

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Northumbria Coast	SPA	Yes	UK9006131	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Sterna albifrons</i> . Overwintering <i>Arenaria interpres</i> , <i>Calidris maritima</i> .	Over 85% marine area and supports breeding and overwintering migrant species.
Östliche Deutsche Bucht	SPA	No	DE1011401	No	18 bird species including: razorbill, black-throated diver, common scoter, lesser black-backed gull and little gull .	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex	pSPA	No		Yes	Designated for breeding: Arctic tern, Atlantic puffin, common guillemot, common tern, European shag, herring gull, kittiwake, Manx shearwater, northern gannet. Designated for non-breeding: Black-headed gull, common eider, common goldeneye, common guillemot, common gull, common scoter, European shag, herring gull, kittiwake, little gull, long-tailed duck, razorbill, red-breasted merganser, red-throated diver, Slavonian grebe, velvet scoter.	Due to its proximity both foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Paull Holme Strays	Compensatory area	No	N/A	Yes	Mudflat, saltmarsh, transitional grassland being created for its own value and to support coastal and intertidal bird and other animal interest features	Potential for direct habitat loss and indirect effects depending on nature and location of proposals
Ramsar-Gebiet S-H Wattenmeer und angrenzende Küstengebiete	SPA	No	DE0916491	No	82 bird species including sedge warbler, skylark, razorbill, teal, widgeon, shoveler, bittern, short eared owl, rough legged buzzard, knot, dunlin, Montague's harrier, merlin, white-tailed eagle, common scoter, red-breasted merganser, spoonbill, snow	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

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					bunting and eider	
River Dee	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030251	Yes	Designated for freshwater pearl mussel, otter and salmon. Natura 2000 data form also indicates presence of sea lamprey but as a Category D feature (insignificant population)	Changes in the marine environment could affect the migratory routes for these species of fish. Freshwater pearl mussel is partly dependent on migratory fish. North East coastal region overlaps with both North East, South West and South East Marine Plan Areas as fish may migrate through English Channel and along the east coast to reach the SAC.

Name of Natura 2000 site or compensatory area	Type of site (grouped)	Overlaps with Ramsar site?	Natura 2000 site code (e.g. UK0012557)	UK site?	Summary of international interest features (Annex 1 habitat or Annex 2 species of Habitats Directive, Annex 2 species of Birds Directive or Ramsar reasons for designation)	Commentary (not intended to be comprehensive; refer to Excel database for additional functionality)
River Derwent	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030253	Yes	<p>The Annex I habitat that is the primary reason for site selection is Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation.</p> <p>The Annex II species that is a primary reason for selection of this site is <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>. Other listed species include <i>Cottus gobio</i>, <i>Lutra lutra</i>, <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>.</p>	Interest features include diadromous species. East coastal region overlaps with South East Marine Plan Area as well as North East Marine Plan Area as fish migrate through the South East Marine Plan Area to reach the River Derwent
River South Esk	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030262	Yes	Designated for freshwater pearl mussel and Atlantic salmon	SAC is present in the southern-most part of the north-east coastal region. This does not overlap with a Marine Plan Area. However, fish may traverse the North East Marine Plan Area to reach this SAC

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River Spey	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0019811	Yes	Designated for freshwater pearl mussel, salmon, otter & sea lamprey	Changes in the marine environment could affect the migratory routes for these species of fish. Freshwater pearl mussel is partly dependent on migratory fish. North East coastal region overlaps with both North East, South West and South East Marine Plan Areas as fish may migrate through English Channel and along the east coast to reach the SAC.
River Tay	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030312	Yes	The site is designated for oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the isoeto-nanojuncetea. The site is also designated for atlantic salmon, sea lamprey, brook lamprey, river lamprey and otter.	Migratory fish could be affected by a range of underwater sound impacts. North East coastal region overlaps with both North East, South West and South East Marine Plan Areas as fish may migrate through English

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						Channel and along the east coast to reach the SAC.
River Teith	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030263	Yes	Designated for sea lamprey, river lamprey and Atlantic salmon	SAC is present in the southern-most part of the north-east coastal region. This does not overlap with a Marine Plan Area. However, fish may traverse the North East Marine Plan Area to reach this SAC
River Tweed	SAC or SCI	No	UK0012691	Yes	The annex I habitat present for primary selection of this site is: Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation. Annex II species include: <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> , <i>Lampetra planeri</i> , <i>Salmo salar</i> , <i>Lutra lutra</i> .	Interest features include diadromous fish, which can be affected by underwater noise impacts. SAC is located within 100km of North West Marine Plan Area as well as the North East Marine Plan Area but is on opposite coast of mainland and migratory fish travelling to the

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						site are unlikely to pass through North West Marine Plan Area. South East and South West Marine Plan Area are also included because fish migrating to River Tweed may pass through the English Channel and up the east coast of England
Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe Dunes and Gibraltar Point	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0030270	Yes	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes), dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> , humid dune slacks, and fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes). <i>Triturus cristatus</i> is present as a Category D feature (insignificant population)	Coastal dunes with representation of early successional stages on the seaward side subject to hydrodynamic impacts
Seal Sands	Compensatory area	No	N/A	Yes	Saltmarsh and mudflat being created for its own value and to support coastal and intertidal bird and other animal interest features	Potential for direct habitat loss and indirect effects depending on nature and location of proposals

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Seas off Foula	pSPA	No		Yes	Designated for breeding Arctic skua and Atlantic puffin, and breeding & non-breeding common guillemot, great skua, and fulmar	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Seevogelschutzgebiet Helgoland	SPA	No	DE1813491	No	17 bird species including: razorbill, red throated diver, herring gull, little gull, red-necked grebe and arctic tern	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Southern North Sea	cSAC or pSAC	No		Yes	Harbour porpoise	Harbour porpoise would be vulnerable to numerous marine impacts including noise. Harbour porpoise management unit overlaps with both South East and North East Marine Plan Areas. pSAC is within both the South East and North East Marine Plan Areas

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St Abb's Head to Fast Castle	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030281	Yes	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts.	Site supports vegetated sea cliff habitat which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime.
St Abb's Head to Fast Castle	SPA	No	UK9004271	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports c.79,000 seabirds including <i>Uria aalge</i> , <i>Alca torda</i> , <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> , <i>Larus argentatus</i> , <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> .	Interest features include breeding seabirds
Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast	SPA	Yes	UK9006061	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Sterna albifrons</i> . On passage the area regularly supports <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> . Wide range of overwintering birds including <i>Calidris canutus</i> and <i>Tringa totanus</i> .. On passage the area regularly supports <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Over 50% marine area with overwintering migrant species.

