

Appendix 1j: Conservation

A1j.1 Introduction

There is a wide range of international treaties and conventions, national legislation and other measures which have application in relation to the protection and conservation of species and habitats in the UK. These are summarised below as a context and introduction to the site listings and maps which follow.

This Appendix provides an overview of the various types of sites relevant to the SEA which have been designated for their international or national conservation importance as well as sites designated for their wider cultural relevance such as World Heritage Sites and sites designated for landscape reasons etc. Other non-statutory sites potentially relevant to the SEA are also included.

Using a Geographic Information System (GIS), coastal, marine and offshore sites were identified relevant to each of the regional sea areas and mapped. Sites were considered to be relevant if they had a connection with the marine environment and/or where there was considered to be an impact pathway with any aspect of the draft plan/programme. Maps are grouped for each Regional Sea with a brief introduction followed by an outline of the sites and species of nature conservation importance within that Regional Sea. Regional Sea areas 9, 10 and 11 have no contiguous coastline and contain only offshore conservation sites and are grouped with Regional Sea 8. Regional Sea 5 also has no contiguous coastline; it is grouped with Regional Sea 4.

A1j.1.1 Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and *The Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017*¹ (as amended), provide for the designation of sites for the protection of habitats and species of international importance. These sites are called Special Areas of Conservation (“SACs”). These Regulations also provide for the classification of sites the protection of rare and vulnerable birds and for regularly occurring migratory species within the UK and internationally. These are called Special Protection Areas (“SPAs”). SACs and SPAs together, referred to as European sites in legislation, form part of the UK’s national site network. The devolved administrations implement similar provisions under *The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994* (as amended) in Scotland, and *The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995* (as amended) in Northern Ireland, and also through the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981*, the *Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985* and the *Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985* (as amended).

¹ These Regulations, which transpose the requirements of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (“the Habitats Directive”) and Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (“the Birds Directive”), aim to ensure the long-term conservation of certain species and habitats by protecting them from possible adverse effects of plans and projects. Note that the *European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018* confirms that the body of EU law transposed into UK legislation at the time that the UK exits the EU has been retained, such that it will continue to have effect in domestic law after the end of the Implementation Period as defined in the *European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018*.

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are strictly protected sites classified for rare and vulnerable birds, listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive, and for regularly occurring migratory species. A list of Migratory and/or Annex I bird species for which SPAs are selected in the UK is given in Table A1j.1.

The Offshore Habitats Regulations require the identification of SACs and SPAs to protect habitats and species in the area seaward of territorial waters. Following much work towards identifying offshore sites, 17 have been designated since the first introduction of the Regulations in 2007.

Under The Habitats Regulations and Offshore Habitats Regulations there is a requirement to report on the conservation status of habitats and species every six years. The latest review was submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive and Article 12 Birds Directive in 2019 prior to EU Exit day, and covers the period 2013-2018. The UK level status and trends of species and habitats relevant to this SEA and subject to reporting under the Habitats Regulations are shown in Tables A1j.18 and A1j.19. Similarly, the overall population and breeding range trends, and population trends for relevant qualifying species reported by the UK under Article 12 are shown in Table A1j.20.

Table A1j.1: Migratory and/or Annex I bird species for which SPAs are selected in the UK

Divers and grebes	Waders
Red-throated diver <i>Gavia stellata</i>	Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
Black-throated diver <i>Gavia arctica</i>	Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>
Little grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Stone Curlew <i>Burhinus oedipnemus</i>
Great crested grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
Slavonian grebe <i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Dotterel <i>Charadrius morinellus</i>
Seabirds	Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
Northern fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> (fulmar)	Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
Manx shearwater <i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
Storm petrel <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>
Leach's petrel <i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i>
Northern Gannet <i>Morus bassanus</i> (gannet)	Purple Sandpiper <i>Calidris maritima</i>
Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i>	Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>
European Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> (shag)	Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>
Common Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> (guillemot)	Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i>	Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> (breeding)
Atlantic Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> (puffin)	Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> (non-breeding)
Gulls, terns and skuas	Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i>
Arctic skua <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
Great skua <i>Stercorarius skua</i>	Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i>
Mediterranean gull <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i>
Black-headed gull <i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i>
Common gull <i>Larus canus</i>	Wood Sandpiper <i>Tringa glareola</i>
Lesser black-backed gull <i>Larus fuscus</i>	Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i>
Herring gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>
Great black-backed gull <i>Larus marinus</i>	Waterfowl
Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Bewick's swan <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>
Sandwich tern <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Whooper swan <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
Roseate tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Bean goose <i>Anser fabalis</i>
Common tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Pink-footed goose <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>
Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Russian white-fronted goose <i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i>
Little tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Greenland white-fronted goose <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>
Crakes and rails	Icelandic greylag goose <i>Anser anser</i>
Spotted crane <i>Porzana porzana</i>	Greenland barnacle goose <i>Branta leucopsis</i>
Corncrake <i>Crex crex</i>	Svalbard barnacle goose <i>Branta leucopsis</i>
Coot <i>Fulica atra</i>	Dark-bellied brent goose <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>
Birds of prey and owls	Canadian light-bellied brent goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>
Honey buzzard <i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Svalbard light-bellied brent goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>
	Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
	Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>
	Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i>

Red kite <i>Milvus milvus</i>	Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>
Marsh harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Hen harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i>
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i>
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>	Tufted duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i>
Peregrine <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Scaup <i>Aythya marila</i>
Short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	Eider <i>Somateria mollissima</i>
Other bird species	Long-tailed duck <i>Clangula hyemalis</i>
Capercaillie <i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	Common scoter <i>Melanitta nigra</i>
Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Velvet scoter <i>Melanitta fusca</i>
Woodlark <i>Lullula arborea</i>	Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i>
Fair Isle wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes fridariensis</i>	Red-breasted merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i>
Aquatic warbler <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Goosander <i>Mergus merganser</i>
Dartford warbler <i>Sylvia undata</i>	
Chough <i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	
Scottish crossbill <i>Loxia scotica</i>	

SACs and SPAs located in each Regional Sea are tabulated and mapped below (refer to Table A1j.2). Data was sourced from the websites of JNCC², Natural England³, NatureScot⁴, and NRW⁵. Conservation sites may also be viewed at <https://jncc.gov.uk/mpa-mapper/>.

Table A1j.2: Figures and tables showing SACs and SPAs in each Regional Sea area

Regional Sea	SACs	SPAs
1	Table A1j.3 and Figure A1j.1	Table A1j.4 and Figure A1j.2
2	Table A1j.5 and Figure A1j.6	Table A1j.6 and Figure A1j.7
3	Table A1j.7 and Figure A1j.11	Table A1j.8 and Figure A1j.12
4 and 5	Table A1j.9 and Figure A1j.16	Table A1j.10 and Figure A1j.17
6	Table A1j.11 and Figure A1j.21	Table A1j.12 and Figure A1j.22
7	Table A1j.13 and Figure A1j.26	Table A1j.14 and Figure A1j.27
8 & 9	Table A1j.15 and Figure A1j.31	Table A1j.16 and Figure A1j.32
10 & 11	Table A1j.17 and Figure A1j.36	N/A

² <https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/special-areas-of-conservation-overview/> and <https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/special-protection-areas-overview/>

³ <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/>

⁴ <https://sitelink.nature.scot/home>

⁵ <https://naturalresources.wales/guidance-and-advice/environmental-topics/wildlife-and-biodiversity/protected-areas-of-land-and-seas/sites-protected-by-european-and-international-law/?lang=en>

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Table A1j.3: SACs in Regional Sea 1

Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Yell Sound Coast UK0012687	1540.55	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> , common seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i> Qualifying: N/A
Hascosay UK00019793	164.67	Primary: Blanket bog Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
Pobie Bank Reef UK0030385	96575	Reefs	N/A
River Tweed UK0012691	3795.88	Primary: Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation Qualifying: N/A	Primary: atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> , otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> Qualifying: sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> , river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>
Mousa UK0012711	530.6	Primary: N/A Qualifying: reefs, submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Primary: common seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i> Qualifying: N/A
Flamborough Head UK0013036	6311.96	Primary: reefs, vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, submerged or partially submerged sea caves Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Sands of Forvie UK0013042	734.05	Primary: embryonic shifting dunes, shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), decalcified fixed dunes with <i>Empetrum nigrum</i> , humid dune slacks Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Braemar Pockmarks UK0030357	1143	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	N/A
Scanner Pockmark UK0030354	674	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	N/A
Barry Links UK0013044	789.67	Primary: embryonic shifting dunes, shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'), Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>), humid dune slacks Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A

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Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast UK0017072	65045.5	Primary: mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, large shallow inlets and bays, reefs, submerged or partially submerged sea caves Qualifying: N/A	Primary: grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> Qualifying: N/A
North Northumberland Dunes UK0017097	1147.56	Primary: embryonic shifting dunes, shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'), dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>), humid dune slacks Qualifying: N/A	Primary: petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> Qualifying: N/A
Dornoch Firth and Morrich More UK0019806	8700.53	Primary: estuaries, mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>), embryonic shifting dunes, shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'), decalcified fixed dunes with <i>Empetrum nigrum</i> , Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>), humid dune slacks, coastal dunes with <i>Juniperus</i> spp Qualifying: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, reefs	Primary: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> , common seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i> Qualifying: N/A
Moray Firth UK0019808	151347.17	Primary: N/A Qualifying: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Primary: bottlenose dolphin <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> Qualifying: N/A
Culbin Bar UK0019807	612.88	Primary: perennial vegetation of stony banks Qualifying: Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>), embryonic shifting dunes	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
River Spey UK0019811	5729.48	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> , sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> , otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> Qualifying: N/A
Beast Cliff – Whitby (Robin Hood's Bay) UK0030086	260.2	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts Qualifying: N/A	Primary: Qualifying: N/A
Berriedale and Langwell Waters UK0030088	57.62	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> Qualifying: N/A
Buchan Ness to Collieston UK0030101	207.52	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A

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Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Durham Coast UK0030140	393.63	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
East Caithness Cliffs UK0030143	442.64	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Isle of May UK0030172	356.75	Primary: N/A Qualifying: reefs	Primary: grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> Qualifying: N/A
River Dee UK0030251	2446.82	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> , Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> , otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> Qualifying: N/A
River Evelix UK0030254	20.17	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> Qualifying: N/A
River Oykel UK0030261	960.42	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: Freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> Qualifying: Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i>
River South Esk UK0030262	478.62	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> , Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> Qualifying: N/A
River Teith UK0030263	1312.4	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> , river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> Qualifying: Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i>
St Abb's Head to Fast Castle UK0030281	127.52	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Tweed Estuary UK0030292	155.93	Primary: estuaries, mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide Qualifying: N/A	Primary: sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> Qualifying: N/A
Firth of Tay & Eden Estuary UK0030311	15412.53	Primary: estuaries Qualifying: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Primary: common seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i> Qualifying: N/A

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Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
River Tay UK0030312	9497.72	Primary: oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> Qualifying: N/A	Primary: Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> Qualifying: sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> , river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> , otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>

Table A1j.4: SPAs in Regional Sea 1

Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands UK9001151	145516.75	(B) black-throated diver, golden eagle, golden plover, hen harrier, merlin, red-throated diver, short-eared owl, wood sandpiper, dunlin	(B) common scoter, greenshank, wigeon	N/A
Caithness Lochs UK900117	1378.45	(OW) Greenland white-fronted goose, whooper swan	(OW) greylag goose	N/A
East Caithness Cliffs UK9001182	11690.92	(B) peregrine	(B) guillemot, herring gull, kittiwake, razorbill, shag	Seabird assemblage
Loch Eye UK9001621	205.14	(OW) whooper swan	(OW) greylag goose	N/A
Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet UK9001622	7836.33	(B) osprey (OW) bar-tailed godwit	(OW) greylag goose, wigeon	Waterbird assemblage
Cromarty Firth UK9001623	3746.95	(B) common tern, osprey (OW) bar-tailed godwit, whooper swan	(OW) greylag goose	Waterbird assemblage
Inner Moray Firth UK9001624	2339.23	(B) common tern, osprey (OW) bar-tailed godwit.	(OW) greylag goose, red-breasted merganser, redshank.	Waterbird assemblage
Moray Firth UK9020313	176218.13	(OW) great northern diver, red-throated diver, Slavonian grebe	(OW) scaup, eider, long-tailed duck, common scoter, velvet scoter, goldeneye, red-breaster merganser, shag	N/A

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Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
Moray and Nairn Coast UK9001625	2410.25	(B) osprey (OW) bar-tailed godwit	(OW) greylag goose, pink-footed goose, redshank	Waterbird assemblage
Loch Flemington UK9001691	21	(B) Slavonian grebe	N/A	N/A
Fetlar UK9002031	16962.16	(B) Arctic tern, red-necked phalarope	(B) dunlin, great skua, whimbrel	Seabird assemblage
Noss UK9002081	3338.34	N/A	(B) gannet, great skua, guillemot	Seabird assemblage
Bluemull and Colgrave Sounds UK9020312	3823.27	(B) red-throated diver	N/A	N/A
Loch Spynie UK9002201	93.62	N/A	(OW) greylag goose	N/A
Loch of Strathbeg UK9002211	615.94	(B) Sandwich tern (OW) barnacle goose, whooper swan	(OW) greylag goose, pink-footed goose	Waterbird assemblage
Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch UK9002221	7062.03	(B) common tern, little tern, Sandwich tern	(OW) pink-footed goose	Waterbird assemblage
Fowlsheugh UK9002271	1303.54	N/A	(B) guillemot, kittiwake	Seabird assemblage
Mousa UK9002361	197.98	(B) Arctic tern, storm petrel	N/A	N/A
Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads UK9002471	3367.21	N/A	(B) guillemot	Seabird assemblage

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Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast UK9002491	5400.94	N/A	N/A	Seabird assemblage
Sumburgh Head UK9002511	2477.91	(B) Arctic tern	N/A	Seabird assemblage
Otterswick and Graveland UK9002941	2241.41	(B) red-throated diver	N/A	N/A
Montrose Basin UK9004031	981.19	N/A	(OW) greylag goose, pink-footed goose, redshank.	Waterbird assemblage
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary UK9004121	6923.29	(B) little tern, marsh harrier (OW) bar-tailed godwit	(OW) greylag goose, pink-footed goose, redshank	Waterbird assemblage
Cameron Reservoir UK9004131	68.76	N/A	(OW) pink-footed goose	N/A
Forth Islands UK9004171	9796.98	(B) Arctic tern, common tern, roseate tern, sandwich Tern	(B) gannet, lesser black-backed gull, puffin, shag	Seabird assemblage
St Abbs Head to Fast Castle UK9004271	1736.52	N/A	N/A	Seabird assemblage
Firth of Forth UK9004411	6313.72	(OP) Sandwich tern (OW) bar-tailed godwit, golden plover, red-throated diver, Slavonian grebe	(OW) knot, pink-footed goose, redshank, shelduck, turnstone	Waterbird assemblage
Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex UK9020316	272068.09	(B) common tern, Arctic tern, (OW) red-throated diver, Slavonian grebe	(OW) common eider, (B) shag, gannet	Waterbird assemblage, seabird assemblage
Imperial Dock Lock, Leith UK9004451	0.11	(B) common tern	N/A	N/A

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Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
Lindisfarne UK9006011	3679.22	(B) little tern (OW) bar-tailed godwit, golden plover, whooper swan	(OP) ringed plover (OW) grey plover, greylag goose, knot, light-bellied brent goose, wigeon	Waterbird assemblage
Farne Islands UK9006021	101.86	(B) Arctic tern, common tern, roseate tern, Sandwich tern	(B) guillemot, puffin	Seabird assemblage
Coquet Island UK9006031	22.28	(B) Arctic tern, common tern, roseate tern, Sandwich tern	N/A	Seabird assemblage
Northumberland Marine UK9020325	88,498.35	(B) Sandwich tern, common tern, Arctic tern, roseate tern, little tern	(B) puffin, guillemot	Seabird assemblage
Holburn Lake & Moss UK9006041	28.03	N/A	(OW) greylag goose	N/A
Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast UK9006061	12210.62	(B) little tern, common tern, (OP) Sandwich tern, (OW) ruff, avocet	(OW) knot, redshank	Waterbird assemblage
Flamborough and Filey Coast UK9006101	212.17	N/A	(B) kittiwake	Seabird assemblage
Northumbria Coast UK9006131	1107.98	(B) little tern, Arctic tern	(OW) purple sandpiper, turnstone	N/A
North York Moors UK9006161	44087.68	(B) golden plover, merlin	N/A	N/A

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Table A1j.5: SACs in Regional Sea 2

Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Flamborough Head UK0013036	6311.96	Primary: reefs; vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts; submerged or partially submerged sea caves. Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Dogger Bank UK0030352	1505712	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by seawater all the time.	N/A
Winterton – Horsey Dunes UK0013043	425.94	Primary: Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>) (priority feature); humid dune slacks. Qualifying: embryonic shifting dunes, shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes').	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Sandwich Bay UK0013077	1137.87	Primary: Embryonic shifting dunes; fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') (priority feature); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>). Qualifying: humid dune slacks.	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Benacre to Easton Bavents Lagoons UK0013104	366.93	Primary: coastal lagoons (priority feature). Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Thanet Coast UK0013107	2803.84	Primary: reefs; submerged or partially submerged sea caves. Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
River Derwent UK0030253	397.87	Primary: N/A Qualifying: Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	Primary: River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) Qualifying: Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>), bullhead (<i>Cottus gobio</i>) otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)
The Broads UK0013577	5,865.6	Primary: hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp.; natural eutrophic lakes with <i>Magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i> -type vegetation; transition mires and quaking bogs; calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> (priority feature); alkaline fens; alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) (priority feature). Qualifying: <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>).	Primary: desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> , fen orchid <i>Liparis loeselii</i> Qualifying: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
Essex Estuaries UK0013690	46140.82	Primary: estuaries; 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>). Qualifying: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time.	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A