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The Wash and North Norfolk Coast	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0017075	Yes	<p>Annex I habitats include: Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Coastal lagoons, Large shallow inlets and bays, Reefs, Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) and Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (<i>Sarcocornetea fruticosi</i>).</p> <p>Also selected for <i>Lutra lutra</i>, for which the area is considered to support a significant presence, <i>Phoca vitulina</i> for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom and (according to the Natura 2000 data form) <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>. However, the latter is only a Category D feature (insignificant population)</p>	Designation for Annex II marine mammals, that can be susceptible to disturbance from underwater noise. Site is within 50km of North-East Marine Plan Area.

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Thorne and Hatfield Moors	SPA	No	UK9005171	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> .	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> is a migrant species
Tweed Estuary	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030292	Yes	Annex I habitats include: Estuaries, Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide. Annex II species are: <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> , <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> and (according to Natura 2000 data form) <i>Lutra lutra</i> .	Site predominantly marine (98.8%) and hosting marine Annex II species, including the river and sea lamprey. Estuarine and coastal habitats subject to change from alteration of hydrodynamic regime. South East and South West Marine Plan Area are also included because fish migrating to River Tweed may pass through the English Channel and up the east coast of England. Therefore migratory

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						fish will traverse the Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast SAC to reach the Tweed Estuary SAC
Upper Solway Flats and Marshes	SPA	Yes	UK9005012	Yes	Overwintering <i>Branta leucopsis</i> , <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> , <i>Limosa lapponica</i> , <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> , <i>Anas acuta</i> , <i>Anas clypeata</i> , <i>Anas crecca</i> , <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> , <i>Arenaria interpres</i> , <i>Aythya marila</i> , <i>Bucephala clangula</i> , <i>Calidris alba</i> , <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> , <i>Calidris canutus</i> , <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> , <i>Numenius arquata</i> ,	Interest features contain wintering species, which will migrate over sea

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					<i>Pluvialis squatarola, Tadorna tadorna, Tringa totanus.</i>	
Welwick	Compensatory area	No	N/A	Yes	Mudflat, saltmarsh, transitional grassland, lagoon being created for its own value and to support coastal and intertidal bird and other animal interest features	Potential for direct habitat loss and indirect effects depending on nature and location of proposals
Westwater	SPA	Yes	UK9004251	Yes	Overwintering <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> .	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> does not breed in the UK, but large numbers of birds spend the winter here, migrating from breeding grounds in Spitsbergen, Iceland and Greenland

South-East Marine Plan Area

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Abberton Reservoir	SPA	Yes	UK9009141	Yes	This site is designated for breeding great cormorant and a range of wintering birds including northern shoveler, eurasian teal, eurasian wigeon, gadwall, common pochard, tufted duck, common goldeneye, mute swan, common coot, great crested grebe.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Affleet's Marsh (Wallasea Island)	Compensatory area	No	N/A	Yes	Mudflat saltmarsh and lagoon being created for its own value and to support coastal and intertidal bird and other animal interest features	Potential for direct habitat loss and indirect effects depending on nature and location of proposals

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Alde, Ore and Butley Estuaries	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0030076	Yes	Site selected for its Estuaries; Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>).	All habitats are connected directly to the marine environment and would be subject to change should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime.
Alde-Ore Estuary	SPA	Yes	UK9009112	Yes	This site is designated for breeding birds such as marsh harrier, pied avocet, little tern, lesser black-backed gull and sandwich tern and a range of overwintering birds including ruff and common redshank.	Migratory bird species - the majority move between the UK and Africa or around the coastal UK though redshank move between Iceland in the summer and the UK in the winter. Birds are likely to be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms etc.

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Arun Valley	SPA	Yes	UK9020281	Yes	The site is designated for bewick's swan and waterfowl assemblage	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Ashdown Forest	SPA	No	UK9012181	Yes	The site is designated for nighjar and dartford warbler.	Some of the species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms
Baie de Canche et couloir des trois estuaires	SAC or SCI	No	FR3102005	No	Site is designated for sandbanks slightly covered by sea water all the time and estuaries, mudflats and Atlantic salt meadows. Site supports harbour porpoise, sea lamprey, allis shad and salmon	Site supports migratory fish which may be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime. Site supports harbour porpoise but is over 50km from nearest Marine Plan Area
Baie de Seine orientale	SAC or SCI	No	FR2502021	No	The Annex II species of interest at this site are the Allis shad, River lamprey, Salmon, Sea lamprey and twaite shad	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest

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Bancs des Flandres	SAC or SCI	No	FR3102002	No	Site is designated for sandbanks slightly covered by sea water all the time. Site supports grey seal, common seal and harbour porpoise	Supports variety of coastal habitats. Marine mammals within 50 km of Marine Plan Area and within range of potential underwater sound impacts
Bancs des Flandres	SPA	No	FR3112006	No	Site is designated for 25 bird species including migratory and wintering birds including fulmar, black tern, razorbill, little gull, and gannet	Site supports migratory birds which could be affected by offshore wind farms
Bassurelle Sandbank	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030368	Yes	The site is designated for sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time.	Subtidal sandbanks could be affected by development in Marine Plan Areas

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Benacre to Easton Bavents	SPA	No	UK9009291	Yes	The site is designated for breeding bittern, marsh harrier and little tern.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Benacre to Easton Bavents Lagoons	SAC or SCI	No	UK0013104	Yes	Annex I habitat: The site comprises coastal lagoons	Lagoons could potentially be affected by marine works.

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Benfleet and Southend Marshes	SPA	Yes	UK9009171	Yes	Annex II species: brent goose, dunlin, red knot, common ringed plover, grey plover and waterfowl assemblage.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4)	SPA	Yes	UK9009245	Yes	This site is designated for breeding little tern, common pochard, common ringed plover, and a wide range of wintering birds including hen harrier, brent goose, dunlin, common ringed plover, black tailed godwit, and grey plover.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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Brandy Hole	Compensatory area	No	N/A	Yes	Saltmarsh and transitional grassland being created for its own value and to support coastal and intertidal bird and other animal interest features	Potential for direct habitat loss and indirect effects depending on nature and location of proposals
Breckland	SPA	No	UK9009201	Yes	This site is designated for breeding stone-curlew, nightjar and woodlark.	Although this is an inland site the site is designated for stone-curlew and night jar which migrate to Africa during the winter. Therefore they could be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Breydon Water	SPA	Yes	UK9009181	Yes	This site is designated for breeding common tern and a range of wintering birds including bewick's swan, golden plover, pied avocet, ruff, and northern lapwing.	Species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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Broadland	SPA	Yes	UK9009253	Yes	The site is designated for breeding bittern, marsh harrier and a wide range of wintering birds including hen harrier, bewick's swan, whooper swan, and gadwall. The site also supports wigeon and northern shoveler and ruff.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Cap Gris-Nez	SPA	No	FR3110085	No	Site is designated for 75 bird species including migratory and wintering birds including barnacle goose, short eared owl, kingfisher, oystercatcher, peregrine, puffin	Site supports migratory birds including puffin which could be affected by offshore wind farms
Chichester and Langstone Harbours	SPA	Yes	UK9011011	Yes	This site is designated for a range of waders, waterfowl and coastal birds including three species of tern, bar tailed god wit, northern pintail, northern shoveler, sanderling, red breasted merganser and turnstone.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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Cobnor Point	Compensatory area	No	N/A	Yes	Mudflat and saltmarsh being created for its own value and to support coastal and intertidal bird and other animal interest features	Potential for direct habitat loss and indirect effects depending on nature and location of proposals
Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2)	SPA	Yes	UK9009243	Yes	The site is designated for breeding little tern, common potchard, common ringed plover and a range of wintering birds including hen harrier, brent goose and common redshank.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Crouch and Roach Estuaries (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 3)	SPA	Yes	UK9009244	Yes	The site is designated for a wide range of wintering birds including hen harrier and brent goose.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Deben Estuary	SPA	Yes	UK9009261	Yes	The site is designated for breeding pied avocet and brent goose.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1)	SPA	Yes	UK9009242	Yes	This site is designated for wintering hen harrier, brent goose, and red knot, and grey plover.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Devereaux Farm	Compensatory area	No	N/A	Yes	Saltmarsh and lagoon being created for its own value and to support coastal and intertidal bird and other animal interest features	Potential for direct habitat loss and indirect effects depending on nature and location of proposals
Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030330	Yes	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts. Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) is also present as a qualifying feature.	Fringing hard or soft coasts, created by past or present marine erosion; therefore susceptible to changes in hydrodynamic regime.

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Duingebieden inclusief Ijzermouwing en Zwin.	SAC or SCI	No	BE2500001	No	This is the only and most important Belgian area of coastal dune vegetation with important cover of grey and white dunes. Annex 1 habitats include estuaries, mudflats and sandflats, embryonic shifting dunes, fixed coastal dunes, humid dune slack and wooded dunes. Site supports great crested newt, creeping marshwort, narrow mouthed whorl snail and Desmoulins whorl snail.	Site supports a variety of coastal habitats (namely varieties of dunes) which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime.

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Dunes de l'Authie et Mollières de Berck	SAC or SCI	No	FR3100482	No	Site supports great crested newt. Habitats include mudflats and sandflats, dunes, eutrophic lakes, lowland hay meadows and alkaline fens	Site supports a variety of coastal habitats
Dunes de Merlimont	SPA	No	FR3112004	No	Site is designated for 20 bird species including migratory and wintering birds including pintail, kingfisher, bluethroat, osprey, snipe and common gull	Site supports migratory birds which could be affected by offshore wind farms

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Dunes et marais arrière-littoraux de la plaine maritime picarde	SAC or SCI	No	FR3100481	No	Site supports a variety of coastal habitats including annual vegetation of drift lines, humid dune slacks, molinia meadows, alkaline fens and lowland hay meadows. Great crested newt on site	Site supports a variety of coastal habitats
Dunes flamandaises décalcifiées de Ghyvelde	SAC or SCI	No	FR3100475	No	Habitats on site include shifting dunes, fixed coastal dunes, humid dune slacks and lowland hay meadows	Site supports a variety of coastal habitats
Dungeness	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0013059	Yes	Annex I habitats for which this site is designated include Annual vegetation of drift lines for which this is one of only four known outstanding localities in the United Kingdom. Perennial vegetation of stony banks is also a primary reason for designation. This site is also designated for Annex II species, <i>Triturus cristatus</i> (Great Crested Newt).	Although not considered marine environment, more coastal, this site is composite of Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Salt marshes, Coastal sand dunes and Sand beaches. All of which have the potential for impact by change in local hydrodynamic regime.

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Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay	SPA	Yes	UK9012091	Yes	The site is designated for a wide range of birds including aquatic warbler, northern shoveler, bittern, marsh harrier, hen harrier, bewick's swan, mediterranean gull, ruff, golden plover, pied avocet, little tern, common tern and sandwich tern.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Essex Estuaries	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0013690	Yes	Annex I habitats include: Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand, <i>Spartina</i> swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>), Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>), Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (<i>Sarcocornetea fruticosi</i>). <i>Alosa alosa</i> , <i>Alosa fallax</i> and <i>Phoca vitulina</i> are also present but only as Category D features (insignificant	Site selected for estuarine habitats at risk of impacts from connecting marine environment.

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					population)	
Estuaire de la Canche	SPA	No	FR3110038	No	Site is designated for 47 bird species including migratory and wintering birds including barnacle goose, short eared owl, kingfisher, hen harrier, montagus harrier, peregrine, crane, marsh harrier	Site supports migratory birds which could be affected by offshore wind farms
Estuaire de la Canche, dunes picardes plaquées sur l'ancienne falaise, forêt d'Hardelot et falaise d'Equihen	SAC or SCI	No	FR3100480	No	Site supports great crested newt and greater horseshoe bat. Habitats include estuaries, mudflats and sandflats, reefs, annual vegetation of drift lanes, vegetated sea cliffs, Atlantic salt meadows and dunes	Site supports a variety of coastal habitats
Estuaire de la Seine	SAC or SCI	No	FR2300121	No	The Annex II species of interest at this site are the Allis shad, River lamprey, Salmon, Sea lamprey and twaite shad	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of