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Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Orfordness – Shingle Street UK0014780	901.19	Primary: coastal lagoons (priority feature); annual vegetation of drift lines; perennial vegetation of stony banks. Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
The Wash and North Norfolk Coast UK0017075	107761.28	Primary: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; large shallow inlets and bays; reefs; <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand; Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>); Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (<i>Sarcocornetea fruticosi</i>). Qualifying: coastal lagoons (priority feature).	Primary: common seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i> Qualifying: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
North Norfolk Coast UK0019838	3207.37	Primary: coastal lagoons (priority feature); 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'); fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') (priority feature); humid dune slacks. Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> , petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>
North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef UK0030358	360341	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by seawater all the time, reefs.	N/A
Alde, Ore and Butley Estuaries UK0030076	1561.53	Primary: estuaries. Qualifying: mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>).	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Overstrand Cliffs UK0030232	30.02	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts. Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Saltfleetby–Theddlethorpe Dunes and Gibraltar Point UK0030270	960.2	Primary: shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') (priority feature); dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> ; humid dune slacks. Qualifying: embryonic shifting dunes.	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs UK0030330	183.85	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts. Qualifying: semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites) (priority feature).	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Humber Estuary UK0030170	36657.15	Primary: estuaries; mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide. Qualifying: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; coastal lagoons (priority feature); <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand; Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>); embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') (priority feature); dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> .	Primary: N/A Qualifying: sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> , grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>

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Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Margate and long sands UK0030371	64914	Primary: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Southern North Sea UK0030395	3695054	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: harbour porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i>
Haisborough, Hammond and Winterton UK0030369	146759	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, reefs	N/A
Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge UK0030370	84514	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, reefs	N/A
Minsmere to Walberswick Heaths & Marshes UK0012809	1265.52	Primary: Annual vegetation of drift lines, European dry heaths Qualifying: Perennial vegetation of stony banks	N/A

Table A1j.6: SPAs in Regional Sea 2

Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
Flamborough and Filey Coast UK9006101	7857.99	N/A	(B) kittiwake, gannet, guillemot, razorbill	Seabird assemblage
Hornsea Mere UK9006171	232.25	N/A	(OW) gadwall, mute swan	N/A
Humber Estuary UK9006111	37630.24	(B) avocet, little tern, marsh harrier; (OW) avocet, bar-tailed godwit, bittern, golden plover, hen harrier, (OP) ruff	(OP) redshank, sanderling; (OW) dunlin, knot, redshank, shelduck.	Waterbird assemblage

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
The Wash UK9008021	62211.66	(B) common tern, little tern, marsh harrier; (OW) avocet, bar-tailed godwit, golden plover, whooper swan.	(OP) ringed plover, sanderling; (OW) black-tailed godwit, curlew, dark-bellied brent goose, dunlin, grey plover, knot, oystercatcher, pink-footed goose, pintail, redshank, shelduck, turnstone.	Waterbird assemblage
Greater Wash UK9020329	353578	(OW) red-throated diver, little gull, common scoter, (B) Sandwich tern, common tern, little tern	N/A	N/A
Gibraltar Point UK9008022	414.09	(B) little tern; (OW) bar-tailed godwit.	(OW) grey plover, knot.	Waterbird assemblage
North Norfolk Coast UK9009031	7886.79	(B) avocet, bittern, common tern, little tern, marsh harrier, Mediterranean gull, roseate tern, <i>Sandwich tern</i> ; (OW) avocet, bar-tailed godwit, bittern, golden plover, hen harrier, ruff.	(B) redshank, ringed plover; (OP) ringed plover; (OW) dark-bellied brent goose, knot, pink-footed goose, pintail, redshank, wigeon.	Waterbird assemblage
Minsmere–Walberswick UK9009101	2018.92	(B) avocet, bittern, little tern, marsh harrier, nightjar, woodlark; (OW) avocet, bittern, hen harrier.	N/A	N/A
Alde–Ore Estuary UK9009112	2416.87	(B) avocet, little tern, marsh harrier, Sandwich tern; (OW) avocet.	(B) lesser black-backed gull; (OW) redshank.	Waterbird assemblage and seabird assemblage
Stour and Orwell Estuaries UK9009121	3676.92	(OW) hen harrier.	(OW) black-tailed godwit, dunlin, grey plover, pintail, redshank, ringed plover, shelduck, turnstone.	Waterbird assemblage
Hamford Water UK9009131	2188.53	(B) little tern; (OW) avocet	(OW) black-tailed godwit, dark-bellied brent goose, grey plover, ringed plover, teal, redshank, shelduck	N/A
Benfleet and Southend Marshes UK9009171	2251.31	N/A	(OP) ringed plover; (OW) dark-bellied brent goose, grey plover, knot.	Waterbird assemblage
Breydon Water UK9009181	1202.94	(B) common tern; (OW) avocet, bewick's swan, golden plover.	N/A	Waterbird assemblage

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) UK9009242	3127.23	(OW) bar-tailed godwit, hen harrier.	(OW) grey plover, knot.	Waterbird assemblage
Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) UK9009243	2701.43	(B) little tern; (OW) avocet, golden plover, hen harrier.	(OW) dark-bellied brent goose, redshank.	Waterbird assemblage
Crouch and Roach Estuaries (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 3) UK9009244	1735.58	N/A	(OW) dark-bellied brent goose.	Waterbird assemblage
Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) UK9009245	4395.15	(B) little tern; (OW) avocet, golden plover, hen harrier, ruff.	(OP) ringed plover; (OW) black-tailed godwit, dark-bellied brent goose, dunlin, grey plover, redshank, ringed plover, shelduck.	Waterbird assemblage
Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5) UK9009246 TR024902	10968.9	(B) avocet, common tern, little tern, Sandwich tern; (OW) avocet, bar-tailed godwit, golden plover, hen harrier.	(OP) redshank; (OW) dark-bellied brent goose, grey plover, knot, oystercatcher.	Waterbird assemblage
Broadland UK9009253 TG430211	5462.4	(B) bittern, marsh harrier; (OW) Bewick's swan, bittern, hen harrier, ruff, whooper swan.	(OW) gadwall, pink-footed goose, shoveler.	Waterbird assemblage
Deben Estuary UK9009261 TM294435	978.93	(OW) avocet.	N/A	N/A
Great Yarmouth North Denes UK9009271	149.19	(B) little tern.	N/A	N/A
Benacre to Easton Bavents UK9009291	516.83	(B) bittern, little tern, marsh harrier; (OW) bittern.	N/A	N/A

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Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
The Swale UK9012011	6514.71	(B) avocet, marsh harrier, Mediterranean gull; (OW) avocet, bar-tailed godwit, golden plover, hen harrier.	(OP) ringed plover; (OW) black-tailed godwit, grey plover, knot, pintail, redshank, shoveler.	Waterbird assemblage
Abberton Reservoir UK9009141	718.31	N/A	(B) Cormorant, (OW) mute swan, gadwall, shoveler, pochard, tufted duck	Waterbird assemblage
Thames Estuary and Marshes UK9012021	4838.94	(OW) avocet, hen harrier.	(OP) ringed plover; (OW) ringed plover.	Waterbird assemblage
Medway Estuary and Marshes UK9012031	4684.36	(B) avocet, little tern; (OW) avocet.	(OP) ringed plover; (OW) black-tailed godwit, dark-bellied brent goose, dunlin, grey plover, pintail, redshank, ringed plover, shelduck.	Waterbird assemblage
Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay UK9012071	1870.16	N/A	(OW) turnstone.	N/A
Stodmarsh UK9012121	481.33	(OW) bittern, hen harrier.	N/A	N/A
Outer Thames Estuary UK9020309	392451.66	(B) common tern, little tern, (OW) red-throated diver	N/A	N/A

Table A1j.7: SACs in Regional Sea 3

Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
River Itchen UK0012599	309.26	Primary: water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation Qualifying: N/A	Primary: Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercurial</i> , bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> Qualifying: white-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish, <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> , brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> , Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> , otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
River Avon UK0013016	498.24	Primary: water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation Qualifying: N/A	Primary: Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> , sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> , Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> , bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> Qualifying: N/A
Dungeness UK0013059	3223.56	Primary: annual vegetation of drift lines, perennial vegetation of stony banks Qualifying: N/A	Primary: great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> Qualifying: N/A
Isle of Wight Downs UK0016254	461.8	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, European dry heaths, semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) Qualifying: N/A	Primary: early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i> Qualifying: N/A
Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons UK0017073	36.24	Primary: coastal lagoons * Priority feature Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Chesil and the Fleet UK0017076	1631.63	Primary: coastal lagoons * Priority feature, annual vegetation of drift lines, perennial vegetation of stony banks, Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (<i>Sarcocornetea fruticosi</i>) Qualifying: Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Dorset Heaths UK0019857	5730.73	Primary: Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> , European dry heaths, depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> Qualifying: Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>), calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> * Priority feature, alkaline fens, old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains	Primary: southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> Qualifying: great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i>
Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs UK0019861	1447.5	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) Qualifying: annual vegetation of drift lines	Primary: early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i> Qualifying: N/A
St Albans Head to Durlston Head UK0019863	287.22	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites) * Priority feature Qualifying: N/A	Primary: early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i> Qualifying: Greater horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>
Sidmouth to West Bay UK0019864	897.3	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines * Priority feature Qualifying: annual vegetation of drift lines	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A

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Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Dorset Heaths (Purbeck and Wareham) and Studland Dunes UK0030038	2221.94	Primary: embryonic shifting dunes, shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>) * Priority feature, humid dune slacks, oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>), Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> , temperate Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica ciliaris</i> and <i>Erica tetralix</i> * Priority feature, european dry heaths, depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> , bog woodland * Priority feature Qualifying: Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>), calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> * Priority, alkaline fens, old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains	Primary: southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> Qualifying: great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i>
Solent Maritime UK0030059	11325.09	Primary: estuaries, Spartina swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>), Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) Qualifying: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Coastal lagoons * Priority feature, annual vegetation of drift lines, perennial vegetation of stony banks, Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand, shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes')	Primary: N/A Qualifying: Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>
South Wight Maritime UK0030061	19862.71	Primary: reefs, vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, submerged or partially submerged sea caves Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Dawlish Warren UK0030130	58.84	Primary: humid dune slacks Qualifying: shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') * Priority feature	Primary: petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> Qualifying: N/A
Hastings Cliffs UK0030165	183.72	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts. Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
River Axe UK0030248	25.78	Primary: water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> , bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i>
Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs UK0030330	183.85	Primary: Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts. Qualifying: Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites) * Priority feature	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Lyme Bay and Torbay UK0030372	31248	Primary: reefs, submerged or partially submerged sea caves Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A

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Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Studland to Portland UK0030382	33191.09	Primary: reefs Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Bassurelle Sandbank UK0030368	6709	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	N/A
Wight-Barfleur Reef UK0030380	137344	Reefs	N/A

Table A1j.8: SPAs in Regional Sea 3

Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
Exe Estuary UK9010081	2345.71	(OW) avocet, Slavonian grebe	N/A	Waterbird assemblage
Chesil Beach and The Fleet UK9010091	748.11	(B) little tern	N/A	N/A
Poole Harbour UK9010111	4157	(B) common tern, Sandwich tern, Mediterranean gull (OP) aquatic warbler, little egret; (OW) avocet, little egret	(OW) black-tailed godwit, shelduck	Waterbird assemblage
Chichester and Langstone Harbours UK9011011	5810.03	(B) little tern, Sandwich tern; (OP) little egret; (OW) bar-tailed godwit, little egret, spoonbill	(OP) ringed plover; (OW) black-tailed godwit, dark-bellied Brent goose, dunlin, grey plover, redshank, ringed plover	Waterbird assemblage
Portsmouth Harbour UK9011051	1248.77	N/A	(OW) dark-bellied Brent goose	N/A
Solent and Dorset Coast UK9020330	88980.55	(B) Sandwich tern, common tern, little tern	N/A	N/A

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Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
Solent and Southampton Water UK9011061	5505.86	(B) common tern, little tern, Mediterranean gull, roseate tern, Sandwich tern	(OW) black-tailed godwit, dark-bellied Brent goose branta, ringed plover, teal	Waterbird assemblage
Pagham Harbour UK9012041	636.68	(B) little tern (OW) ruff	(OW) pintail	N/A
Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay UK9012091	42417.53	(B) common tern, little tern, Sandwich tern, Mediterranean gull, avocet, marsh harrier, (OP) aquatic warbler, (OW) Bewick's swan, bittern, golden plover, hen harrier, ruff, shoveler,	(OW) shoveler	Waterbird assemblage

Table A1j.9: SACs in Regional Seas 4 and 5

Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
South Hams UK0012650	126.87	Primary: European dry heaths, semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facias on calcareous substrate) Qualifying: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, Caves no open to the public, Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines	Primary: Greater horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>) Qualifying: N/A
Severn Estuary/ Môr Hafren UK0013030	73715.4	Primary: estuaries, mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) Qualifying: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, reefs.	Primary: river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> , twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax</i> , sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> Qualifying: N/A
Penhale Dunes UK0012559	621.34	Primary: fxd dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') * Priority feature, humid dune slacks Qualifying: shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>)	Primary: petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> , shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i> , early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i> Qualifying: N/A
Kenfig/ Cynffig UK0012566	1191.67	Primary: fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') * Priority feature, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>), humid dune slacks, hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp. Qualifying: Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)	Primary: petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> , fen orchid <i>Liparis loeselii</i> Qualifying: N/A
Braunton Burrows UK0012570	1346.64	Primary: shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') * Priority feature, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>), humid dune	Primary: petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> Qualifying: N/A

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Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
		slacks Qualifying: mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	
River Wye/ Afon Gwy UK0012642	2234.89	Primary: water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculon fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation Qualifying: transition mires and quaking bogs	Primary: white-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> , sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> , river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> , twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax</i> , Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> , bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> , otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> Qualifying: allis shad <i>Alosa alosa</i>
The Lizard UK0012799	3257.11	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp., Mediterranean temporary ponds * Priority feature, Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> , European dry heaths, dry Atlantic coastal heaths with <i>Erica vagans</i> * Priority feature Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Haig Fras UK0030353	47569.38	Reefs	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
River Usk/ Afon Wysg UK0013007	1007.71	Primary: N/A Qualifying: water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculon fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation	Primary: sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> , river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> , twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax</i> , Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> , bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> , otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> Qualifying: allis shad <i>Alosa alosa</i>
Afon Tywi/ River Tywi UK0013010	363.45	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax</i> , otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> Qualifying: sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> , river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> , allis shad <i>Alosa alosa</i> , bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i>
Tintagel–Marsland–Clovelly Coast UK0013047	2429.84	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles Qualifying: European dry heaths	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Plymouth Sound and Estuaries UK0013111	6402.03	Primary: Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, estuaries, large shallow inlets and bays, reefs, Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) Qualifying: Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Primary: shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i> Qualifying: allis shad <i>Alosa alosa</i>
Fal and Helford UK0013112	6387.8	Primary: 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 maritimae</i>) Qualifying: Estuaries, Reefs	Primary: shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i> Qualifying: N/A

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Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Bristol Channel Approaches UK0030396	585129	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>)
Lundy UK0013114	3064.53	Primary: reefs Qualifying: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Primary: N/A Qualifying: grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>
River Camel UK0030056	604.7	Primary: N/A Qualifying: European dry heaths, Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles, Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	Primary: Bullhead (<i>Cottus gobio</i>), otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) Qualifying: Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)
Pembrokeshire Marine/ Sir Benfro Forol UK0013116	138069.45	Primary: estuaries, large shallow inlets and bays, reefs Qualifying: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, coastal lagoons * Priority feature, Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>), submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Primary: grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> , shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i> Qualifying: sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> , allis shad <i>Alosa alosa</i> , twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax</i> , otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
Isles of Scilly Complex UK0013694	26850.95	Primary: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, reefs Qualifying: N/A	Primary: shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i> Qualifying: grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>
Limestone Coast of South West Wales/ Arfordir Calchfaen de Orllewin Cymru UK0014787	1594.53	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') * Priority feature Qualifying: European dry heaths, semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>), caves not open to the public, submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Primary: greater horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i> , early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i> Qualifying: petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>
Carmarthen Bay Dunes/ Twyni Bae Caerfyrddin UK0020019	1206.32	Primary: embryonic shifting dunes, shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') * Priority feature, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>), humid dune slacks Qualifying: N/A	Primary: narrow-mouthed whorl snail <i>Vertigo angustior</i> , petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> , fen orchid <i>Liparis loeselii</i> Qualifying: N/A
Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries/ Bae Caerfyrddin ac Aberoedd UK0020020	66101.16	Primary: 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, <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) Qualifying: N/A	Primary: twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax</i> Qualifying: sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> , allis shad <i>Alosa alosa</i> , otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
South Devon Shore Dock UK0030060	341.01	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts Qualifying: N/A	Primary: shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i> Qualifying: N/A
Blackstone Point UK0030091	7.38	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i> Qualifying: N/A

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Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Dunraven Bay UK0030139	6.47	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i> Qualifying: N/A
Polruan to Polperro UK0030241	213.39	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts Qualifying: European dry heaths	Primary: shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i> Qualifying: N/A
Lands End and Cape Bank (SAC) UK0030375	30172	Primary: reefs Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Lizard Point (SAC) UK0030374	13988	Primary: reefs Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Start Point to Plymouth Sound & Eddystone (SAC) UK0030373	34076.13	Primary: reefs Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A

Table A1j.10: SPAs in Regional Seas 4 and 5

Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
Walmore Common UK9007051	52.85	(OW) Bewick's swan	N/A	N/A
Somerset Levels and Moors UK9010031	6388.49	(OW) Bewick's swan, golden plover	(OW) shoveler, teal, wigeon	Waterbird assemblage
Tamar Estuaries Complex UK9010141	1955	(OP) little egret; (OW) avocet, little egret	N/A	N/A
Castlemartin Coast UK9014061	1122.32	(B) chough; (OW) chough	N/A	N/A

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Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
Ramsey and St David's Peninsula Coast UK9014062	845.63	(B) chough; (OW) chough	N/A	N/A
Bae Caerfyrddin/ Carmarthen Bay UK9014091	33411.27	N/A	(OW) common scoter	N/A
Burry Inlet UK9015011	6627.99	N/A	(OW) oystercatcher, pintail	Waterbird assemblage
Severn Estuary UK9015022	24662.98	(OW) Bewick's swan	(OP) ringed plover; (OW) curlew, dunlin, pintail, redshank, shelduck	Waterbird assemblage
Isles of Scilly UK9020288	13332.68	(B) storm petrel	(B) lesser black-backed gull, shag, great black-backed gull	Seabird assemblage
Marazion Marsh UK9020289	54.58	(OP) aquatic warbler; (OW) bittern	N/A	N/A
Grassholm UK9014041	10.73	N/A	(B) gannet	N/A
Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire / Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro UK9014051	152453	(B) European storm petrel, red-billed chough	(B) Manx shearwater, puffin, lesser black-backed gull	Seabird assemblage
Falmouth Bay to St. Austell Bay UK9020323	258.98	(OW) black-throated diver, great northern diver, Slavonian grebe	N/A	N/A

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Table A1j.11: SACs in Regional Sea 6

Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Dee Estuary / Aber Dyfrdwy UK0030131	15805.89	Primary: mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) Qualifying: estuaries, annual vegetation of drift lines, vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, embryonic shifting dunes, shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') * Priority feature, humid dune slacks	Primary: N/A Qualifying: sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> , petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>
Afon Teifi/ River Teifi UK0012670	715.58	Primary: water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculon fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation Qualifying: oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i>	Primary: brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> , river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> , Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> , bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> , otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> , floating water-plantain <i>Luronium natans</i> Qualifying: sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>
Cardigan Bay/ Bae Ceredigion UK0012712	95860.36	Primary: N/A Qualifying: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, reefs, submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Primary: bottlenose dolphin <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> Qualifying: sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> , grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>
Solway Firth UK0013025	43636.72	Primary: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, estuaries, mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) Qualifying: reefs, perennial vegetation of stony banks, fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') * Priority feature	Primary: sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> Qualifying: N/A
Morecambe Bay UK0013027	61506.22	Primary: estuaries, mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, large shallow inlets and bays, perennial vegetation of stony banks, <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>), shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') * Priority feature, humid dune slacks Qualifying: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, coastal lagoons * Priority feature, reefs, embryonic shifting dunes, Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>) * Priority feature, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>)	Primary: great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> Qualifying: N/A
Drigg Coast UK0013031	1397.44	Primary: estuaries, Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>) * Priority feature, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) Qualifying: mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, <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'), fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') * Priority feature, Humid dune slacks	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A

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Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Luce Bay and Sands UK0013039	48759.28	Primary: large shallow inlets and bays, embryonic shifting dunes, shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') * Priority feature, Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>) * Priority feature Qualifying: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, reefs	Primary: N/A Qualifying: great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i>
St David's / Ty Ddewi UK0013045	935.47	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, European dry heaths Qualifying: N/A	Primary: floating water-plantain <i>Luronium natans</i> Qualifying: N/A
Glannau Ynys Gybi/ Holy Island Coast UK0013046	464.27	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, European dry heaths Qualifying: Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Sefton Coast UK0013076	4563.97	Primary: embryonic shifting dunes, shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') * Priority feature, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>), humid dune slacks Qualifying: Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>) * Priority feature	Primary: petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> Qualifying: great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i>
Pembrokeshire Marine/ Sir Benfro Forol UK0013116	138069.45	Primary: estuaries, large shallow inlets and bays, reefs Qualifying: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, coastal lagoons * Priority feature, Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>), submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Primary: grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> , shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i> Qualifying: sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> , allis shad <i>Alosa alosa</i> , twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax</i> , otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
Pen Llyn a'r Sarnau/ Lleyl Peninsula and the Sarnau UK0013117	146023.48	Primary: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, estuaries, coastal lagoons * Priority feature, large shallow inlets and bays, reefs Qualifying: mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>), submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Primary: N/A Qualifying: bottlenose dolphin <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> , otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> , grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>
Murlough UK0016612	11902.03	Primary: fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') * Priority feature, Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>) * Priority feature Qualifying: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>), embryonic shifting dunes, shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>)	Primary: marsh fritillary butterfly <i>Euphydryas</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i> , <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i> Qualifying: common seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i>
Strangford Lough UK0016618	15398.54	Primary: mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, coastal lagoons * Priority feature, large shallow inlets and bays, reefs Qualifying: 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 maritimae</i>)	Primary: N/A Qualifying: common seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i>

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Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Y Twyni o Abermenai i Aberffraw/ Abermenai to Aberffraw Dunes UK0020021	1871.03	Primary: embryonic shifting dunes, shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') * Priority feature, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>), humid dune slacks Qualifying: natural eutrophic lakes with <i>Magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i> -type vegetation	Primary: petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> , shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i> Qualifying: N/A
Glannau Môn: Cors heli / Anglesey Coast: Saltmarsh UK0020025	1058	Primary: <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) Qualifying: estuaries, mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake UK0030032	1832.96	Primary: oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> Qualifying: water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculon fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation	Primary: marsh fritillary butterfly <i>Euphydryas</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i> , <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i> , sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> , river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> , Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> , otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> , floating water-plantain <i>Luronium natans</i> Qualifying: N/A
Afon Gwyrfaï a Llyn Cwellyn UK0030046	114.29	Primary: oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> , water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculon fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation Qualifying: N/A	Primary: Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> , floating water-plantain <i>Luronium natans</i> Qualifying: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
Morfa Harlech a Morfa Dyffryn UK0030049	1062.57	Primary: embryonic shifting dunes, shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>), humid dune slacks Qualifying: N/A	Primary: petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> Qualifying: N/A
River Ehen UK0030057	24.39	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> Qualifying: Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i>
Afonydd Cleddau/ Cleddau Rivers UK0030074	750.73	Primary: N/A Qualifying: water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculon fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation, active raised bogs * Priority feature, alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) * Priority feature	Primary: brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> , river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> , bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> , Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> Qualifying: sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>
Afon Eden – Cors Goch Trawsfynydd UK0030075	284.29	Primary: N/A Qualifying: Active raised bogs * Priority feature	Primary: freshwater pearl mussel, Floating water-plantain <i>Luronium natans</i> Qualifying: Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> , otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
Bae Cemlyn/ Cemlyn Bay UK0030114	43.43	Primary: coastal lagoons * Priority feature Qualifying: perennial vegetation of stony banks	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A

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Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Mull of Galloway UK0030220	136.39	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
River Bladnoch UK0030249	300.02	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> Qualifying: N/A
River Dee and Bala Lake/ Afon Dyfrdwy a Llyn Tegid UK0030252	1308.93	Primary: water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation Qualifying: N/A	Primary: Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> , floating water-plantain <i>Luronium natans</i> Qualifying: sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> , river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> , bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> , otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
River Kent UK0030256	109.12	Primary: N/A Qualifying: water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation	Primary: white-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> Qualifying: freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> , bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i>
Clogwyni Pen Llyn/ Seacliffs of Llyn UK0030271	1048.4	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Red Bay (SAC) UK0030365	965.54	Primary: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
The Maidens (SAC) UK0030384	7464.05	Primary: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, reefs Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>
Shell Flat and Lune Deep UK0030376	10565	Primary: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time Qualifying: reefs	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
West Wales Marine UK0030397	737717	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: harbour porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i>
North Anglesey Marine UK0030398	324895	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: harbour porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i>
Y Fenai a Bae Conwy/ Menai Strait and Conwy Bay UK0030202	26501.64	Primary: Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Reefs Qualifying: Large shallow inlets and bays, Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A

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Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Great Orme's Head/ Pen y Gogarth UK0014788	302.27	Primary: European dry heaths, semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facias on calcareous substrate (Festuco-Brometalia) Qualifying: Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Croker Carbonate Slabs UK0030381	6591	Primary: Submarine structures made by leaking gases	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Pisces Reef Complex UK0030379	873	Primary: Reefs	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
North Channel (SAC)	160367	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: harbour porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i>

Table A1j.12: SPAs in Regional Sea 6

Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
Copeland Islands UK9020291	201.52	(B) Arctic tern	(B) Manx shearwater	N/A
Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore UK9020287	2078.41	(B) common tern; (OW) bar-tailed godwit; (OP) common tern	(OW) knot; (OP) little gull	Waterbird assemblage
Liverpool Bay UK9020294	252757.73	(B) little tern, common tern, (OW) red-throated diver, little gull	(OW) common scoter	Waterbird assemblage
Inner Clyde Estuary UK9003061	1826.02	N/A	(OW) redshank	N/A
Kintyre Goose Roosts UK9003071	412.37	(OW) Greenland white-fronted goose	N/A	N/A

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
Ailsa Craig UK9003091	2759.57 (including a 2km ² marine extension)	N/A	(B) gannet, lesser black-backed gull	Seabird assemblage
Loch of Inch and Torrs Warren UK9003121	2111.04	(OW) Greenland white-fronted goose, hen harrier	N/A	N/A
Black Cart UK9003221	56.3	(OW) whooper swan	N/A	N/A
Knapdale Lochs UK9003301	112.39	(B) black-throated diver	N/A	N/A
Solway Firth UK9005012	43636.73	(OW) bar-tailed godwit, barnacle goose, golden plover, whooper swan, red-throated diver	(OP) ringed plover; (OW) curlew, dunlin, knot, oystercatcher, pink-footed goose, pintail, redshank, scaup	Waterbird assemblage
Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary UK902032	66899.97	(B) common tern, little tern, Sandwich tern, (OW) whooper swan, little egret, golden plover, bar-tailed godwit, ruff, Mediterranean gull	(OW) pink-footed goose, common shelduck, northern pintail, oystercatcher, grey plover	Waterbird assemblage and seabird assemblage
Leighton Moss UK9005091	128.61	(B) bittern, marsh harrier; (OW) bittern	N/A	N/A
Ribble and Alt Estuaries UK9005103	12412.31	(B) common tern, ruff; (OW) bar-tailed godwit, Bewick's Swan, golden plover, whooper swan	(B) lesser black-backed gull; (OP) ringed plover, sanderling; (OW) black-tailed godwit, dunlin, grey plover, knot, oystercatcher, pink-footed goose, pintail, redshank, sanderling, shelduck, teal, wigeon	Seabird assemblage
Martin Mere UK9005111	119.89	(OW) Bewick's swan, whooper swan	(OW) pink-footed goose, pintail	Waterbird assemblage
Mersey Estuary UK9005131	5023.35	(OW) golden plover	(OP) redshank, ringed plover; (OW) dunlin, pintail, redshank, shelduck, teal	Waterbird assemblage
Bowland Fells UK9005151	16002.31	(B) hen harrier, merlin	(B) lesser black-backed gull	N/A

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
The Dee Estuary UK9013011	14291.56	(B) common tern, little tern; (OP) Sandwich tern; (OW) bar-tailed godwit	(OP) redshank; (OW) black-tailed godwit, curlew, dunlin, grey plover, knot, oystercatcher, pintail, redshank, shelduck, teal	Waterbird assemblage
Traeth Lafan/ Lavan Sands, Conway Bay UK9013031	2642.98	N/A	(OW) oystercatcher	N/A
Glannau Ynys Gybi/ Holy Island Coast UK9013101	608.04	(B) chough, (OW) chough	N/A	N/A
Glannau Aberdaron and Ynys Enlli/ Aberdaron Coast and Bardsey Island UK9013121	33942	(B) chough, (OW) chough	(B) Manx shearwater	N/A
Ramsey and St David's Peninsula Coast UK9014062	845.63	(B) chough; (OW) chough	N/A	N/A
Larne Lough UK9020042	395.94	(B) common tern, roseate tern, Sandwich tern	(OW) light-bellied Brent goose	N/A
Belfast Lough UK9020101	432.14	(OW) bar-tailed godwit	(OW) redshank, turnstone	Waterbird assemblage
Belfast Lough Open Water UK9020290	5592.99	N/A	(OW) great-crested grebe	N/A
Strangford Lough UK9020111	15580.79	(B) Arctic tern, common tern, Sandwich tern; (OW) bar-tailed godwit, golden plover	(OW) knot, light-bellied Brent goose, redshank, shelduck	Waterbird assemblage
Killough Bay UK9020221	104.23	(OW) light-bellied Brent goose	N/A	N/A

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
Outer Ards UK9020271	1410.41	(B) Arctic tern; (OW) golden plover	(OW) light-bellied Brent Goose, ringed plover, turnstone	N/A
Mynydd Cilan, Trwyn y Wylfa ac Ynysoedd Sant Tudwal UK9020282	373.55	(B) chough; (OW) chough	N/A	N/A
Craig yr Aderyn (Bird's Rock) UK9020283	89.26	(B) chough; (OW) chough	N/A	N/A
Dyfi Estuary / Aber Dyfi UK9020284	2048.11	(OW) Greenland white-fronted goose	N/A	N/A
Ynys Seiriol / Puffin Island UK9020285	31.21	N/A	(B) cormorant	N/A
Irish Sea Front UK9020328	18000	N/A	(B) Manx shearwater	N/A
Anglesey Terns / Morwenoliaid Ynys Môn UK9013061	101931	(B) common tern, Arctic tern, roseate tern, Sandwich tern	N/A	N/A
Northern Cardigan Bay UK9020327	82607	(OW) red-throated diver	N/A	N/A

Table A1j.13: SACs in Regional Sea 7

Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Loch Etive Woods UK0012750	2642.59	Primary: Blanket bogs (*if active bog) Qualifying: Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, European dry heaths	Primary: N/A Qualifying: Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Rum UK0012594	10835.33	<p>Primary: oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i>, natural dystrophic lakes and ponds, Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>, European dry heaths, Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>, species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in continental Europe), calcareous and calcshist scree of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>)</p> <p>Qualifying: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, Alpine and Boreal heaths, hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels, blanket bogs, depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>, alkaline fens, siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>), calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation, siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation</p>	<p>Primary: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> Qualifying: N/A</p>
Taynish and Knapdale Woods UK0012682	966.27	<p>Primary: old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles. Qualifying: oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i></p>	<p>Primary: marsh fritillary butterfly <i>Euphydryas</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i>, <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i> Qualifying: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i></p>
South Uist Machair UK0012713	3432.65	<p>Primary: machairs, oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i>), oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i>, hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara spp.</i>, natural eutrophic lakes with <i>Magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i>-type vegetation Qualifying: coastal lagoons, annual vegetation of drift lines, shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'), humid dune slacks</p>	<p>Primary: slender naiad <i>Najas flexilis</i> Qualifying: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i></p>
Ardmeanach UK0012958	374.79	<p>Primary: species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in continental Europe), hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels. Qualifying: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts.</p>	<p>Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A</p>
River Moidart UK0012994	15.69	<p>Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A</p>	<p>Primary: freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> Qualifying: N/A</p>
River Kerry UK0012996	10.08	<p>Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A</p>	<p>Primary: freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> Qualifying: N/A</p>
Oldshoremore and Sandwood UK0013055	443.73	<p>Primary: fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') * Priority feature. machairs. Qualifying: shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes').</p>	<p>Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A</p>

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Foinaven UK0013141	14845.6	<p>Primary: oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i>, natural dystrophic lakes and ponds, Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>, European dry heaths, Alpine and Boreal heaths, hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels, siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>), siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation.</p> <p>Qualifying: siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands, species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in continental Europe) * Priority feature, blanket bogs * Priority feature, depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>, calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation</p>	<p>Primary: N/A Qualifying: freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>, otter <i>Lutra lutra</i></p>
Loch Maree Complex UK0013597	15734.92	<p>Primary: oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i>, European dry heaths, Alpine and Boreal heaths, Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands, siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>), siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation, old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles, Caledonian forest * Priority feature.</p> <p>Qualifying: Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>, hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels, blanket bogs * Priority feature, Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>, calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation, bog woodland * Priority feature, alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>) * Priority feature</p>	<p>Primary: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> Qualifying: N/A</p>
Coll Machair UK0014728	851.33	<p>Primary: shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') * Priority feature, Machairs.</p> <p>Qualifying: humid dune slacks, oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i></p>	<p>Primary: slender naiad <i>Najas flexilis</i></p>
Tiree Machair UK0014744	785.46	<p>Primary: shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') * Priority feature, machairs, natural eutrophic lakes with <i>Magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i>-type vegetation</p> <p>Qualifying: embryonic shifting dunes, humid dune slacks</p>	<p>Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A</p>
Magilligan UK0016613	1058.22	<p>Primary: fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'), dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>), humid dune slacks.</p> <p>Qualifying: embryonic shifting dunes, shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes')</p>	<p>Primary: N/A Qualifying: marsh fritillary butterfly <i>Euphydryas</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i>, <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i>, petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i></p>
Loch nam Madadh UK0017070	2320.38	<p>Primary: coastal lagoons, large shallow inlets and bays</p> <p>Qualifying: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, reefs</p>	<p>Primary: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> Qualifying: N/A</p>