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						interest
Estuaires et littoral picards (baies de Somme et d'Authie)	SAC or SCI	No	FR2200346	No	Site supports great crested newt, river lamprey, grey seal, common seal, harbour porpoise and bottlenose dolphin. Site supports a variety of coastal habitats including dunes, reefs and vegetated sea cliffs	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest. South West Marine Plan Area could also be affected as migratory fish may pass through this area to reach the SAC. Site is located over 50km from nearest Marine Plan Area so impacts on marine mammals can be scoped out.
Estuaires picards : Baie de Somme et d'Authie	SPA	No	FR2210068	No	Site supports 35 species of migratory and wintering birds including pintail, shoveler, teal, wigeon, mallard, grey lag goose, bittern, barnacle goose, dunlin, knot, ringed plover and great white egret.	Site supports wintering and migratory birds which could be affected by offshore wind farms

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Falaises du Cran aux Oeufs et du Cap Gris-Nez, Dunes du Chatelet, Marais de Tardinghen et Dunes de Wissant	SAC or SCI	No	FR3100478	No	Site supports grey seal, harbour seal, bottlenose dolphin and harbour porpoise. Habitats include reefs, mudflats, molinia meadows, vegetated sea cliffs, Atlantic salt meadows and sandbanks	Site supports a variety of coastal habitats. Marine mammals within 50 km of Marine Plan Area and within range of potential underwater sound impacts
Falaises et dunes de Wimereux, estuaire de la Slack, Garennes et Communaux d'Ambleteuse-Audresselles	SAC or SCI	No	FR3100479	No	Site supports freshwater sculpin, river lamprey, brook lamprey. Habitats include estuaries, mudflats and sandflats, reefs, annual vegetation of drift lanes, vegetated sea cliffs, Atlantic salt meadows and dunes	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest. South West Marine Plan Area could also be affected as migratory fish may pass through this area to reach the SAC.
Falaises et pelouses du Cap Blanc Nez, du Mont d'Hubert, des Noires Mottes, du Fond	SAC or SCI	No	FR3100477	No	Site supports a variety of coastal habitats including reefs, annual vegetation of drift lines, vegetated sea cliffs, mudflats and sandflats and juniper heath. Pond bat, Geoffroys bats and greater horseshoe on site	Site supports a variety of coastal habitats

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de la Forge et du Mont de Couple						
Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5)	SPA	Yes	UK9009246	Yes	This site is designated for breeding pied avocet, little tern, common tern, sandwich tern, common ringed plover, wintering hen harrier, bar tailed godwit, pied avocet, brent goose, red knot, European oystercatcher, grey plover, and common redshank.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Greater Wash	pSPA	Yes		Yes	Foraging habitat for different tern species during the breeding season (Sandwich tern, little tern and common tern) as well as a range of seabird species during the non-breeding season (red-throated diver, common scoter and little gull).	All seabirds and the gull foraging habitat could be affected by marine development proposals

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Great Yarmouth North Denes	SPA	No	UK9009271	Yes	The site is designated for breeding little tern.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Haisborough, Hammond and Winterton	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030369	Yes	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Reefs for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Annex II species <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> and <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> are also listed on the Natura 2000 data form but only	Interest features (Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time and Reefs) are solely marine.

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					as Category D features (insignificant population).	
Hamford Water	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030377	Yes	Fisher's Estuarine Moth - <i>Gortyna borelii lunata</i> - for which this is one of only two known outstanding localities in the United Kingdom.	Although the interest feature is purely terrestrial, there is the potential for indirect impact on supporting key habitats from connected marine environment.
Hamford Water	SPA	Yes	UK9009131	Yes	The site is designated for breeding little tern and a wide range of wintering birds including pied avocet, eurasian teal, brent goose, common ringed plover, black tailed godwit, grey plover, common shelduck, common redshank.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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Hamford Water Extension	pSPA	No		Yes	Tern foraging habitat	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory or forage at sea, and therefore are likely to be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms and other marine development impacts.
Hastings Cliffs	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030165	Yes	The primary designation for this site is vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts.	Vegetated sea cliffs may be impacted by changes to the sea bed causing more or less cliff erosion.

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Humber Estuary	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0030170	Yes	<p>Site primarily designated for the presence of Estuaries, Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide. However other Annex I habitats also qualifying include: Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Coastal lagoons, <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>), Embryonic shifting dunes, Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes), Dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>, Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes).</p> <p>Annex II species included on Natura 2000 data form are: <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>, <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>, <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>, <i>Alosa alosa</i>, <i>Alosa fallax</i>, <i>Phoca vitulina</i> but only as</p>	<p>Site predominantly marine (91.6%) and hosting marine Annex II species, including marine mammals. Grey Seal is a Ramsar feature of the Humber Estuary. Estuarine and coastal habitats subject to change from alteration of hydrodynamic regime and marine mammals subject to disturbance from noise. Site is within 50km of North-East Marine Plan Area. Changes in the marine environment could affect the migratory routes for allis shad, river lamprey, sea lamprey and twaite shad. East coastal region overlaps with South East Marine Plan Area as well as North East Marine Plan Area as fish migrate through the South East Marine Plan Area to reach the Humber estuary</p>

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					<p>Category D features (insignificant population). However, the grey seal population is a qualifying feature of the overlapping Ramsar site designation (which has a slightly different boundary) and this species is therefore scoped in despite not being a qualifying feature of the SAC.</p>	

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Ijzervallei	SPA	No	BE2500831	No	This is an internationally important area for migrating and wintering waders and waterfowl, especially wintering <i>Anas penelope</i> . Also nationally important for breeding meadow birds. Bird species include shelduck, little grebe, spotted crane, little crane, great crested grebe, golden plover, ruff, cormorant, osprey, whimbrel, curlew, smew, black-tailed godwit, coot, peregrine, merlin, mute swan, whooper swan, bewicks swan, corncrake, hen harrier, marsh harrier, black tern and shoveler.	The site supports nationally important numbers of migrating and wintering waders which are therefore likely to be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Kustbroedvogels te Zeebrugge-Heist	SPA	No	BE2524317	No	International important breeding site for tern species and shoveler, short-eared owl, little egret, merlin, peregrine, black-throated diver, mediterranean gull. smew, ruff and black tailed godwit	International important breeding site for tern species, which are in some capacity migratory and therefore likely to be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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Lee Valley	SPA	Yes	UK9012111	Yes	The site is designated for gadwall, northern shoveler and bittern.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Les "Cinq Tailles"	SPA	No	FR3112002	No	65 bird species including: sparrowhawk, kingfisher, shoveler, mallard, wigeon, grey heron, purple heron, rough-legged buzzard, dunlin, whiskered tern, white stork, middle spotted woodpecker, hobby, snipe, moorhen, black-winged stilt, herring gull, bar-tailed godwit, honey buzzard, grey plover, avocet, water rail, woodcock, greenshank, fieldfare and lapwing.	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