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Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Lochs Duich, Long and Alsh Reefs UK0017077	2380.86	Primary: reefs Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Obain Loch Euphoirt UK0017101	348.59	Primary: coastal lagoons Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Sound of Arisaig (Loch Ailort to Loch Ceann Traigh) UK0019802	4556.65	Primary: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time. Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Sunart UK0019803	10246.72	Primary: old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles. Qualifying: reefs, Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> , European dry heaths, <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines.	Primary: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> Qualifying: N/A
North Uist Machair UK0019804	3048.54	Primary: Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>), machairs, natural eutrophic lakes with <i>Magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i> -type vegetation Qualifying: annual vegetation of drift lines, embryonic shifting dunes, shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'), humid dune slacks	Primary: N/A Qualifying: slender naiad <i>Najas flexilis</i>
Lewis Peatlands UK0019815	27945.59	Primary: oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> , natural dystrophic lakes and ponds, blanket bogs Qualifying: Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> , depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> .	Primary: N/A Qualifying: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
Mòine Mhór UK0019839	1150.41	Primary: active raised bogs, degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration. Qualifying: mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>), old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles	Primary: N/A Qualifying: marsh fritillary butterfly <i>Euphydryas</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i> , <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i> , otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
Firth of Lorn UK0030041	20975.01	Primary: reefs Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Rathlin Island UK0030055	3344.62	Primary: reefs, vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, submerged or partially submerged sea caves Qualifying: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, annual vegetation of drift lines	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
South-East Islay Skerries UK0030067	1498.3	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: common seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i> Qualifying: N/A

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Ardnamurchan Burns UK0030079	24.98	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> Qualifying: N/A
Abhainn Clais An Eas and Allt a'Mhuilinn UK0030081	0.9	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> Qualifying: N/A
Bann Estuary UK0030084	348.29	Primary: fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') Qualifying: Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>), embryonic shifting dunes, shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes')	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Cape Wrath UK0030108	1015.21	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Glen Beasdale UK0030154	507.32	Primary: old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles. Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> , otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
Glen Creran Woods UK0030155	703.89	Primary: old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles Qualifying: <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines	Primary: N/A Qualifying: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
Inverpolly UK0030171	11877.32	Primary: oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> , natural dystrophic lakes and ponds, Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> , blanket bogs, transition mires and quaking bogs, depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> . Qualifying: European dry heaths, Alpine and Boreal heaths, siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands, siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>), siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation, old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles	Primary: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> Qualifying: freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
Kinloch and Kyleakin Hills UK0030176	5266.96	Primary: old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles. Qualifying: Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> , European dry heaths, Alpine and Boreal heaths, blanket bogs, <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines	Primary: N/A Qualifying: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
Eileanan agus Sgeiran Lios mór UK0030182	1139.62	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: common seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i> Qualifying: N/A
Little Gruinard River UK0030183	1177.98	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> Qualifying: N/A

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Loch Creran UK0030190	1226.39	Primary: reefs Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Loch Fada UK0030191	80.34	Primary: N/A Qualifying: oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i>	Primary: slender naiad <i>Najas flexilis</i> Qualifying: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
Loch Laxford UK0030192	1221.33	Primary: large shallow inlets and bays Qualifying: reefs	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Mingarry Burn UK0030206	4.25	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> Qualifying: N/A
Loch Moidart and Loch Shiel Woods UK0030209	1756.77	Primary: old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles Qualifying: mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines, alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)	Primary: N/A Qualifying: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
Morvern Woods UK0030217	1927.49	Primary: <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines, old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
Mull Oakwoods UK0030219	1401.89	Primary: old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
North Antrim Coast UK0030224	314.59	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts Qualifying: annual vegetation of drift lines, Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>), shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') * Priority feature, species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in continental Europe) * Priority feature	Primary: narrow-mouthed whorl snail <i>Vertigo angustior</i> Qualifying: N/A
Ascrib, Isay and Dunvegan UK0030230	2584.99	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: common seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i> Qualifying: N/A

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Ardvar and Loch a`Mhuilinn Woodlands UK0030231	805.99	Primary: old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> , otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
Langavat UK0030255	1459.64	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> Qualifying: N/A
River Oykel UK0030261	960.42	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> Qualifying: Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i>
Tayvallich Juniper and Coast UK0030287	1213.47	Primary: <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands Qualifying: N/A	Primary: marsh fritillary butterfly <i>Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia</i> Qualifying: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
Treshnish Isles UK0030289	1962.66	Primary: N/A Qualifying: reefs	Primary: grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> Qualifying: N/A
Rigg – Bile UK0030307	500.89	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts Qualifying: <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines * Priority feature	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Oronsay UK0030341	340.07	Primary: machairs Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
River Roe and Tributaries UK0030360	407.6	Primary: N/A Qualifying: water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation, old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles	Primary: Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> Qualifying: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
East Mingulay UK0030364	11511	Primary: reefs Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Skerries and Causeway UK0030383	10862	Primary: reefs, sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, submerged or partially submerged sea caves Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: harbour porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i>
Sound of Barra (SCI) UK0012705	12507.46	Primary: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, reefs Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: harbour seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i>

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Inner Hebrides and the Minches UK0030393	1381391.4	N/A	Qualifying: harbour porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i>

Table A1j.14: SPAs in Regional Sea 7

Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
Shiant Isles UK9001041	6935.65	(OW) barnacle goose	(B) puffin, razorbill, shag	Seabird assemblage
North Uist Machair and Islands UK9001051	4876.35	(B) corncrake, (OW) barnacle goose	(B) dunlin, oystercatcher, redshank, ringed plover, (OW) purple sandpiper, ringed plover, turnstone	N/A
South Uist Machair and Lochs UK9001082	5017.23	(B) corncrake, little tern	(B) dunlin, oystercatcher, redshank, ringed plover (OW) ringed plover, sanderling	N/A
Kilpheder to Smerclate, South Uist UK9001083	380.63	(B) corncrake	N/A	N/A
Mingulay and Berneray UK9001121	7801.72	N/A	(B) razorbill	Seabird assemblage
Cape Wrath UK9001231	6737.26	N/A	N/A	Seabird assemblage
Handa Island UK9001241	3205.61	N/A	(B) guillemot, razorbill	Seabird assemblage
Priest Island UK9001261	131.68	(B) storm petrel	N/A	N/A
Rum	46716.21	(B) golden eagle, red-throated diver	(B) manx shearwater	Seabird assemblage

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
UK9001341				
Oronsay and South Colonsay UK0030341	2016.86	(B) chough, corncrake (OW) chough	N/A	N/A
Canna and Sanday UK9001431	6566.8	N/A	N/A	Seabird assemblage
Mointeach Scadabhaigh UK9001501	4148.44	(B) black-throated diver, red-throated diver	N/A	N/A
Inverpolly, Loch Urigill and Nearby Lochs UK9001511	1986.3	(B) black-throated diver	N/A	N/A
Loch Maree UK9001531	3173.66	(B) black-throated diver	N/A	N/A
Lewis Peatlands UK9001571	58984.23	(B) black-throated diver, golden eagle, golden plover, merlin, red-throated diver	(B) dunlin, greenshank	N/A
Assynt Lochs UK9001591	1156.43	(B) black-throated diver	N/A	N/A
Beinn Dearg UK9001631	5567.59	(B) dotterel	N/A	N/A
Wester Ross Lochs UK9001711	1980.26	(B) black-throated diver	N/A	N/A
Loch Shiel UK9001721	2290.94	(B) black-throated diver	N/A	N/A
Ness and Barvas, Lewis UK9001741	649.2	(B) corncrake	N/A	N/A
Eoligarry, Barra	144.04	(B) corncrake	N/A	N/A

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
UK9001761				
Cuillins UK9001781	29490.01	(B) golden eagle	N/A	N/A
Coll UK9003031	2321.88	(OW) barnacle goose, Greenland white-fronted goose	N/A	N/A
Coll and Tíree UK9020310	79475.15	(OW) great northern diver, common eider	N/A	N/A
Sleibhtean agus Cladach Thiriodh UK9003032	1938.59	(OW) barnacle goose, Greenland white-fronted goose	(B) dunlin, oystercatcher, redshank, ringed plover (OW) turnstone	N/A
Coll (Corncrake) UK9003033	371.13	(B) corncrake	N/A	N/A
Tíree (Corncrake) UK9003034	544.08	(B) corncrake	N/A	N/A
Treshnish Isles UK9003041	240.67	(B) storm petrel, barnacle goose	N/A	N/A
Guinart Flats UK9003051	3261.32	(OW) barnacle goose, Greenland white-fronted goose	N/A	N/A
Bridgend Flats, Islay UK9003052	331.16	(OW) Barnacle Goose	N/A	N/A
Laggan, Islay UK9003053	1230.02	(OW) barnacle goose, Greenland white-fronted goose	N/A	N/A
Eilean na Muice Duibhe UK9003054	576.42	(OW) Greenland white-fronted goose	N/A	N/A

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
Rinns of Islay UK9003057	9407.46	(B) chough, corncrake, hen harrier (OP) whooper swan (OW) chough, Greenland white-fronted goose	(B) common scoter	N/A
Kintyre Goose Roosts UK9003071	412.37	(OW) Greenland white-fronted goose	N/A	N/A
North Colonsay and Western Cliffs UK9003171	3295.95	(B) chough (OW) chough	N/A	Seabird assemblage
Glas Eileanan UK9003211	1.43	(B) common tern	N/A	N/A
Knapdale Lochs UK9003301	112.39	(B) black-throated diver	N/A	N/A
Cnuic agus Cladach Mhuile UK9003311	29248.97	(B) golden eagle	N/A	N/A
Rannoch Lochs UK9004021	1170.19	(B) black-throated diver	N/A	N/A
Rathlin Island UK9020011	3344.62 + 2km seaward extension ²	(B) peregrine	(B) guillemot, razorbill	Seabird assemblage
Sheep Island UK9020021	3.5	(B) Cormorant	N/A	N/A
The Oa UK9003058	1943	(B) chough	N/A	N/A
Foinaven UK9020306	21082.64	(B) golden eagle	N/A	N/A
Glen Etive and Glen Fyne	81372.9	(B) Golden eagle	N/A	N/A

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
UK9020307				
Jura, Scarba and the Garvellachs UK9020304	34586	(B) Golden eagle	N/A	N/A
Moidart and Ardgour UK9020305	41428.29	(B) Golden eagle	N/A	N/A
Sound of Gigha UK9020318	36326.83	(OW) great northern diver, Slavonian grebe	(OW) eider, red-breasted merganser	N/A

Table A1j.15: SACs in Regional Seas 8 & 9

Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Yell Sound Coast UK0012687	1540.55	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> , common seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i> Qualifying: N/A
Monach Islands UK0012694	3646.58	Primary: machairs Qualifying: shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes')	Primary: grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> Qualifying: N/A
North Rona UK0012696	628.53	Primary: N/A Qualifying: reefs, vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Primary: grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> Qualifying: N/A
South Uist Machair UK0012713	3432.65	Primary: machairs, 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> , hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara spp.</i> , natural eutrophic lakes with <i>Magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i> -type vegetation Qualifying: coastal lagoons, annual vegetation of drift lines, shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'), humid dune slacks	Primary: slender naiad <i>Najas flexilis</i> Qualifying: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Durness UK0012786	1212.74	Primary: fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'), hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara spp.</i> , Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands, limestone pavements. Qualifying: shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), humid dune slacks, Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> , European dry heaths, hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels, alkaline fens	Primary: N/A Qualifying: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
Hoy UK0012791	9499.7	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, natural dystrophic lakes and ponds, Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> , Alpine and Boreal heaths, blanket bogs. Qualifying: European dry heaths, petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>), alkaline fens, calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
North Harris UK0012935	13132.01	Primary: natural dystrophic lakes and ponds, Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> , siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands Qualifying: oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> European dry heaths Alpine and Boreal heaths Blanket bogs, depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> , siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>), siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Primary: freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> Qualifying: Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> , otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
Loch Watten UK0012983	428.35	Primary: natural eutrophic lakes with <i>Magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i> -type vegetation Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
River Borgie UK0012995	32.72	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> Qualifying: Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> , otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
Invernaver UK0013041	294.54	Primary: fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'), Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>), dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>), coastal dunes with <i>Juniperus</i> spp., Alpine and Boreal heaths, Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands Qualifying: shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), Alkaline fens	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Foinaven UK0013141	14845.6	Primary: oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> , natural dystrophic lakes and ponds, Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> , European dry heaths, Alpine and Boreal heaths, hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels, Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>), siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation. Qualifying: siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands, species-rich Nardus grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in continental Europe) Blanket bogs, depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> , calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Primary: N/A Qualifying: freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> , otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
Stromness Heaths and Coast UK0013589	637.78	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, European dry heaths. Qualifying: alkaline fens	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands UK0013602	1435738.7	Primary: oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> , natural dystrophic lakes and ponds, blanket bogs Qualifying: Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> , transition mires and quaking bogs, depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>	Primary: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> , marsh saxifrage <i>Saxifraga hirculus</i> Qualifying: N/A
Solan Bank Reef UK0030386	85593	Reefs	N/A
St Kilda UK0013695 NF093995	25467.58	Primary: reefs, vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, submerged or partially submerged sea caves. Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Loch of Stenness UK0014749	791.87	Primary: coastal lagoons Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
The Vadills UK0017068	62.43	Primary: coastal lagoons Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Papa Stour UK0017069	2076.69	Primary: reefs, submerged or partially submerged sea caves Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Loch Roag Lagoons UK0017074	43.62	Primary: Coastal lagoons Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Faray and Holm of Faray UK0017096	785.68	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> Qualifying: N/A
East Mires and Lumbister UK0019795	620.32	Primary: blanket bogs Qualifying: Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Ronas Hill - North Roe UK0019797	4900.9	Primary: oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> , natural dystrophic lakes and ponds, Alpine and Boreal heaths, blanket bogs. Qualifying: Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> , European dry heaths, siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Tingon UK0019799	569.3	Primary: blanket bogs Qualifying: natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
North Uist Machair UK0019804	3048.54	Primary: Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>), machairs, natural eutrophic lakes with <i>Magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i> -type vegetation Qualifying: annual vegetation of drift lines, embryonic shifting dunes, shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'), fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'), humid dune slacks	Primary: N/A Qualifying: slender naiad <i>Najas flexilis</i>
Lewis Peatlands UK0019815	27945.59	Primary: oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> , natural dystrophic lakes and ponds, blanket bogs Qualifying: Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> , depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>	Primary: N/A Qualifying: Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
Mointeach Scadabhaigh UK0019816	3320.06	Primary: blanket bogs Qualifying: oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> , natural dystrophic lakes and ponds, depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Strathy Point UK0030066	203.58	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Sanday UK0030069	10971.65	Primary: reefs Qualifying: sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Primary: common seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i>
Broubster Leans UK0030099	172.76	Primary: transition mires and quaking bogs Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
Cape Wrath UK0030108	1015.21	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Fair Isle UK0030149	561.27	Primary: vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts Qualifying: European dry heaths	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Loch of Isbister UK0030193	105	Primary: natural eutrophic lakes with <i>Magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i> -type vegetation Qualifying: transition mires and quaking bogs	Primary: N/A Qualifying: otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>
Langavat UK0030255	1459.64	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> Qualifying: N/A
River Naver UK0030260	1066.66	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> , Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> Qualifying: N/A
River Thurso UK0030264	355.58	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A	Primary: Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> Qualifying: N/A
Sullom Voe UK0030273	2698.56	Primary: large shallow inlets and bays Qualifying: coastal lagoons, reefs	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Tràigh na Berie UK0030340	153.75	Primary: machairs Qualifying: N/A	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A
Stanton Banks UK0030359	81727	Reefs	Primary: N/A Qualifying: N/A

Table A1j.16: SPAs in Regional Seas 8 & 9

Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
North Rona and Sula Sgeir UK9001011	6850.58	(B) Leach's storm-petrel, storm petrel	(B) gannet, guillemot	Seabird assemblage

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
Flannan Isles UK9001021	5832.82	(B) Leach's storm-petrel, storm petrel	N/A	Seabird assemblage
St Kilda UK9001031	29014.62	(B) Leach's storm-petrel, storm petrel	(B) gannet, great skua, puffin	Seabird assemblage
North Uist Machair and Islands UK9001051	4876.35	(B) corncrake (OW) barnacle goose	(B) dunlin, oystercatcher, redshank, ringed plover (OW) purple sandpiper, ringed plover, turnstone	N/A
Monach Islands UK9001071	595.74	(B) common tern little tern (OW) barnacle goose	N/A	N/A
South Uist Machair and Lochs UK9001082	5017.23	(B) corncrake, little tern	(B) dunlin, oystercatcher, redshank, ringed plover (OW) ringed plover, sanderling	N/A
Kilpheder to Smerclate, South Uist UK9001083	380.63	(B) corncrake	N/A	N/A
Mingulay and Berneray UK9001121	7801.72	N/A	(B) razorbill	Seabird assemblage
Pentland Firth Islands UK9001131	170.51	(B) Arctic tern	N/A	N/A
Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands UK9001151	145516.75	(B) black-throated diver, golden eagle, golden plover, hen harrier, merlin, red-throated diver, short-eared owl, wood sandpiper	(B) common scoter, dunlin, greenshank wigeon.	N/A
Caithness Lochs UK9001171	1378.45	(OW) Greenland white-fronted goose, whooper swan	(OW) greylag goose	N/A
North Caithness Cliffs UK9001181	14621.14	(B) peregrine	(B) guillemot	Seabird assemblage

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
North Sutherland Coastal Islands UK9001211	221.11	(OW) barnacle goose	N/A	N/A
Cape Wrath UK9001231	6737.26	N/A	N/A	Seabird assemblage
Mointeach Scadabhaigh UK9001501	4148.44	(B) black-throated diver, red-throated diver	N/A	N/A
Lewis Peatlands UK9001571	58984.23	(B) black-throated diver, golden eagle, golden plover, merlin, red-throated diver	(B) dunlin, greenshank	N/A
North Harris Mountains UK9001572	13132.01	(B) golden eagle	N/A	N/A
Ness and Barvas, Lewis UK9001741	649.2	(B) corncrake	N/A	N/A
Aird and Borve, Benbecula UK9001751 NF767534	361.0	(B) corncrake	N/A	N/A
Eoligarry, Barra UK9001761 NF708082	144.04	(B) corncrake	N/A	N/A
Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field UK9002011	6833.04	(B) red-throated diver	(B) gannet, great skua, puffin	Seabird assemblage
Ramna Stacks and Gruney UK9002021	11.59	(B) Leach's storm-petrel	N/A	N/A