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Littoral seinomarin	SPA	No	FR2310045	No	50 bird species including: common sandpiper, razorbill, short-eared owl, greylag goose, fulmar, peregrine, gull-billed tern, storm petrel, Sabine's gull, woodlark, velvet scoter, Leach's storm-petrel, honey buzzard, shag, spoonbill, slavonian grebe, Manx shearwater, eider, avocet, artic skua, little tern.	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Marais arrière-littoraux picards	SPA	No	FR2212003	No	Site supports 23 species of migratory and wintering bird species including kingfisher, bittern, white stork, marsh harrier, hen harrier, montagu's harrier, merlin, peregrine, mediterranean gull, avocet, honey buzzard and golden plover	Site supports wintering and migratory birds which could be affected by offshore wind farms
Marais Audomarois	SPA	No	FR3112003	No	Site is designated for 63 bird species including migratory and wintering birds including pintail, kingfisher, shoveler, teal, wigeon and tufted duck	Site supports migratory birds which could be affected by offshore wind farms

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Marais de Balancon	SPA	No	FR3110083	No	Site is designated for 28 bird species including migratory and wintering birds including barnacle goose, short eared owl, kingfisher, hen harrier, montagus harrier, peregrine, crane, marsh harrier	Site supports migratory birds which could be affected by offshore wind farms
Margate and Long Sands	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030371	Yes	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. there is a significant amount of the reef-forming ross worm (<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i>) at this site, which when formed as a reef qualifies as an Annex I habitat (biogenic reef).	Interest features are purely marine. Site is fully marine encompassing sea inlets and important for fish species such as sole and herring that could be impacted by underwater noise. Biogenic reefs could be impacted by physical disturbances for pipeline / cable routes.
Medmerry	Compensatory area	No	N/A	Yes	Mudflat, lagoon, saltmarsh, transitional grassland being created for its own value and to support coastal and intertidal bird and other animal interest features	Potential for direct habitat loss and indirect effects depending on nature and location of proposals

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Medway Estuary and Marshes	SPA	Yes	UK9012031	Yes	This site is designated for a range of raptors, waders, coastal birds and waterfowl including hen harrier, merlin, pintail, northern shoveler, eurasian wigeon, turnstone, brent goose, pochard, dunlin, red knot, bewick's swan, red throated diver, great cormorant, curlew, great crested grebe, black tailed godwit, grey plover, common ringed plover, little tern and common tern.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Minsmere to Walberswick Heaths and Marshes	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0012809	Yes	Annex I habitats - Coastal lagoons, Annual vegetation of drift lines, Perennial vegetation of stony banks and European dry heaths. Well-developed beach strandline of mixed sand and shingle, with species those typical of sandy shores, such as sea sandwort <i>Honckenya peploides</i> and shingle plants such as sea beet <i>Beta vulgaris ssp. maritima</i> . Lowland	Although the interest features are not purely marine, habitats could be altered with change in hydrodynamics.

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					European dry heaths occupy an extensive area, dominated by heather <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> , western gorse <i>Ulex gallii</i> and bell heather <i>Erica cinerea</i> . Annex II species <i>Triturus cristatus</i> also listed.	
Minsmere-Walberswick	SPA	Yes	UK9009101	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports species including <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> , <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> , <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> , <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> , <i>Sterna albifrons</i> . Overwintering <i>Anas clypeata</i> , <i>Anas strepera</i> , <i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i> .	Interest features include breeding and overwintering migrant species
Nene Washes	SPA	Yes	UK9008031	Yes	Breeding ruff, spotted crake and black tailed godwit. Overwintering birds including <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> , <i>Anas clypeata</i> , <i>Anas querquedula</i> , <i>Anas strepera</i> , <i>Limosa</i>	Interest features include breeding and overwintering migrant species

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					<i>limosa limosa.</i>	
New Forest	SPA	Yes	UK9011031	Yes	The site is designated for a range of migratory and non-migratory birds including nightjar, hen harrier, hobby, woodlark, honey buzzard, wood warbler and dartford warbler.	Some of the species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms
North Norfolk Coast	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0019838	Yes	Annex I species include: Coastal lagoons, Perennial vegetation of stony banks, Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (<i>Sarcocornetea fruticosi</i>), Embryonic shifting dunes, Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes), Humid dune slacks, Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes). Annex II species listed as present qualifying features are <i>Lutra lutra</i> , for which the area is considered to support	Coastal lagoons have connections with the marine environment.

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					a significant presence. According to the Natura 2000 data form site also supports <i>Triturus cristatus</i> and <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> but only as Category D features (insignificant populations)	
North Norfolk Coast	SPA	Yes	UK9009031	Yes	During the breeding season the area regularly supports species including <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> , <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> , <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> , <i>Sterna albifrons</i> , <i>Sterna hirundo</i> , <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> . Wide range of overwintering birds including <i>Anas penelope</i> , <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> , <i>Branta bernicla</i>	Interest features include breeding and overwintering migrant species

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					<i>bernicla, Calidris canutus.</i>	
Orfordness - Shingle Street	SAC or SCI	No	UK0014780	Yes	A priority feature for this site is its Coastal lagoons. Other Annex I habitats include: Annual vegetation of drift lines and Perennial vegetation of stony banks.	Percolation lagoons, although not strictly marine, do have a connection with the marine environment.
Östliche Deutsche Bucht	SPA	No	DE1011401	No	18 bird species including: razorbill, black-throated diver, common scoter, lesser black-backed gull and little gull .	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

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Ouse Washes	SPA	Yes	UK9008041	Yes	Breeding ruff and spotted crane black tailed godwit, gadwall and shoveler. Wide range of wintering birds including <i>Circus cyaneus</i> , <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> , <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> , <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> , <i>Anas acuta</i> , <i>Anas clypeata</i> , <i>Anas crecca</i> , <i>Anas penelope</i> , <i>Anas strepera</i> , <i>Aythya ferina</i> , <i>Aythya fuligula</i> , <i>Cygnus olor</i> , <i>Fulica atra</i> , <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> .	Interest features include breeding and overwintering migrant species
Outer Thames Estuary	SPA	No	UK9020309	Yes	The site is designated for overwintering red-throated diver	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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Outer Thames Estuary Extension	pSPA	No		Yes	Tern foraging habitat	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory or forage at sea, and therefore are likely to be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms and other marine development impacts.
Overstrand Cliffs	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030232	Yes	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts.	Fringing hard or soft coasts, created by past or present marine erosion; therefore susceptible to changes in hydrodynamic regime.