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
Ronas Hill - North Roe and Tingon UK9002041	5470.2	(B) merlin, red-throated diver	N/A	N/A
Papa Stour UK9002051	569.023	(B) Arctic tern	(B) ringed plover	N/A
Foula UK9002061	7985.49	(B) Arctic tern, leach's storm-petrel, red-throated diver	(B) great skua, guillemot, puffin, shag	N/A
West Westray UK9002101	3781.29	(B) Arctic tern	(B) guillemot	Seabird assemblage
Papa Westray UK9002111	245.71	(B) Arctic tern	(B) arctic skua	N/A
Marwick Head UK9002121	475.58	N/A	(B) guillemot	Seabird assemblage
Hoy UK9002141	18122.17	(B) peregrine, red-throated diver	(B) great skua	Seabird assemblage
Copinsay UK9002151	3607.7	N/A	N/A	Seabird assemblage
Fair Isle UK9002091	6824.4	(B) Arctic tern, fair isle wren	(B) guillemot	Seabird assemblage
Sule Skerry and Sule Stack UK9002181	3909.45	(B) Leach's storm-petrel, storm petrel	(B) gannet, puffin	Seabird assemblage
Orkney Mainland Moors UK9002311	5342.19	(B) hen harrier, red-throated diver, short-eared owl (OW) hen harrier	N/A	N/A
East Sanday Coast UK9002331	1515.23	(OW) bar-tailed godwit	(OW) purple sandpiper, turnstone	N/A

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name & code	Area (ha)	Article 4.1 Species	Article 4.2 Migratory Species	Article 4.2 Assemblages
Rousay UK9002371	5483.37	(B) Arctic tern	N/A	Seabird assemblage
Auskerry UK9002381	101.97	(B) Arctic tern, storm petrel	N/A	N/A
Calf of Eday UK9002431	2668.91	N/A	N/A	Seabird assemblage
Lochs of Spiggie and Brow UK9002651	141.48	(OW) whooper swan	N/A	N/A
Switha UK9002891	57.39	(OW) barnacle goose	N/A	N/A
Otterswick and Graveland UK9002941	2241.41	(B) red-throated diver	N/A	N/A
Seas off St Kilda UK9020332	399546.90	N/A	(B) gannet	Seabird assemblage
Seas off Foula UK9020331	341214.51	N/A	(B) great skua	Seabird assemblage
West Coast of the Outer Hebrides UK9020319	132170.04	(OW) great northern diver, back-throated diver, Slavonian grebe, (B) red-throated diver	(OW) eider, long-tailed duck, red-breasted merganser	N/A
North Orkney UK9020314	21173.17	(OW) great northern diver, Slavonian grebe, (B) red-throated diver	(OW) velvet scoter	N/A
Scapa Flow UK9020321	37065.53	(OW) great northern diver, black-throated diver, Slavonian grebe, (B) red-throated diver	(OW) common eider, long-tailed duck, common goldeneye, red-breasted merganser, European shag	N/A
East Mainland Coast UK9020311	23333.23	(OW) great northern diver, Slavonian grebe, (B) red-throated diver	N/A	N/A

Table A1j.17: SACs in Regional Seas 10 & 11

Name & code	Area (ha)	Annex I Habitat	Annex II Species
North-West Rockall Bank UK0030363	436526	Reefs	N/A
Darwin Mounds UK0030317	137726	Reefs	N/A
Wyville Thomson Ridge UK0030355	173995	Reefs	N/A
Anton Dohrn Seamount UK0030387	142861	Reefs	N/A
East Rockall Bank UK0030389	369489	Reefs	N/A
Hatton Bank UK0030388	1569433	Reefs	N/A

Table A1j.18: Conservation status of relevant species at the UK level based on the latest Article 17 report

Species	Annex	UK conclusion of assessment of conservation status at end of the 4 th reporting period				
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall conclusion
Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	II, V	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad

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Species	Annex	UK conclusion of assessment of conservation status at end of the 4 th reporting period				
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall conclusion
White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>)	II, V	Unfavourable - Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Favourable	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad
Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)	II	Favourable	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>)	II	Favourable	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>)	II, V	Favourable	Favourable	Unknown	Favourable	Favourable
Allis shad (<i>Alosa alosa</i>)	II, V	Unfavourable – Inadequate	Unfavourable - Inadequate	Unfavourable - Inadequate	Unfavourable - Inadequate	Unfavourable - Inadequate
Twaite shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>)	II, V	Unfavourable – Inadequate	Unfavourable - Inadequate	Unfavourable - Inadequate	Unfavourable - Inadequate	Unfavourable - Inadequate
Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	II, V	Favourable	Unfavourable – Inadequate	Favourable	Unfavourable – Inadequate	Unfavourable – Inadequate
Bullhead (<i>Cottus gobio</i>)	II	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable
Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	II, IV	Favourable	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Common dolphin (<i>Delphinus delphis</i>)	IV	Favourable	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>)	II, IV	Favourable	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Grey seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>)	II, V	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable
Common seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>)	II, V	Favourable	Unfavourable – Inadequate	Unknown	Unfavourable – Inadequate	Unfavourable – Inadequate
Killer whale (<i>Orcinus orca</i>)	IV	Favourable	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Long-finned pilot whale (<i>Globicephala melas</i>)	IV	Favourable	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Risso's dolphin (<i>Grampus griseus</i>)	IV	Favourable	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

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Species	Annex	UK conclusion of assessment of conservation status at end of the 4 th reporting period				
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Overall conclusion
Atlantic white-sided dolphin (<i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i>)	IV	Favourable	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
White-beaked dolphin (<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i>)	IV	Favourable	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Minke whale (<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>)	IV	Favourable	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Fin whale (<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>)	IV	Favourable	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Sperm whale (<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>) (also known as <i>catodon</i>)	IV	Favourable	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	II, IV	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable
Maerl (<i>Lithothamnium Lithothamnion corallioides</i>)	V	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unfavourable – Inadequate	Unfavourable – Inadequate
Maerl (<i>Phymatolithon calcareum</i>)	V	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unfavourable – Inadequate	Unfavourable – Inadequate

Source: JNCC website: <https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/article-17-habitats-directive-report-2019/> (accessed: 23/02/2022)

Table A1j.19: Conservation status of relevant habitats at the UK level based on the latest Article 17 report

Habitat	UK conclusion of assessment of conservation status at end of the 4 th reporting period				
	Range	Area	Structure	Future prospects	Overall conclusion
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Favourable	Unknown	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable - Bad
Estuaries	Favourable	Unknown	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad

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Habitat	UK conclusion of assessment of conservation status at end of the 4 th reporting period				
	Range	Area	Structure	Future prospects	Overall conclusion
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Favourable	Unknown	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad
Coastal lagoons	Favourable	Favourable	Unfavourable – Inadequate	Unknown	Unfavourable - Inadequate
Large shallow inlets and bays	Favourable	Favourable	Unfavourable – Inadequate	Unfavourable – Inadequate	Unfavourable – Inadequate
Reefs	Unknown	Unknown	Unfavourable – Inadequate	Unfavourable – Inadequate	Unfavourable – Inadequate
Submarine structures made by leaking gases	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Annual vegetation of drift lines	Unfavourable – Inadequate	Unfavourable – Inadequate	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad
Perennial vegetation of stony banks	Favourable	Unfavourable - Inadequate	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad
Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	Favourable	Unfavourable - Inadequate	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Favourable	Unfavourable – Inadequate	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad
Spartina swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>)	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad
Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)	Favourable	Unfavourable - Inadequate	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad
Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (<i>Sarcocornetea fruticosi</i>)	Favourable	Unfavourable - Inadequate	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad
Embryonic shifting dunes	Favourable	Unfavourable - Inadequate	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad

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Habitat	UK conclusion of assessment of conservation status at end of the 4 th reporting period				
	Range	Area	Structure	Future prospects	Overall conclusion
Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes')	Favourable	Unfavourable - Inadequate	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad
Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes')	Favourable	Unfavourable - Inadequate	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad
Decalcified fixed dunes with <i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	Favourable	Unfavourable - Inadequate	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad
Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>)	Favourable	Unfavourable - Inadequate	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad
Dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	Favourable	Unfavourable - Inadequate	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad
Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>)	Favourable	Unfavourable - Inadequate	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad
Humid dune slacks	Favourable	Unfavourable – Inadequate	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad
Machairs	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable	Unknown	Favourable
Coastal dunes with <i>Juniperus</i> spp.	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable
Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp.	Favourable	Favourable	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad
Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with <i>Erica vagans</i>	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable
Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)	Favourable	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Favourable	Unknown	Unfavourable - Inadequate	Unfavourable - Inadequate	Unfavourable - Inadequate

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Habitat	UK conclusion of assessment of conservation status at end of the 4 th reporting period				
	Range	Area	Structure	Future prospects	Overall conclusion
Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)	Favourable	Unfavourable - Inadequate	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad	Unfavourable – Bad

Source: JNCC website: <https://hub.jncc.gov.uk/assets/081db8a3-afa7-442b-bd0d-701aaf830bdc> (accessed: 23/02/2022)

Table A1j.20: High level overview of Article 12 reporting bird population trends

Species	Season	Unit	SPA	Short-term	Short-term	Long-term	Long-term	Short-term
			network population size (best single fig)	trend (Min)	trend (Max)	trend (Min)	trend (Max)	trend of SPA network
Red-throated diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>)	B	pairs	329	-8.97	-8.97	11.29	11.29	-
Red-throated diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>)	W	individuals	7475					+
Black-throated diver (<i>Gavia arctica</i>)	B	pairs	100	9.55	9.55	2.83	2.83	+
Black-throated diver (<i>Gavia arctica</i>)	W	individuals						
Great northern diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>)	W	individuals						
Little grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>)	B	pairs		29.9	29.9	21.13	21.13	
Little grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>)	W	individuals	944					+
Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>)	B	pairs	311	11.44	11.44	29.35	29.35	-

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Species	Season	Unit	SPA network population size (best single fig)	Short-term trend (Min)	Short-term trend (Max)	Long-term trend (Min)	Long-term trend (Max)	Short-term trend of SPA network
Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>)	W	individuals	4135					+
Black-necked grebe (<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>)	B	pairs		51.43	51.43	381.82	381.82	
Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>)	B	pairs	249870	-14.45	-14.45			-
Manx shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>)	B	pairs	294373	-61.54	-61.54	-54.55	-54.55	+
European storm-petrel (<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>)	B	pairs	25729	-44.07	-44.07	-25	-25	-
Northern gannet (<i>Morus bassanus</i>)	B	pairs	210911	-89.53	-89.53	100	100	+
Great bittern (<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>)	B	calling males	45	530.77	530.77	134.29	134.29	+
Great bittern (<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>)	W	individuals	95					+
Little egret (<i>Egretta garzetta</i>)	B	pairs		16750	16750			
Little egret (<i>Egretta garzetta</i>)	W	individuals	210					-
Tundra swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>)	W	individuals	4921					-
Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>)	B	pairs		5.13	5.13	412.5	412.5	
Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>)	W	individuals	8083					+
Pink-footed goose (<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>)	W	individuals	252821					+
Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>)	B	pairs		134.67	134.67	720.77	720.77	

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Species	Season	Unit	SPA network population size (best single fig)	Short-term trend (Min)	Short-term trend (Max)	Long-term trend (Min)	Long-term trend (Max)	Short-term trend of SPA network
Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>)	W	individuals	20290					-
Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>)	W	individuals	43536					+
Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>)	W	individuals	30103					+
Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>)	B	pairs		84.44	84.44	4050	4050	
Common shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>)	B	pairs		19.21	19.21	40.19	40.19	
Common shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>)	W	individuals	46356					-
Common teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>)	B	pairs		2.26	2.26	-16.37	-16.37	
Common teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>)	W	individuals	77689					+
Northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>)	B	pairs		-26.67	-26.67	-27.47	-27.47	
Northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>)	W	individuals	17226					-
Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>)	B	pairs		14.05	14.05	29.22	29.22	
Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>)	W	individuals	13144					-
Greater scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>)	B	pairs		-72.22	-72.22	-37.5	-37.5	
Greater scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>)	W	individuals	7191					+
Common eider (<i>Somateria mollissima</i>)	B	pairs				3.21	3.21	

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Species	Season	Unit	SPA network population size (best single fig)	Short-term trend (Min)	Short-term trend (Max)	Long-term trend (Min)	Long-term trend (Max)	Short-term trend of SPA network
Common eider (<i>Somateria mollissima</i>)	W	individuals	14616					+
Velvet scoter (<i>Melanitta fusca</i>)	W	individuals	607					0
Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>)	B	pairs		-71.58	-71.58	173.68	173.68	
Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>)	W	individuals	6153					-
Red-breasted merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>)	B	pairs		-19.89	-19.89	-20.11	-20.11	
Red-breasted merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>)	W	individuals	1461					-
Common merganser (<i>Mergus merganser</i>)	B	pairs		29.08	29.08	111.68	111.68	
Common merganser (<i>Mergus merganser</i>)	W	individuals	237					+
Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	B	pairs	72	36.13	36.13	186.3	186.3	-
Eurasian oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>)	B	pairs	1420	15.16	15.16	28.3	28.3	0
Eurasian oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>)	W	individuals	209047					+
Pied avocet (<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>)	B	pairs	885	403.57	403.57	1662.5	1662.5	+
Pied avocet (<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>)	W	individuals	6396					+
Common ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>)	B	pairs	1023	-7.43	-7.43	3.14	3.14	-

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Species	Season	Unit	SPA network population size (best single fig)	Short-term trend (Min)	Short-term trend (Max)	Long-term trend (Min)	Long-term trend (Max)	Short-term trend of SPA network
Common ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>)	W	individuals	4605					-
Eurasian golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>)	B	pairs	10055	-13.4	-13.4	-20.9	-20.9	+
Eurasian golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>)	W	individuals	130127					+
Grey plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>)	W	individuals	36022					-
Red knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>)	W	individuals	284657					+
Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>)	W	individuals	9878					+
Purple sandpiper (<i>Calidris maritima</i>)	B	pairs		-33.33	-33.33			
Purple sandpiper (<i>Calidris maritima</i>)	W	individuals	745					-
Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>)	W	individuals	302964					-
Common snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>)	B	pairs		-15.24	-15.24	-31.17	-31.17	
Common snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>)	W	individuals	853					-
Black-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>)	W	individuals	29723					+
Bar-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>)	W	individuals	35703					-
Whimbrel (<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>)	B	pairs	20	-50	-50	-26.79	-26.79	-
Whimbrel (<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>)	P	individuals	622					+

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Species	Season	Unit	SPA network population size (best single fig)	Short-term trend (Min)	Short-term trend (Max)	Long-term trend (Min)	Long-term trend (Max)	Short-term trend of SPA network
Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>)	B	pairs	1838	-35.13	-35.13	-43.07	-43.07	+
Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>)	W	individuals	49973					-
Common greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>)	B	pairs	824	5.76	5.76	1.58	1.58	+
Common greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>)	W	individuals	37					+
Wood sandpiper (<i>Tringa glareola</i>)	B	pairs	9	175	175	22.22	22.22	-
Common sandpiper (<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>)	B	pairs		-15.17	-15.17	-15.4	-15.4	
Ruddy turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>)	W	individuals	6541					-
Red-necked phalarope (<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>)	B	calling males	11	75	75	-17.65	-17.65	-
Great skua (<i>Catharacta skua</i>)	B	pairs	7063	13.24	13.24	92.5	92.5	+
Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>)	B	pairs	145	209.68	209.68	9500	9500	+
Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>)	B	pairs	12761	-48.37	-48.37	-22.44	-22.44	-
Great black-backed gull (<i>Larus marinus</i>)	B	pairs	2863	-37.36	-37.36	4.73	4.73	-
Black-legged kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>)	B	pairs	217005	-32.17	-32.17	-17.02	-17.02	-
Roseate tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>)	B	pairs	81	-61.76	-61.76	-71.74	-71.74	+
Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>)	B	pairs	5583	-16.81	-16.81	0.3	0.3	-

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Species	Season	Unit	SPA network population size (best single fig)	Short-term trend (Min)	Short-term trend (Max)	Long-term trend (Min)	Long-term trend (Max)	Short-term trend of SPA network
Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>)	B	pairs	12967	-27.25	-27.25	-32.48	-32.48	-
Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>)	B	individuals	125147	-22.41	-22.41	-22.41	-22.41	+
Black guillemot (<i>Cephus grylle</i>)	B	individuals		-11.4	-11.4	2.97	2.97	
Atlantic puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>)	B	pairs	495765	-20	-20	-27.27	-27.27	0
Sand martin (<i>Riparia riparia</i>)	B	pairs		12.49	12.49	-13.89	-13.89	
Red-billed chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>)	B	pairs	149	20.73	20.73	35.62	35.62	+
Red-billed chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>)	W	individuals	371					+
Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>)	B	pairs	1245					-
Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>)	W	individuals	6377					+
European white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i>)	W	individuals	1547					-
Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>)	W	individuals	5394					-
Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>)	B	pairs	6108	-26.94	-26.94	-12.42	-12.42	-
Lesser black-backed gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i> all others)	B	pairs	42895	-34.53	-34.53	44.23	44.23	-
Black-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa limosa limosa</i>)	B	pairs	47	-35.48	-35.48	-6.98	-6.98	+

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Species	Season	Unit	SPA network population size (best single fig)	Short-term trend (Min)	Short-term trend (Max)	Long-term trend (Min)	Long-term trend (Max)	Short-term trend of SPA network
Black-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>)	B	pairs		-35.48	-35.48	-6.98	-6.98	
Brent goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>)	W	individuals	26521					+
Brent goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>)	W	individuals	3551					+
Brent goose (<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>)	W	individuals	73532					+
Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i>)	B	pairs	1245	-45.45	-45.45	37.53	37.53	-
Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i>)	W	individuals	6377					+
European shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>)	B	pairs	9217	-14.99	-14.99	-6.06	-6.06	-
Bean goose (<i>Anser fabalis fabalis</i>)	W	individuals	402					+
Leach's storm-petrel (<i>Hydrobates leucorhous</i>)	B	pairs	47606	-57.14	-57.14	50	50	-
Eurasian wigeon (<i>Mareca penelope</i>)	B	pairs	60	0.27	0.27	29.33	29.33	-
Eurasian wigeon (<i>Mareca penelope</i>)	W	individuals	239915					+
Northern shoveler (<i>Spatula clypeata</i>)	B	pairs	169	11.04	11.04			+
Northern shoveler (<i>Spatula clypeata</i>)	W	individuals	4761					+
Ruff (<i>Calidris pugnax</i>)	B	individuals	2	-61.9	-61.9	14.29	14.29	-
Ruff (<i>Calidris pugnax</i>)	W	individuals	242					-

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Species	Season	Unit	SPA network population size (best single fig)	Short-term trend (Min)	Short-term trend (Max)	Long-term trend (Min)	Long-term trend (Max)	Short-term trend of SPA network
Sandwich tern (<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>)	B	pairs	9234	-69.71	-69.71	-39.67	-39.67	-
Sandwich tern (<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>)	P	individuals	1746					-
Little tern (<i>Sternula albifrons</i>)	B	pairs	1156	-34.84	-34.84	-38.79	-38.79	-
Common guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>)	B	individuals	1108847	-32.28	-32.28	-23.57	-23.57	-
Gadwall (<i>Anas strepera</i>)	B	pairs	148	98.91	98.91	343.64	343.64	+
Gadwall (<i>Anas strepera</i>)	W	individuals	4785					+
Herring gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>)	B	pairs	16330	-24.81	-24.81	36.89	36.89	-
Common scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>)	B	pairs	57	-57.89	-57.89	-50	-50	-
Common scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>)	W	individuals	132135					+

Source: JNCC website: <https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/article-12-report-2019/> (accessed: 23/02/2022) - please see for further information on population data sources and data quality. Notes: B = Breeding, W = Wintering, + = positive trend, - = negative trend 0 = no trend

A1j.1.2 Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs)

In 2003, the UK signed the Convention on Biological Diversity and the OSPAR Convention, international agreements to establish an ecologically coherent network of well-managed Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). In the UK this has been progressed primarily through European initiatives (Habitats and Birds Directives, above, and the Marine Strategy Directive) transposed into what is now retained UK law, and more recently, the *Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009*. The *Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009*, *Marine (Scotland) Act 2010* and *Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013* contain provisions for Marine Protected Areas in inshore and offshore waters within England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. These sites are known as Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs) in England, Wales and Northern Ireland and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Scotland. They are administered at the UK constituent country level. Some of the first MCZs were former Marine Nature Reserves (MNRs) established under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* and, in Northern Ireland, the *Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985*. These were: Lundy Island (England), Skomer Island (Wales) and Strangford Lough (Northern Ireland). The relevant legislating relating to the establishment of such sites has been repealed by amendment under the *Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009* and *Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013*.

The Marine Conservation Zone project in England and Wales was delivered through four regional projects administered by Natural England and the JNCC, covering the South-West (Fishing Sanctuary), Irish Sea (Irish Sea Conservation Zones), North Sea (Net Gain) and Eastern Channel (Balanced Seas). In UK offshore waters adjacent to Scotland, MPAs were identified through a Scottish Marine Protected Area Project. MPAs are established in Scottish Territorial Waters through the *Marine (Scotland) Act 2010*. In Welsh territorial waters, the Welsh Assembly Government manages MCZ selection in collaboration with Natural Resources Wales (NRW). One site has been designated in Welsh territorial waters (Skomer MCZ) and further sites are under consideration for proposal. In Northern Ireland, the Department of Environment Northern Ireland Marine Division manages site selection. Details of these sites and their features are listed in Table A1j.21.

A review into Highly Protected Marine Areas (HPMPAs) was undertaken between 2019 and 2020 led by former Environment and Fisheries Minister Richard Benyon (the Benyon Review⁶) which made recommendations including that HPMPAs should be introduced in conjunction with existing MPAs, setting objectives to allow full recovery of such sites and where extractive, destructive and depositional uses are prohibited. The UK Government is committed to identifying and designating pilot HPMPAs by the end of 2022.

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/highly-protected-marine-areas-hpmpas-review-2019>

Table A1j.21: Marine Conservation Zones and National Conservation Marine Protected Areas

Name	Type	Description
Regional Sea 1		
Central Fladen	NC MPA	burrowed mud; geological feature: sub-glacial tunnel valley representative of the Fladen deeps key geodiversity area
East Caithness Cliffs	NC MPA	Black Guillemot
East of Gannet and Montrose Fields	NC MPA	deep-sea sponge aggregations; offshore subtidal sands and gravels; ocean quahog aggregations; continental slope; geomorphological feature: Continental slope channels, iceberg plough marks, prograding wedges and slide deposits representative of the West Shetland Margin paleo-depositional system Key Geodiversity Area; Geomorphological feature: Sand wave fields and sediment wave fields representative of the West Shetland Margin contourite deposits Key Geodiversity Area
Fetlar to Haroldswick	NC MPA	black guillemot; circalittoral sand and coarse sediment communities; horse mussel beds; kelp and seaweed communities on sublittoral sediment; maerl beds; shallow tide-swept coarse sands with burrowing bivalves; geological feature: marine geomorphology of the Scottish shelf seabed
Firth of Forth Banks Complex	NC MPA	ocean quahog aggregations; offshore subtidal sands and gravels; shelf banks and mounds; geological feature: Moraines representative of the Wee Bankie Key Geodiversity Area
Mousa to Boddam	NC MPA	sandeels; geological feature: marine geomorphology of the Scottish shelf seabed
Norwegian Boundary Sediment Plain	NC MPA	ocean quahog
Noss Head	NC MPA	horse mussel beds
Southern Trench	NC MPA	burrowed mud; fronts; minke whale; shelf deeps; geological features: submarine mass movement – slide scars; Quaternary of Scotland - sub-glacial tunnel valleys and moraines
Turbot Bank	NC MPA	sandeels
Aln Estuary	MCZ	coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds, intertidal mud, estuarine rocky habitats, sheltered muddy gravels
Berwick to St Mary's	MCZ	common eider
Fulmar	MCZ	subtidal sand, Subtidal mud, Subtidal mixed sediments, <i>Arctica islandica</i> aggregations
Swallow Sand	MCZ	Subtidal coarse sediment, subtidal sand, North Sea glacial tunnel valley

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name	Type	Description
North East of Farnes Deep	MCZ	subtidal coarse sediment, subtidal sand, subtidal mixed sediments, subtidal mud, <i>Arctica islandica</i> aggregations
Farnes East	MCZ	moderate energy circalittoral rock, subtidal coarse sediment, subtidal sand, subtidal mud, subtidal mixed sediments, sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities, <i>Arctica islandica</i> aggregations
Coquet to St Mary's	MCZ	Low energy intertidal rock, moderate energy intertidal rock, intertidal mixed sediments, intertidal coarse sediment, intertidal sand and muddy sand, intertidal mud, intertidal underboulder communities, peat and clay exposures, moderate energy infralittoral rock, high energy infralittoral rock, moderate energy circalittoral rock, subtidal coarse sediment, subtidal sand, subtidal mixed sediments, subtidal mud
Runswick Bay	MCZ	low energy intertidal rock, moderate energy intertidal rock, high energy intertidal rock, intertidal sand and muddy sand, moderate energy infralittoral rock, moderate energy circalittoral rock, subtidal coarse sediment, subtidal mixed sediments, subtidal sand, subtidal mud, <i>Arctica islandica</i> (ocean quahog)
Regional Sea 2		
Thanet Coast	MCZ	blue mussel, moderate energy circalittoral rock, moderate energy infralittoral rock, peat and clay exposures, stalked jellyfish (<i>Haliclystus</i> sp.), stalked jellyfish (<i>Calvadosia cruxmelitensis</i>), subtidal chalk, subtidal coarse sediment, subtidal mixed sediments, subtidal sand, ross worm (<i>Saballeria spinulosa</i>) reefs
Holderness Inshore	MCZ	high energy circalittoral rock; intertidal sand and muddy sand; moderate energy circalittoral rock; Spurn Head (subtidal); subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal mixed sediments; subtidal mud; subtidal sand
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	MCZ	high energy circalittoral rock; high energy infralittoral rock; moderate energy circalittoral rock; moderate energy infralittoral rock; North Norfolk coast (subtidal); peat and clay exposures; subtidal chalk; subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal mixed sediments; subtidal sand
The Swale Estuary	MCZ	estuarine rocky habitats, low energy intertidal rock, intertidal mixed sediments, intertidal coarse sediment, intertidal sand and muddy sand, subtidal coarse sediment, subtidal mixed sediments, subtidal sand, subtidal mud
Swanscombe	MCZ	intertidal mud, tentacled lagoon worm (<i>Alkmaria romijni</i>)
Holderness Offshore	MCZ	North Sea glacial tunnel valleys; ocean quahog; subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal mixed sediments; subtidal sand
Kentish Knock East	MCZ	subtidal coarse sediment, subtidal sand, subtidal mixed sediments
Markham's Triangle	MCZ	subtidal coarse sediment; recover to favourable condition; subtidal mixed sediments; subtidal mud; subtidal sand
Orford Inshore	MCZ	subtidal mixed sediments

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Name	Type	Description
Medway Estuary - Zones	MCZ	estuarine rock habitats, intertidal mixed sediments intertidal sand and muddy sand, low energy intertidal rock, peat and clay exposures, subtidal coarse sediment, subtidal mud, subtidal sand, tentacled lagoon-worm (<i>Alkmaria romijni</i>), smelt (<i>Osmerus eperlanus</i>)
Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuaries	MCZ	intertidal mixed sediments, native oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>) beds, native oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>), Clacton cliffs and foreshore
Regional Sea 3		
Kingmere	MCZ	subtidal chalk; moderate energy infralittoral rock and thin mixed sediments; black seabream
South Dorset	MCZ	subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal chalk; moderate energy circalittoral rock
Poole Rocks	MCZ	subtidal mixed sediments; moderate energy circalittoral rock; Couch's goby; native oyster
Folkestone Pomerania	MCZ	subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal sand; high energy circalittoral rock; fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats; honeycomb worm reefs; Ross worm reefs
Pagham Harbour	MCZ	seagrass beds; Defolin's lagoon snail; lagoon sand shrimp
Offshore Overfalls	MCZ	subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal mixed sediment; subtidal mud; geomorphological feature: English Channel outburst flood features
Beachy Head West	MCZ	intertidal coarse sediments; subtidal mixed sediments; subtidal mud; subtidal sand; infralittoral muddy sand; infralittoral sandy mud; low energy infralittoral rock and thin sandy sediment; subtidal chalk; moderate energy circalittoral rock; high energy circalittoral rock; blue mussel beds; littoral chalk communities; native oyster; short snouted seahorse
Offshore Brighton	MCZ	high energy circalittoral rock; moderate energy circalittoral rock; subtidal mixed sediments; Ross worm reef; subtidal sands and gravels
Dover to Folkestone	MCZ	low energy intertidal rock; moderate energy intertidal rock; high energy intertidal rock; intertidal coarse sediment; intertidal sand and muddy sand; intertidal underboulder communities; littoral chalk communities; moderate energy infralittoral rock; subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal mixed sediments; subtidal mud; subtidal sand; native oyster; geological feature: Folkstone Warren
Utopia	MCZ	moderate energy circalittoral rock; high energy circalittoral rock; subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal mixed sediments; subtidal sand; fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats

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Name	Type	Description
Torbay	MCZ	intertidal coarse sediment, intertidal mixed sediments, intertidal mud, intertidal sand and muddy sand, subtidal mud, low energy intertidal rock, moderate energy intertidal rock, intertidal underboulder communities, seagrass beds, long-snouted seahorse (<i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i>), native oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>), peat and clay exposures
Dover to Deal	MCZ	low energy intertidal rock; moderate energy intertidal rock; high energy intertidal rock; intertidal coarse sediment; intertidal sand and muddy sand; intertidal underboulder communities; littoral chalk communities; moderate energy infralittoral rock; subtidal chalk; subtidal mixed sediments; subtidal sand; native oyster
The Needles	MCZ	moderate energy infralittoral rock; high energy infralittoral rock; moderate energy circalittoral rock; subtidal chalk; subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal mixed sediments; subtidal sand; subtidal mud; sheltered muddy gravels; seagrass beds; stalked jellyfish; peacock's tail; native oyster
Studland Bay	MCZ	subtidal sand; intertidal coarse sediment; subtidal coarse sediment; seagrass beds; long snouted seahorse
Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges	MCZ	intertidal coarse sediments; high energy intertidal rock; native oyster; pink sea fan; high energy infralittoral rock
Otter Estuary	MCZ	coastal saltmarshes and saline reed beds, maintain in favourable condition, intertidal coarse sediment, intertidal mud
Inner Bank	MCZ	subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal sand; subtidal mixed sediments
Goodwin Sands	MCZ	moderate energy circalittoral rock; subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal sand; blue mussel beds; Ross worm reef; geomorphological feature: Eastern English Channel outburst flood features
Beachy Head East	MCZ	littoral chalk communities; subtidal sand; subtidal coarse sediment; short-snouted seahorse; subtidal chalk; peat and clay exposures; Ross worm reef; high/moderate energy circalittoral rock
Albert Field	MCZ	subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal mixed sediments
Selsey Bill and the Hounds	MCZ	subtidal mixed sediments; subtidal sand; low energy infralittoral rock; moderate energy infralittoral rock; moderate energy circalittoral rock; high energy infralittoral rock; peat and clay exposures; short snouted seahorse; geological feature: Bracklesham Bay
East of Start Point	MCZ	subtidal sand
Purbeck Coast	MCZ	high energy intertidal rock; intertidal coarse sediment; moderate energy intertidal rock; peacock's tail; stalked jellyfish; subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal mixed sediments; black seabream; maerl beds
South of Portland	MCZ	high energy circalittoral rock; moderate energy circalittoral rock; subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal mixed sediments; subtidal sand; geological/geomorphological feature: Portland Deep

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name	Type	Description
Southbourne Rough	MCZ	Black seabream (<i>Spondyllosoma cantharus</i>) (nesting)
Yarmouth to Cowes	MCZ	estuarine rocky habitats; intertidal coarse sediment; intertidal under boulder communities; littoral chalk communities; low energy intertidal rock; moderate energy intertidal rock; subtidal coarse sediment; high energy circalittoral rock; high energy infralittoral rock; moderate energy circalittoral rock; moderate energy infralittoral rock; native oyster; peat and clay exposures; sheltered muddy gravels; subtidal chalk; subtidal mixed sediments; subtidal mud; geological feature: Bouldnor cliff
Foreland	MCZ	high energy circalittoral rock; moderate energy circalittoral rock; subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal sand; geomorphological feature: Eastern English Channel outburst flood features
Bembridge	MCZ	sheltered muddy gravels; short-snouted seahorse; stalked jellyfish (<i>Haliclystus</i> species); stalked jellyfish (<i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i>); subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal sand; native oyster; seagrass beds; maerl beds; sea pens and burrowing megafauna; peacock's tail; subtidal mixed sediments; subtidal mud
West of Wight-Barfleur	MCZ	subtidal mixed sediments; subtidal coarse sediment
Regional Sea 4		
East of Haig Fras	MCZ	moderate energy circalittoral rock; subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal mixed sediments; subtidal mud; subtidal sand
South-West Deeps (West)	MCZ	subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal sand; subtidal mud; subtidal mixed sediments; fan mussel; geomorphological feature: Celtic Sea relict sandbanks
Upper Fowey and Pont Pill	MCZ	intertidal coarse sediment; intertidal mud; low energy intertidal rock; coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds; estuarine rocky habitats; sheltered muddy gravels; intertidal sand and muddy sand
Skerries Bank and Surrounds	MCZ	intertidal coarse sediment, intertidal mixed sediments, intertidal sand and muddy sand, subtidal coarse sediment, subtidal mud, subtidal sand, moderate energy intertidal rock, moderate energy infralittoral rock, moderate energy circalittoral rock, high energy intertidal rock, high energy infralittoral rock, pink sea-fan (<i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>), spiny lobster (<i>Palinurus elephas</i>)
Lundy	MCZ	spiny lobster
Padstow Bay and Surrounds	MCZ	intertidal coarse sediment; intertidal sand and muddy sand; moderate energy intertidal rock; moderate energy infralittoral rock; high energy intertidal rock; high energy infralittoral rock; high energy circalittoral rock; pink sea fan; spiny lobster