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Pagham Harbour	SPA	Yes	UK9012041	Yes	The site is designated for brent goose, ruff, little tern and common tern.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Platier d'Oye	SPA	No	FR3110039	No	Site is designated for 64 bird species including migratory and wintering birds; osprey, hen harrier, ruff, honey buzzard, golden plover, avocet and tern species	Site supports migratory birds which could be affected by offshore wind farms
Poldercomplex	SPA	No	BE2500932	No	This is an internationally important wintering site for <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> , <i>A. albifrons</i> and <i>Anas penelope</i> .	The site supports nationally important numbers of migrating and wintering waders which are therefore likely to be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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Polders	SAC or SCI	No	BE2500002	No	Important site with saline grasslands. The area is of great importance for wintering and staying water birds (including internationally important wintering goose populations), and as a breeding area for meadow birds. Bird species include kingfisher, pintail, shoveler, wigeon, white fronted goose, pink footed goose, marsh harrier, hen harrier, great white egret, black winged stilt, bluethroat, curlew, ruff, golden plover, spotted crake, avocet . However the site is not designated as an SPA.	Site supports coastal habitats (saline grasslands) and a variety of wintering birds which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime.
Porton Down	SPA	No	UK9011101	Yes	The site is desingated for breeding stone curlew.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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Portsmouth Harbour	SPA	Yes	UK9011051	Yes	The site is desiganted for a range of waterfowl and waders including brent goose, dunlin, black tailed godwit and red breasted merganser.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Prairies et marais tourbeux de la basse vallée de l'Authie	SAC or SCI	No	FR3100492	No	Site is designated for a variety of bat species and river lamprey, salmon and sea lamprey. Habitats include alkaline fens, lowland hay meadows, natural eutrophic lakes, transition mires and alluvial forests	Site supports migratory fish. South West Marine Plan Area could also be affected as migratory fish may pass through this area to reach the SAC.
Ramsar-Gebiet S-H Wattenmeer und angrenzende Küstengebiete	SPA	No	DE0916491	No	82 bird species including sedge warbler, skylark, razorbill, teal, widgeon, shoveler, bittern, short eared owl, rough legged buzzard, knot, dunlin, Montague's harrier, merlin, white-tailed eagle, common scoter, red-breasted merganser, spoonbill, snow bunting and eider	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

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Récifs Gris-Nez Blanc-Nez	SAC or SCI	No	FR3102003	No	Site is designated for sandbanks slightly covered by sea water all the time. Site supports grey seal, common seal and harbour porpoise	Supports variety of coastal habitats. Marine mammals within 50 km of Marine Plan Area and within range of potential underwater sound impacts
Ridens et dunes hydrauliques du détroit du Pas-de-Calais	SAC or SCI	No	FR3102004	No	Site is designated for sandbanks slightly covered by sea water all the time and reefs. Site supports grey seal, common seal and harbour porpoise	Supports variety of coastal habitats. Marine mammals within 50 km of Marine Plan Area and within range of potential underwater sound impacts
River Dee	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030251	Yes	Designated for freshwater pearl mussel, otter and salmon. Natura 2000 data form also indicates presence of sea lamprey but as a Category D feature (insignificant population)	Changes in the marine environment could affect the migratory routes for these species of fish. Freshwater pearl mussel is partly dependent on migratory fish. North East coastal region overlaps with both North East, South West and South East Marine Plan Areas as fish may migrate through English Channel and along the east coast to reach the SAC.

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River Derwent	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030253	Yes	The Annex I habitat that is the primary reason for site selection is Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation. The Annex II species that is a primary reason for selection of this site is <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> . Other listed species include <i>Cottus gobio</i> , <i>Lutra lutra</i> , <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> .	Interest features include diadromous species. East coastal region overlaps with South East Marine Plan Area as well as North East Marine Plan Area as fish migrate through the South East Marine Plan Area to reach the River Derwent
River Itchen	SAC or SCI	No	UK0012599	Yes	The only listed habitat is Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation. Annex II species are: <i>Lampetra planeri</i> , <i>Salmo salar</i> , <i>Cottus gobio</i> , <i>Lutra lutra</i> , <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> , and <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> .	Although Annex I habitat is freshwater, some Annex II species are river lamprey, sea lamprey and salmon and can be affected by under water noise impacts or have their migration disrupted. This affects both the South West and South East Marine Plan Areas as the south coastal region for migratory fish indicates fish may travel through the South West

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						Marine Plan Area to reach the SAC
River Spey	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0019811	Yes	Designated for freshwater pearl mussel, salmon, otter & sea lamprey	Changes in the marine environment could affect the migratory routes for these species of fish. Freshwater pearl mussel is partly dependent on migratory fish. North East coastal region overlaps with both North East, South West and South East Marine Plan Areas as fish may migrate through English Channel and along the east coast to reach the SAC.

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River Tay	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030312	Yes	The site is designated for oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the isoeto-nanojuncetea. The site is also designated for atlantic salmon, sea lamprey, brook lamprey, river lamprey and otter.	Migratory fish could be affected by a range of underwater sound impacts. North East coastal region overlaps with both North East, South West and South East Marine Plan Areas as fish may migrate through English Channel and along the east coast to reach the SAC.
River Tweed	SAC or SCI	No	UK0012691	Yes	The annex I habitat present for primary selection of this site is: Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation. Annex II species include: <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> , <i>Lampetra planeri</i> , <i>Salmo salar</i> , <i>Lutra lutra</i> .	Interest features include diadromous fish, which can be affected by underwater noise impacts. SAC is located within 100km of North West Marine Plan Area as well as the North East Marine Plan Area but is on opposite coast of mainland and migratory fish travelling to the site are unlikely to pass through North West Marine Plan Area. South East and South West Marine Plan Area are also included because fish