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name	Type	Description
Isles of Scilly Sites - Men a Vaur to White Island	MCZ	intertidal coarse sediment; intertidal sand and muddy sand; moderate energy intertidal rock; high energy intertidal rock; intertidal underboulder communities; spiny lobster; stalked jellyfish
Isles of Scilly Sites - Bristows to the Stones	MCZ	high energy circalittoral rock; fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats; pink sea-fan; spiny lobster
Greater Haig Fras	MCZ	subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal mixed sediments; subtidal sand; subtidal mud; sea pen and burrowing megafauna communities; geological feature: Haig Fras rock complex
Whitsand and Looe Bay	MCZ	intertidal coarse sediment; intertidal sand and muddy sand; subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal sand; low energy intertidal rock; moderate energy intertidal rock; high energy intertidal rock; seagrass beds; ocean quahog; pink sea fan; sea fan anemone; kaleidoscope stalked jellyfish
Isles of Scilly Sites - Plympton to Spanish Ledge	MCZ	intertidal sand and muddy sand; moderate energy intertidal rock; high energy intertidal rock; intertidal underboulder communities; spiny lobster
Isles of Scilly Sites - Bishop to Crim	MCZ	spiny lobster
Isles of Scilly Sites - Tean	MCZ	intertidal coarse sediment; intertidal sand and muddy sand; moderate energy intertidal rock; intertidal underboulder communities
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	MCZ	high energy intertidal rock; intertidal coarse sediment; intertidal sand and muddy sand; high energy infralittoral rock; high energy circalittoral rock; moderate energy circalittoral rock; subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal sand; pink sea fan
Western Channel	MCZ	subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal sand; geological feature: North Sea glacial tunnel valleys (Swallow Hole)
Isles of Scilly Sites - Peninnis to Dry Ledge	MCZ	intertidal coarse sediment; intertidal mixed sediments; intertidal sand and muddy sand; low energy intertidal rock; moderate energy intertidal rock; intertidal underboulder communities; spiny lobster; stalked jellyfish
Mounts Bay	MCZ	moderate energy intertidal rock; high energy intertidal rock; intertidal coarse sediment; intertidal sand and muddy sand; moderate energy infralittoral rock; high energy infralittoral rock; subtidal sand; seagrass beds; giant goby; stalked jellyfish
Isles of Scilly Sites - Hanjague to Deep Ledge	MCZ	intertidal coarse sediment; moderate energy intertidal rock; high energy intertidal rock; intertidal underboulder communities; spiny lobster

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name	Type	Description
Newquay and the Gannel	MCZ	estuarine rocky habitats; coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds; low energy intertidal rock; moderate energy intertidal rock; high energy intertidal rock; intertidal coarse sediment; intertidal mixed sediments; intertidal sand and muddy sand; intertidal mud; moderate energy infralittoral rock; high energy infralittoral rock; subtidal sand; subtidal coarse sediment; high energy circalittoral rock; giant goby
Isles of Scilly Sites - Lower Ridge to Innisvouls	MCZ	moderate energy intertidal rock; spiny lobster
Isles of Scilly Sites - Smith Sound Tide Swept Channel	MCZ	moderate energy intertidal rock; high energy intertidal rock; spiny lobster
The Canyons	MCZ	sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities, coral gardens, deep-sea bed, cold-water coral reef
Isles of Scilly Sites - Gilstone to Gorregan	MCZ	moderate energy intertidal rock; high energy intertidal rock; spiny lobster
Hartland Point to Tintagel	MCZ	coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds; low energy intertidal rock; moderate energy intertidal rock; high energy intertidal rock; intertidal coarse sediment; intertidal sand and muddy sand; moderate energy infralittoral rock; high energy infralittoral rock; moderate energy circalittoral rock; high energy circalittoral rock; subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal sand; fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats; honeycomb worm reefs; pink sea fan
Isles of Scilly Sites - Higher Town	MCZ	intertidal coarse sediment; intertidal sand and muddy sand; low energy intertidal rock; moderate energy intertidal rock; intertidal underboulder communities; stalked jellyfish
North-West of Jones Bank	MCZ	subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal sand; subtidal mud; subtidal mixed sediments; sea pen and burrowing megafauna communities
Devon Avon Estuary	MCZ	coastal saltmarshes and saline reed beds, maintain in favourable condition, intertidal mud, intertidal sand and muddy sand, moderate energy intertidal rock, tentacled lagoon worm (<i>Alkmaria romijni</i>)
The Manacles	MCZ	intertidal coarse sediment; subtidal sand; subtidal macrophyte dominated sediment; moderate energy intertidal rock; moderate energy infralittoral rock; moderate energy circalittoral rock; maerl beds; sea fan anemone; spiny lobster; kaleidoscope stalked jellyfish; subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal mixed sediments; pink sea fan
Tamar Estuary Sites	MCZ	intertidal biogenic reefs; intertidal coarse sediment; blue mussel beds; native oyster; smelt
Erme Estuary	MCZ	estuarine rocky habitats, high energy intertidal rock, intertidal mixed sediments, low energy intertidal rock, moderate energy intertidal rock, sheltered muddy gravels, tentacled lagoon-worm (<i>Alkmaria romijni</i>), intertidal coarse sediment

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name	Type	Description
South of the Isles of Scilly	MCZ	subtidal coarse sediment/subtidal mixed sediments mosaic habitat; subtidal sand; fan mussel
South of Celtic Deep	MCZ	subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal mixed sediments; subtidal sand; moderate energy circalittoral rock
Dart Estuary	MCZ	coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds, tentacled lagoon-worm (<i>Alkmaria romijni</i>), estuarine rocky habitats, recover to favourable condition, intertidal mud, low energy intertidal rock
South-West Deeps (East)	MCZ	subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal sand; deep-sea bed; geological feature: Celtic Sea relict sandbanks
North-East of Haig Fras	MCZ	subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal mud; subtidal sand
South-West Approaches to Bristol Channel	MCZ	subtidal coarse sediment, subtidal sand
North West of Lundy	MCZ	subtidal coarse sediment
Bideford to Foreland Point	MCZ	low energy intertidal rock; moderate energy intertidal rock; high energy intertidal rock; intertidal coarse sediment; intertidal mixed sediments; intertidal sand and muddy sand; intertidal underboulder communities; littoral chalk communities; low energy infralittoral rock; moderate energy infralittoral rock; high energy infralittoral rock; moderate energy circalittoral rock; high energy circalittoral rock; subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal mixed sediments; subtidal sand; fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats; honeycomb worm reefs; pink sea fan; spiny lobster
Morte Platform	MCZ	subtidal coarse sediment; high energy circalittoral rock; moderate energy circalittoral rock
Cape Bank	MCZ	moderate energy circalittoral rock; subtidal coarse sediment
Helford Estuary	MCZ	Native oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>)
Camel Estuary	MCZ	coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds; intertidal coarse sediment; intertidal mud; low energy intertidal rock; estuarine rocky habitats
Skomer	MCZ	Light bulb seasquirts, common seastar, common sea urchin, elegant seaslug, ross coral
Regional Sea 6		

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Name	Type	Description
Clyde Sea Sill	NC MPA	black guillemot; circalittoral and offshore sand and coarse sediment communities; fronts; geological feature: marine geomorphology of the Scottish shelf seabed
South Arran	NC MPA	burrowed mud; kelp and seaweed communities on sublittoral sediments; maerl beds, maerl or coarse shell gravel with burrowing sea cucumbers; ocean quahog aggregations; seagrass beds; shallow tide-swept coarse sands with burrowing bivalves
Upper Loch Fyne and Loch Goil	MC MPA	burrowed mud, flame shell beds, horse mussel beds, ocean quahog aggregations (<i>Arctica islandica</i>), sublittoral mud and specific mixed sediment communities
Cumbria Coast	MCZ	high energy intertidal rock, honeycomb worm (<i>Sabellaria alveolata</i>) reefs, intertidal biogenic reefs, intertidal sand and muddy sand, intertidal underboulder communities, moderate energy infralittoral rock, peat and clay exposures, razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>)
Allonby Bay	MCZ	low energy intertidal rock, moderate energy intertidal rock, high energy intertidal rock, intertidal biogenic reefs, intertidal coarse sediment, intertidal sand and muddy sand, moderate energy infralittoral rock, subtidal biogenic reefs, subtidal coarse sediment, subtidal mixed sediments, subtidal sand, peat and clay exposures, blue mussel (<i>Mytilus edulis</i>) beds, honeycomb worm (<i>Sabellaria alveolata</i>) reefs
Fylde	MCZ	subtidal sand; subtidal mud
West of Walney	MCZ	subtidal sand; subtidal mud; sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities
West of Copeland	MCZ	subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal sand; subtidal mixed sediments
South Rigg	MCZ	moderate energy circalittoral rock; subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal mixed sediments; subtidal sand; subtidal mud; sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities
Queenie Corner	MCZ	subtidal mud; sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities
Wyre-Lune	MCZ	Smelt (<i>Osmerus eperlanus</i>)
Ribble Estuary	MCZ	Smelt (<i>Osmerus eperlanus</i>)
Solway Firth	MCZ	Smelt (<i>Osmerus eperlanus</i>)
Carlingford Lough	MCZ	Subtidal (sublittoral) mud, <i>Philine aperta</i> and <i>Virgularia mirabilis</i> in soft stable infralittoral mud
Waterfoot	MCZ	Subtidal (sublittoral) sand, Seagrass bed (<i>Zostera marina</i>)

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name	Type	Description
Outer Belfast Lough	MCZ	Ocean quahog (<i>Arctica islandica</i>), Subtidal (sublittoral) sand
Strangford Lough	MCZ	Subtidal sand; subtidal mud; subtidal mixed sediments; subtidal biogenic reef; intertidal biogenic reef; seagrass beds; sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities; brittlestar beds; blue mussel beds
Regional Sea 7		
Loch Carron	NC MPA	Flame shell beds, maerl beds
Loch Creran	NC MPA	Flame shell beds, Quaternary of Scotland
Loch Sunart	NC MPA	Flame shell beds, Serpulid aggregations, Northern feather star aggregations (<i>Leptometra celtica</i>) on mixed substrata
Loch Sunart to the Sound of Jura	NC MPA	flapper skate (<i>Dipturus intermedius</i>), Quaternary of Scotland
Loch Sween	NC MPA	burrowed mud, native oysters, maerl beds, sublittoral mud and mixed sediment communities
Lochs Duich, Long and Alsh	NC MPA	burrowed mud, flame shells
North-east Lewis	NC MPA	Risso's dolphin; sandeels; geological feature: Quaternary of Scotland - glaciated channel/troughs, landscape of areal glacial scour, megascale glacial lineations; marine geomorphology of the Scottish shelf seabed
Red Rocks and Longay (Urgent ncMPA)	NC MPA	flapper skate (<i>Dipturus intermedius</i>)
Sea of the Hebrides	NC MPA	basking shark; minke whale; fronts; geological feature: marine geomorphology of the Scottish shelf seabed
Shiant East Bank	NC MPA	Circalittoral sand and mixed sediment communities, northern sea fan and sponge communities, shelf banks and mounds, Quaternary of Scotland
Small Isles	NC MPA	black guillemot, burrowed mud, circalittoral sand and mud communities, fan mussel aggregations, horse mussel beds, northern feather star aggregations on mixed, substrata, northern sea fan and sponge communities, white cluster anemones, Quaternary of Scotland – glaciated, channels/troughs, glacial lineations, meltwater, channels, moraines and streamlined bedforms

Offshore Energy SEA 4: Appendix 1 Environmental Baseline

Name	Type	Description
Wester Ross	NC MPA	burrowed mud, circalittoral muddy sand communities, flame shell beds, kelp and seaweed communities on sublittoral sediment, maerl beds, maerl or coarse shell gravel with burrowing sea cucumbers, northern feather star aggregations on mixed substrata. marine geomorphology of the Scottish shelf seabed, seabed fluid and gas seep, submarine mass movement, Quaternary of Scotland.
Rathlin	MCZ	Deep-sea bed, Black guillemot (<i>Cepphus grylle</i>), geological feature: features indicating past change in relative sea level
Regional Sea 8		
Geikie Slide and Hebridean Slope	NC MPA	burrowed mud; offshore subtidal sands and gravels; offshore deep-sea muds; continental slope; geological features: slide deposit and slide representative of Geikie Slide key geodiversity area
Monach Isles	NC MPA	black guillemot, geological feature: marine geomorphology of Scottish shelf seabed; quaternary of Scotland - landscape of areal glacial scour
North-west Orkney	NC MPA	sandeels; geomorphological features: sand banks, sand wave fields and sediment wave fields representative of the Fair Isle Strait marine process bedforms key geodiversity area
Papa Westray	NC MPA	black guillemot; marine geomorphology of the Scottish shelf seabed
West Shetland Shelf	NC MPA	offshore subtidal sands and gravels
Wyre and Rousay Sounds	NC MPA	kelp and seaweed communities on sublittoral sediment, maerl beds, geological feature: marine geomorphology of the Scottish shelf seabed
Fair Isle	Demonstration and Research MPA	The purpose of the MPA is, through the use of an ecosystems approach, the environmental monitoring of seabirds and mobile marine species (including cetaceans and other marine mammals) including the factors which influence populations, the implementation of a sustainable shellfish fishery, the development of a research programme into local fisheries and the development of a sustainable-use management programme for local fisheries.
Regional Sea 9		
Faroe-Shetland Sponge Belt	NC MPA	offshore deep sea muds, ocean quahog aggregations (including sands and gravels as their supporting habitat)
North-east Faroe-Shetland Channel	NC MPA	deep-sea sponge aggregations; offshore deep-sea muds; offshore subtidal sands and gravels; continental slope; geological feature: a wide range of features representative of the West Shetland margin palaeo-depositional, Miller slide and Pilot Whale diapirs key geodiversity areas

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Name	Type	Description
Regional Sea 10		
The Barra Fan and Hebrides Terrace Seamount	NC MPA	burrowed mud; seamount communities; offshore deep-sea muds; offshore subtidal sands and gravels; orange roughy; continental slope; seamounts; geological features: geomorphological features representative of the Barra fan and the peaches slide complex key geodiversity areas: iceberg ploughmark field, prograding wedges, continental slope turbidite canyons, slide deposits, scour moat, continental slope, Hebrides Terrace Seamount
West of Scotland	NC MPA	Burrowed mud (including sea pens), Coral gardens, Cold-water coral reefs (including <i>Lophelia pertusa</i> reefs), Deep sea sponge aggregations, Offshore deep sea muds, Offshore subtidal sands and gravels, Seamount communities, Seamounts, Blue Ling (<i>Molva dypterygia</i>), Leafscale gulper shark (<i>Centrophorus squamosus</i>), Gulper shark (<i>Centrophorus granulosus</i>), Orange roughy (<i>Hoplostethus atlanticus</i>), Portuguese dogfish (<i>Centroscymnus coelolepis</i>), Roundnose grenadier (<i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i>), Bioherm reefs, Cliff, Continental slope turbidite canyons, Erosional scour fields, Iceberg ploughmarks, Ice-distal and glacimarine facies, Ice-proximal and ice-contact facies (e.g. mega-scale glacial lineations), Large bank (Palaeogene igneous centre), Parasitic cones, Prograding wedge, Scour moat, Seamount, Sediment drifts, Sediment wave field, Slide deposit, Slide scars, Small scale ridges, Subglacial tills, Turbidite accumulation
Regional Sea 11		
Hatton-Rockall Basin	NC MPA	deep sea sponge aggregations, marine geomorphology of the Scottish deep ocean seabed, offshore deep sea muds

Notes: see <https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/marine-conservation-zones/> and <https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/about-marine-protected-areas/>

A1j.1.3 Ramsar sites

The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitats (The Ramsar Convention, 1971) is an international treaty that aims to stem the progressive encroachment on and loss of wetland habitat. Ramsar sites are designated because they contain representative, rare or unique wetland types and/or are sites of international importance for conserving biological diversity. The Convention adopts a broad definition of wetland, namely "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres" – see Table A1j.22.