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						migrating to River Tweed may pass through the English Channel and up the east coast of England
Rye Harbour Farm	Compensatory area	No	N/A	Yes	Lagoon and saltmarsh being created for its own value and to support coastal and intertidal bird and other animal interest features	Potential for direct habitat loss and indirect effects depending on nature and location of proposals
Salisbury Plain	SPA	No	UK9011102	Yes	This site is designated for a range of migratory and non-migratory birds including hen harrier, stone curlew, common quail and hobby.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Sandlings	SPA	No	UK9020286	Yes	The site is designated for breeding nightjar and woodlark	Some of the species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms

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Sandwich Bay	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0013077	Yes	The site comprises embryonic shifting duens, white dunes with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> , grey dunes with herbaceous vegetation, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> as well as humid dune slacks. The site also contains great crested newt but only as a Category D feature (insignificant population)	Interest features include coastal sand dunes which could be impacted by changes to hydrodynamics and sea bed change. Great crested newts are also listed however these are fully terrestrial.
SBZ 1 / ZPS 1	SAC or SCI	No	BEMNZ0002	No	The site supports twaite shad, grey seal, common seal and harbour porpoise. Habitats include sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time.	Marine mammals within 50 km of South East Marine Plan Area and within range of potential underwater sound impacts. Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest. South West Marine Plan Area could also be affected as migratory fish may pass through this area to reach the SAC

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SBZ 1 / ZPS 1	SPA	No	BEMNZ0002	No	Site supports migratory bird species including black throated diver, red throated diver, little gull, common scoter, great crested grebe, common tern, sandwich tern, guillemot.	Site supports migratory bird species which could be affected by offshore wind farms
SBZ 2 / ZPS 2	SAC or SCI	No	BEMNZ0003	No	Site supports sea lamprey and twaite shad. The site also supports grey seal, common seal and harbour porpoise. Habitats include sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest. South West Marine Plan Area could also be affected as migratory fish may pass through this area to reach the SAC. Site is located over 50km from nearest Marine Plan Area so impacts on marine mammals can be scoped out.

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SBZ 2 / ZPS 2	SPA	No	BEMNZ0003	No	Site supports migratory bird species including black throated diver, red throated diver, little gull, common scoter, great crested grebe, common tern, sandwich, guillemot, shad.	Site supports grey seal, common seal and harbour porpoise which could be affected should there be a change in hydrodynamic regime and migratory bird species which could be affected by offshore wind farms
SBZ 3 / ZPS 3	SAC or SCI	No	BEMNZ0004	No	Site supports sea lamprey and twaite shad. The site also supports grey seal, common seal and harbour porpoise. Habitats include sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest. South West Marine Plan Area could also be affected as migratory fish may pass through this area to reach the SAC. Site is located over 50km from nearest Marine Plan Area so impacts on marine mammals can be scoped out.
SBZ 3 / ZPS 3	SPA	No	BEMNZ0004	No	Site supports migratory bird species including black throated diver, red throated diver, little gull, common	Site supports migratory bird species which could be affected by offshore wind farms

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					scoter, great crested grebe, common tern, sandwich tern, guillemot.	
Seevogelschutzgebiet Helgoland	SPA	No	DE1813491	No	17 bird species including: razorbill, red throated diver, herring gull, little gull, rednecked grebe and arctic tern	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.
Solent and Dorset Coast	pSPA	No		Yes	Tern foraging habitat	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory or forage at sea, and therefore are likely to be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms and other marine development impacts.

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Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons	SAC or SCI	No	UK0017073	Yes	Coastal lagoons including percolation, isolated and sluiced lagoons.	Coastal lagoons have connections with the marine environment.
Solent and Southampton Water	SPA	Yes	UK9011061	Yes	The site is designated for a range of waterfowl, waders and coastal birds including four species of tern, brent goose, european teal, common ringed plover, black tailed godwit, and mediterranean gull.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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Solent Maritime	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030059	Yes	<p>Annex I habitats for which this site has been selected include: Estuaries, <i>Spartina</i> swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>) and Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>).</p> <p>Annex I habitats also present include: Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Coastal lagoons, Annual vegetation of drift lines, Perennial vegetation of stony banks, <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes).</p> <p>the Annex II species for which the site was selected is <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> (Desmoulin's whorl snail). Natura 2000 data form also mentions <i>Lutra Lutra</i> and <i>Phoca vitulina</i> but only as Category D</p>	Estuarine habitat directly connected to the marine environment.

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					features (insignificant population).	
South West London Waterbodies	SPA	Yes	UK9012171	Yes	The site is designated for gadwall and northern shovler	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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South Wight Maritime	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030061	Yes	Annex I habitats for site selection are Reefs, Submerged or partially submerged sea caves and Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Natura 2000 data form also notes presence of <i>Gentianella anglica</i> .	Site area is 98.7% marine habitat supporting support a diverse range of species in both the subtidal and intertidal.
Southern North Sea	cSAC or pSAC	No		Yes	Harbour porpoise	Harbour porpoise would be vulnerable to numerous marine impacts including noise. Harbour porpoise management unit overlaps with both South East and North East Marine Plan Areas. pSAC is within both the South East and North East Marine Plan Areas
Stanford Wharf	Compensatory area	No	N/A	Yes	Mudflat being created for its own value and to support coastal and intertidal bird and other animal interest features	Potential for direct habitat loss and indirect effects depending on nature and location of proposals

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Stodmarsh	SPA	Yes	UK9012121	Yes	This site is designated for a range of birds including northern shoveler, eurasian wigeon, mallard, gadwall, greater white fronted goose, common pochard, tufted duck, bittern, hen harrier, common snipe, water rail and northern lapwing.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Stour and Orwell Estuaries	SPA	Yes	UK9009121	Yes	This site is designated for range of wintering birds including pintail, eurasian wigeon, gadwall, ruddy turnstone, greater scaup, wintering brent goose, goldeneye, wintering dunlin, wintering red knot, common ringed plover, mute swan, black tailed godwit, eurasian curlew, great cormorant, golden plover, grey plover, great crested grebe, breeding pied avocet, common shelduck, common redshank, northern lapwing.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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Thames Basin Heaths	SPA	No	UK9012141	Yes	The site is designated for nightjar, dartford warbler and woodlark.	Some of the species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms
Thames Estuary and Marshes	SPA	Yes	UK9012021	Yes	The site is designated for a range of waders and raptors including hen harrier, dunlin, red knot, black tailed godwit, grey plover, pied avocet and common redshank.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
Thanet Coast	SAC or SCI	Yes	UK0013107	Yes	Designated primarily for Annex I Reefs and Submerged or partially submerged sea caves, support very specialised algal and lichen communities containing species such as <i>Pseudendoclonium submarinum</i> and <i>Lyngbya</i> spp., some of which were first described from Thanet and have never been recorded elsewhere.	Interest features (Reefs and Submerged or partially submerged sea caves) are purely marine.

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Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay	SPA	Yes	UK9012071	Yes	The site is designated for turnstone, golden plover and little tern	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.
The Swale	SPA	Yes	UK9012011	Yes	The site is designated for a range of waterfowl and waders including european teal, gadwall, oystercatcher, common ringed plover, grey plover, curlew, brent goose and common redshank.	All species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms.

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The Wash	SPA	Yes	UK9008021	Yes	Breeding birds including <i>Sterna albifrons</i> and <i>Sterna hirundo</i> . Overwintering birds including <i>Anas acuta</i> , <i>Anas penelope</i> , <i>Anas strepera</i> , <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> , <i>Arenaria interpres</i> , <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> , <i>Bucephala clangula</i> , <i>Calidris alba</i> , <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> , <i>Calidris canutus</i> , <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> , <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> , <i>Melanitta nigra</i> , <i>Numenius arquata</i> , <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> , <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> , <i>Tringa totanus</i> .	Interest features include breeding and overwintering migrant species
Thursley, Hankley and Frensham Commons (Wealden Heaths Phase 1)	SPA	Yes	UK9012131	Yes	The site is designated for nightjar, dartford warbler and woodlark.	Some of the species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms
Trimley Marsh	Compensatory area	No	N/A	Yes	Mudflat and saltmarsh being created for its own value and to support coastal and intertidal bird and other animal	Potential for direct habitat loss and indirect effects depending on nature and location of proposals

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					interest features	
Tweed Estuary	SAC or SCI	No	UK0030292	Yes	Annex I habitats include: Estuaries, Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide. Annex II species are: <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> , <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> and (according to Natura 2000 data form) <i>Lutra lutra</i> .	Site predominantly marine (98.8%) and hosting marine Annex II species, including the river and sea lamprey. Estuarine and coastal habitats subject to change from alteration of hydrodynamic regime. South East and South West Marine Plan Area are also included because fish migrating to River Tweed may pass through the English Channel and up the east coast of England. Therefore migratory fish will traverse the Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast SAC to reach the Tweed Estuary SAC

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Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits	SPA	Yes	UK9020296	Yes	The site is designated for northern shoveler, eurasian wigeon, mallard, gadwall, common pochard, bittern, coot, greater cormorant, golden plover, greate crested grebe, and northern lapwing	Some of the species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms
Vallee de l'Authie	SAC or SCI	No	FR2200348	No	Site is designated for 11 habitats including Molinia meadows, transition mires, alkaline fens, alluvial forests and Asperulo-Fageteum beech forests. Site supports salmon and freshwater sculpin	Site supports salmon which is a migratory fish that travels from the ocean upriver to spawn. South West Marine Plan Area could also be affected as migratory fish may pass through this area to reach the SAC.
Veerse Meer	SPA	No	NL9802025	No	21 bird species including: pintail, shoveller, wigeon, brent goose, lesser black-backed gull, coot, spoonbill, avocet and little grebe	Foraging and migratory routes of birds could be impacted by increased noise and visual disturbances. Windfarms could lead to bird mortality and prey species could be impacted.

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Vlaamse Banken	SAC or SCI	No	BEMNZ0001	No	Habitats include sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time and reefs. Site supports grey seal, common seal and harbour porpoise as well as twaite shad.	Marine mammals within 50 km of Marine Plan Area and within range of potential underwater sound impacts. Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest. South West Marine Plan Area could also be affected as migratory fish may pass through this area to reach the SAC
Vlaamse Banken	SPA	No	BEMNZ0001	No	Site supports migratory birds including black throated diver, lesser black backed gull, great black backed gull, little gull, little tern, common tern, sandwich tern, shad, guilemot	Site supports migratory bird species which could be affected by offshore wind farms

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Vlakte van de Raan	SAC or SCI	No	BEMNZ0005	No	Site supports sea lamprey and twaite shad. Also supports common seal, grey seal and harbour porpoise	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest. South West Marine Plan Area could also be affected as migratory fish may pass through this area to reach the SAC. Site is located over 50km from nearest Marine Plan Area so impacts on marine mammals can be scoped out.
Vlakte van de Raan	SPA	No	BEMNZ0005	No	The shallow area supports black throated diver, red throated diver, little gull, great crested grebe, common tern and sandwich tern.	Site supports migratory bird species which could be affected by offshore wind farms
Vlakte van de Raan	SAC or SCI	No	NL2008003	No	Site supports shad	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest
Vlakte van de Raan	SPA	No	NL2008003	No	Site supports 11 species including migratory and wintering bird species	Site supports migratory birds which could be affected by offshore wind

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					including common tern, little gull and sandwich tern.	farms
Voordelta	SAC or SCI	No	NL4000017	No	The Annex II species of interest at this site are the Allis shad, River lamprey, Sea lamprey and twaite shad	Changes to the marine environment could impact the migratory routes for fish species of interest
Wealden Heaths Phase 2	SPA	No	UK9012132	Yes	The site is designated for nightjar, dartford warbler and woodlark.	Some of the species designated in this SPA are in some capacity migratory and therefore may be vulnerable to offshore bird strike through windfarms
Westerschelde & Saeftinghe	SAC or SCI	No	NL9803061	No	Designated for marine mammals, and river lamprey, sea lamprey and twaite shad	Changes in the marine environment could affect the migratory routes for these species of fish
Westkust	SPA	No	BE2500121	No	Designated for woodlark and bluethroat	Bluethroat is a migratory bird potentially moving over sea or coastal areas

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Winterton - Horsey Dunes	SAC or SCI	No	UK0013043	Yes	The site comprises Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea) and humid dune slacks, as well as embryonic shifting dunes and white dunes with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> . The site also supports great crested newt but only as a Category D feature (insignificant population).	Intrest features are great crested newts and coastal sand dunes. Sand dunes could be impacted by a change in hydrodynamics if the seabed is changed during works inshore or offshore.