Table A1j.22: Ramsar sites

Name of Ramsar Site	Site code	Country	Area (ha)	Latitude	Longitude	Status
Alde-Ore Estuary	UK11002	England	2546.99	52° 04 58 N	01° 33 03 E	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. An estuary complex of three rivers comprising various habitats including intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, a vegetated shingle spit, saline lagoons, and semi-intensified grazing marsh. The site supports nationally scarce plants and invertebrates and notable assemblages of breeding and wintering wetland birds. Human activities include recreation, fishing, livestock grazing, and hunting. Ramsar site no. 862</p>						
Benfleet and Southend Marshes	UK11006	England	2251.31	51° 31 42 N	00° 41 00 E	Designated
<p>Summary: National Nature Reserve, Special Protection Area, SSSI. The site comprises an extensive series of saltmarshes, mudflats, and grassland supporting a diverse flora and fauna. Internationally important numbers of several species of wintering waterbirds occur at the site. Human activities include tourism, recreation, research, fishing, shellfish and bait collection, livestock grazing, and hunting. Ramsar site no. 648.</p>						
Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4)	UK11007	England	4395.15	51° 45 13 N	00° 51 59 E	Designated
<p>Summary: National Nature Reserve, Special Protection Area, SSSI. The site, one of the largest estuarine complexes in East Anglia, consists of intertidal mudflats fringed by saltmarsh, shingle and shell banks, and offshore islands. Surrounding terrestrial habitats include a sea wall, grassland, ancient grazing marsh and associated fleet and ditch system. This rich mosaic of habitats supports an outstanding assemblage of nationally scarce plants and a nationally important assemblage of rare invertebrates. Internationally and nationally important numbers of waterbirds winter at the site. Human activities include marine aquaculture, tourism, commercial and sport fishing, shellfish and bait collection. Extended on 12/05/95 from the former Ramsar Site known as Old Hall Marshes. Ramsar site no. 543.</p>						
Breydon Water	UK11008	England	1202.94	52° 35 03 N	01° 37 18 E	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Area for Conservation, Special Protection Area, SSSI. An inland tidal estuary with extensive areas of mudflats exposed at low tide. The site is internationally important for wintering waterbirds, notably Bewick's swan, <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>, and it supports important numbers of passage birds. Human activities include recreation, hunting, and agriculture. Extended in March 2000 from 515 to 1203 ha. Ramsar site no. 821.</p>						
Chesil Beach and The Fleet	UK11012	England	748.11	50° 36 40 N	02° 31 10 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area EC Directive; SSSI, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast. A shingle storm beach of international geomorphologic importance, and a shallow lagoon subject to strong tidal and salinity gradients supporting saltmarsh and reedbeds. The area is internationally important for wintering ducks, geese, and swans and nationally important for breeding birds. The Dorset coast is an important centre for tourism and recreation. The area is near a major port and the town of Weymouth. Ramsar site no. 300.</p>						
Chichester and Langstone Harbours	UK11013	England	5810.03	50° 48 23 N	00° 55 12 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Local Nature Reserve. Two large estuarine basins linked by a channel and including extensive intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, sand and shingle spits, and dunes supporting reedbeds and some grassland. Numbers of wintering waterbirds regularly exceed 20,000 individuals and include internationally and nationally important numbers of several species. Human activities include recreation and dredging for oysters and clams. Ramsar site no. 378.</p>						

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Name of Ramsar Site	Site code	Country	Area (ha)	Latitude	Longitude	Status
Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2)	UK11015	England	2701.43	51° 48 57 N	00° 57 36 E	Designated
<p>Summary: National Nature Reserve, Special Protection Area, SSSI. A short, branching estuary with five tidal arms flowing into the main river channel. The site includes an intertidal zone of mudflat communities. The estuary is of international importance for wintering brent geese and black-tailed godwit and of national importance for breeding little terns and five other species of wintering waders and wildfowl. Various habitats include mudflats, saltmarsh, grazing marsh, reedbeds, sand and shingle spits, and unused gravel pits. The site supports outstanding assemblages of invertebrates and plants, several of which are nationally scarce. Human activities include nature conservation, tourism, recreation, research, and military activities. Ramsar site no. 665.</p>						
Crouch and Roach Estuaries (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 3)	UK11058	England	1735.58	51° 38 16 N	00° 40 10 E	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Area for Conservation, Special Protection Area, SSSI. The site includes the tidal estuaries of the Crouch and Roach Rivers, an extensive and diverse saltmarsh, and a narrow strip of tidal mud. The dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>, occurs in internationally important numbers, and three other species of wader and wildfowl occur in nationally important numbers. The site supports a diversity of aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates and an outstanding assemblage of nationally scarce plants. Human activities include recreation, agriculture, hunting, fishing, and marine aquaculture. Ramsar site no. 721.</p>						
Deben Estuary	UK11017	England	978.93	52° 02 31 N	01° 20 44 E	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. A sheltered estuary with areas of saltmarsh and intertidal mudflats displaying the most complete range of saltmarsh community types in Britain. The site supports nationally and internationally important flora and fauna. Important numbers of the dark-bellied brent goose winter at the site. Human activities include large-scale commercial fishing and small-scale recreation, hunting, and livestock grazing. Ramsar site no. 794</p>						
Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1)	UK11018	England	3127.23	51° 41 26 N	00° 57 34 E	Designated
<p>Summary: National Nature Reserve, Special Protection Area, SSSI. A remote area of tidal mudflats and saltmarsh between the Blackwater and Crouch Estuaries. The saltmarsh, the largest continuous example of its type in Essex, includes cockleshell spits and beaches and supports an outstanding assemblage of rare coastal flora. The site supports internationally and nationally important populations of wintering wildfowl and waders. In summer the range of breeding coastal birds includes rare species. Human activities include tourism, bait collecting, hunting, and fishing. Ramsar site no. 651.</p>						
Dorset Heathlands	UK11021	England	6790.15	50° 39 00 N	02° 09 33 W	Designated
<p>Summary: National Nature Reserve, Special Protection Area, SSSI. This inland wetland contains numerous examples of wet heath (<i>Erica ciliaris</i>, <i>E. tetralix</i>) and acid valley mire, habitats that are restricted to the Atlantic fringe of Europe. These heath wetlands are amongst the best of their type in lowland Britain. The site supports a large assemblage of nationally rare and scarce wetland plant species and invertebrates (28 species). The area is used for nature conservation, tourism, recreation, rough or shifting grazing, mining, and hunting. Ramsar site no. 964.</p>						
Duddon Estuary	UK11022	England	6806.3	54° 10 39 N	03° 15 24 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Area for Conservation, SSSI. The site includes marine and coastal wetlands with intertidal sand, mudflats, and saltmarsh. It supports more than 20,000 waterfowl including <i>Caldiris canutus</i> (1% of the population) and <i>Anas acuta</i> (2.1% of the population), and the rare natterjack toad <i>Bufo Calamita</i>. The site is used for nature conservation, tourism, recreation, fishing, grazing, and hunting. Ramsar site no. 938.</p>						
Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay	UK11023	England	6416.15	50° 56 14 N	00° 45 01 E	Proposed
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area. This is a large area with a diverse coastal landscape comprising a number of habitats, which appear to be unrelated to each other. However, all of them exist today because coastal processes have formed and continue to shape a barrier of extensive shingle beaches and sand dunes across an area of intertidal mud and sand flats. The site includes the largest and most diverse area of shingle beach in Britain, with low-lying hollows in the shingle providing nationally important saline lagoons, natural freshwater pits and basin fens.</p>						

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Name of Ramsar Site	Site code	Country	Area (ha)	Latitude	Longitude	Status
Exe Estuary	UK11025	England	2345.71	50° 38 50 N	03° 26 32 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI, Local Nature Reserve. The estuary includes shallow offshore waters, extensive mud and sand flats, saltmarsh, a complex of marshes and damp pasture, and an extensive dune system. The area is important for internationally important numbers of several species of wintering and passage waterbirds and functions as a refuge during severe weather. Ramsar site no. 542.</p>						
Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5)	UK11026	England	10932.95	51° 34 25 N	00° 55 17 E	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. Part of an open coast estuarine system comprising grazing marsh, saltmarsh, intertidal mud and sandflats. The site supports nationally rare plants, as well as nationally and internationally important populations of various species of breeding, migratory and wintering waterbirds. Human activities include commercial fishing, agriculture, some livestock grazing, and military activities. Ramsar site no. 861.</p>						
Gibraltar Point	UK11027	England	414.09	53° 06 00 N	00° 20 16 E	Designated
<p>Summary: National Nature Reserve, Special Protection Area, SSSI. The area consists of a sand dunes system, freshwater and saltmarsh, extensive intertidal flats, and open water. The vegetation includes sedges (<i>Carex spp.</i>), rushes, ferns, crowfoot, reed, sea holly, and sea campion. It supports <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (1.2% of the population), <i>Limosa lapponica</i> (0.6% of the population), and <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> (0.3% of the population). The site is used for recreation and grazing. Ramsar site no. 589.</p>						
Hamford Water	UK11028	England	2187.21	51° 52 46 N	01° 14 29 E	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area; Nature Reserve, SSSI. An estuarine basin with an extensive network of tidal creeks, scattered islands, substantial intertidal sandflats, mudflats supporting <i>Zostera spp.</i> beds, and associated saltmarsh. Several rare or notable plants and a well-developed flora characteristic of the lime-rich sand are supported on the dune-topped shingle spits. The site is important for nationally and internationally important numbers of wintering and nesting waterbirds, and serves as a winter refuge for migratory waterbirds displaced by severe weather. Ramsar site no. 607.</p>						
Humber Estuary	UK11031	England	37987.8	53° 32 59 N	00° 00 03 E	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. An estuary with a max.7.4 m. tidal range exposing vast mud and sand flats at low tide. Vegetation includes extensive reedbeds, areas of mature and developing saltmarsh, backed by grazing marsh or low sand dunes with marshy slacks and brackish pools. The area regularly supports internationally important numbers of various species of breeding and wintering waterbirds. Many passage birds, notably internationally important populations of ringed plover, <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>, and sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i> stage in the area. The site supports Britain's most southeasterly breeding colony of grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>. Human activities include tourism, recreation, commercial and recreational fishing, livestock grazing, and hunting. Renamed and area significantly increased in 2007. Ramsar site no. 663.</p>						
Isles of Scilly	UK11033	England	401.64	49° 57 46 N	06° 20 42 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. The site is within the Isles of Scilly archipelago 45km southwest of Land's End, England, and mainly consists of many small uninhabited islands and parts of some inhabited islands, with habitats including coastal cliffs, boulder beaches, heathland, and some dune grassland. The economy of local communities depends heavily upon tourism, which benefits from the presence of high numbers of breeding seabirds in an attractive environment. The site qualifies for the List by virtue of Criterion 6, for during the breeding season some 2.9% of the population of lesser black-backed gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) is supported. The sea cliffs, rocky islets, and boulder beaches are relatively devoid of plant communities except for a sparse crevice vegetation with <i>Crithmum maritimum</i> and <i>Armeria maritima</i>. An environmental trust manages most of the land within the site and controls access of visitors to the most vulnerable areas by voluntary agreement with tour boat operators; it also maintains a rat control programme to reduce their impact on ground-nesting seabirds. Ramsar site no. 1095.</p>						
Lindisfarne	UK11036	England	3679.22	55° 40 22 N	01° 50 17 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, Nature Reserve, SSSI, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast. Extensive intertidal flats, with a large area of saltmarsh, a major sand dune system with well-developed dune slacks supporting beds of <i>Zostera</i>. The slacks provide food for an internationally important flock of wintering geese, <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> (2,428), of the Spitzbergen breeding population. Various species of ducks and geese winter in internationally important numbers regularly exceeding 20,000 individuals. The site is of national importance for breeding terns. The dune systems support a rich flora and diverse invertebrate fauna. Tourism attracts up to 750,000 visitors annually. Ramsar site no. 70.</p>						
Medway Estuary and Marshes	UK11040	England	4696.74	51° 24 02 N	00° 40 38 E	Designated
<p>Summary:</p>						

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Name of Ramsar Site	Site code	Country	Area (ha)	Latitude	Longitude	Status
<p>Special Protection Area, SSSI. The site is a complex of rain-fed, brackish, floodplain grazing marsh with ditches and intertidal marsh and mudflat. It is of international importance for its diverse assemblage of wetland plants and invertebrates (12 British Red Data Book species). Over the winter it provides habitat for <i>Tringa totanus</i> (2.1% of the population), <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (2% of the population), and <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> (1.9% of the population). The area is used for recreation, fishing, grazing, and hunting. Ramsar site no. 645.</p>						
Mersey Estuary	UK11041	England	5023.35	53° 18 51 N	02° 49 25 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. A large, sheltered estuary comprising large areas of saltmarsh and intertidal sand and mudflats. The site includes brackish marsh, rocky shoreline, and cliffs set in a rural and industrial environment. Internationally important numbers of various species of waterbirds feed and roost at the site in winter, or stage at the site in spring and fall, notably <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>. Human activities include livestock grazing, hunting, industrial activities. Ramsar site no. 785.</p>						
Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore	UK11042	England	2078.4	53° 29 53 N	07° 03 43 W	Designated
<p>Summary: The site comprises intertidal habitats at Egremont foreshore, man-made lagoons at Seaforth Nature Reserve and the extensive intertidal flats at North Wirral Foreshore. Egremont is most important as a feeding habitat for waders at low tide whilst Seaforth is primarily a high-tide roost site, as well as a nesting site for terns. North Wirral Foreshore supports large numbers of feeding waders at low tide and also includes important high-tide roost sites. The most notable feature of the site is the exceptionally high density of wintering turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i>. Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore has clear links in terms of bird movements with the nearby Dee Estuary SPA, Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA, and (to a lesser extent) Mersey Estuary SPA. Ramsar site no. 2202.</p>						
Minsmere/Walberswick	UK11044	England	2018.92	52° 18 55 N	01° 38 02 E	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, Nature Reserve, SSSI, Environmentally Sensitive Area, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast. A mosaic of coastal habitats consisting of shingle beaches, dunes, estuarine mudflats, grazing marshes, lagoons, reedbeds, and heathland. The marshes support the largest continuous stand of reedbed in England and Wales. The site supports an outstanding diversity of breeding birds, including a number of nationally rare species which winter at the site, as well as rare species of marshland flora and insect fauna. A flagship reserve, in which a well-developed system of trails and hides are maintained. Human activities include groundwater abstraction and increasing numbers of visitors. Ramsar site no. 75.</p>						
Morecambe Bay	UK11045	England	37404.6	54° 07 19 N	02° 57 21 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Area for Conservation, Special Protection Area, SSSI. Representing the largest continuous intertidal area in Britain, the site comprises the estuaries of five rivers, intertidal mud and sandflats, associated saltmarshes, shingle beaches, and other coastal habitats. It is part of a series of west coast estuaries of outstanding importance for numerous species of passage, breeding and wintering waterbirds. The site supports the third largest number of wintering wildfowl in Britain. Breeding birds include gulls and terns. Human activities include recreation, hunting, fishing, and livestock grazing. Site extended from 35,372 to 36,913 hectares in 1999. Ramsar site no. 863.</p>						
North Norfolk Coast	UK11048	England	7862.39	52° 58 13 N	00° 35 55 E	Designated
<p>Summary: UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, Special Protection Area, Nature Reserve, SSSI, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast. A stretch of coastline consisting of shingle beaches, dunes, saltmarsh, intertidal mud and sand flats, brackish lagoons, reedbeds, and grazing marshes. The site supports nationally and internationally important numbers of various species of breeding or wintering waterbirds. It also includes several important botanical areas and is a centre for tourism and general recreation; a visitors' centre, trails and hides are available. Ramsar site no. 76.</p>						
Northumbria Coast	UK11049	England	1107.98	55° 27 58 N	01° 35 18 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. Comprises several discrete sections of rocky foreshore between Spittal, in the north of Northumberland, and an area just south of Blackhall Rocks in County Durham. These stretches of coast regularly support internationally important numbers of purple sandpiper (<i>Calidris maritima</i>) and turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>, 1739 individuals, 2.6 % of the Eastern Atlantic Flyway population). The Ramsar site also includes an area of sandy beach which supports a nationally important breeding colony of little tern and parts of three artificial piers which form important roost sites for purple sandpiper. The 96% of the site composed of Wetland Type D (rocky marine shore) includes cliffs, crags/ledges, intertidal rock, open coast (including bay), and pools and assists in shoreline stabilization, dissipation of erosive forces, and sediment trapping. Little terns are vulnerable to disturbance by tourists in the summer causing reduced breeding success, and the National Trust employs wardens in summer to protect the little tern colony. A range of recreational activities takes place along the coast, including walking, camping, sea angling, birdwatching, and water sports (water skiing, sailing, windsurfing and canoeing). Birdwatching is particularly popular at Druridge Bay. In addition to many day trippers who come to the site, a sizeable population of summer visitors stay in caravan parks and other accommodation along the coast. Ramsar site no. 1019.</p>						

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Name of Ramsar Site	Site code	Country	Area (ha)	Latitude	Longitude	Status
Pagham Harbour	UK11052	England	636.68	50° 45 48 N	00° 45 38 W	Designated
Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI, Local Nature Reserve. An estuarine harbour with shingle beaches, intertidal mudflats and saltmarsh, giving way to brackish marsh supporting reedbeds and damp pasture. The site includes a nationally important vegetation community and small amounts of ancient woodland. Nationally and internationally important numbers of wintering or breeding waterbirds or waders use the site. Ramsar site no. 396.						
Pevensey Levels	UK11053	England	3577.71	50° 50 30 N	00° 20 32 E	Designated
Summary: National Nature Reserve. The site is one of the largest and least fragmented lowland wet grassland systems in southeast England, including a small area of shingle and intertidal muds and sands. The low-lying grazing meadows are intersected by a complex system of ditches which support rare and scarce aquatic plants and invertebrates (freshwater molluscs and dragonflies <i>Odonata spp</i>) as well as breeding and wintering wildfowl. The area is used for nature conservation, pastoral agriculture, tourism, fishing, and hunting. Ramsar site no. 973.						
Poole Harbour	UK11054	England	2439.2	50° 40 52 N	02° 01 34 W	Designated
Summary: National Nature Reserve, Special Protection Area, SSSI. The site is described as the best and largest example in Britain of a bar-built estuary with lagoon characteristics. It is composed of salt marshes, peatland mires, swamps, and fens. The site supports two species of nationally rare plants and one nationally rare alga, as well as at least three Red Data Book species of invertebrate. There are also internationally important numbers of waterfowl, including <i>Sterna hirundo</i> and <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> . The area is used for nature conservation, recreation, permanent pastoral agriculture, and fishing. Ramsar site no. 1005.						
Portsmouth Harbour	UK11055	England	1248.77	50° 49 41 N	01° 07 32 W	Designated
Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. A large industrialized estuary consisting of a saltmarsh, vast expanses of mudflats, and tidal creeks on the south coast. The mudflats, supporting extensive beds of eelgrass, green algae, and sea lettuce, provide feeding grounds for internationally important numbers of wintering dark-bellied brent geese. A unique and high quality flora and fauna occur at the site. Nationally important numbers of grey plover, dunlin, and black-tailed godwit are supported. Set in an urban area, there is a major port facility, and large-scale military activities occur at the site. Ramsar site no. 720.						
Ribble and Alt Estuaries	UK11057	England	13464.1	53° 42 41 N	02° 58 44 W	Designated
Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. A large area, including two estuaries, extensive sand and mudflats, saltmarsh and dunes. The tidal flats and saltmarsh support internationally important populations of wintering waterbirds. Internationally important vegetation communities and amphibian populations occur in the sand dunes. Human activities include tourism, livestock grazing, hunting, and large-scale industrial and military activities. There are port facilities, as well as oil and gas production and exploration activities, in the surroundings. Extended on 16/02/95 from the former Ramsar Site known as Alt Estuary. Ramsar site no. 325.						
Solent and Southampton Water	UK11063	England	5346.44	50° 44 25 N	01° 31 32 W	Designated
Summary: National Nature Reserve, SSSI. The site is comprised of estuaries and adjacent coastal habitats including intertidal flats, saline lagoons, shingle beaches, reefs, saltmarsh, and reedbeds, damp woodland, and grazing marsh. The site exhibits an "unusual strong double tidal flow" and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It supports internationally important numbers of wintering waterfowl (51,361 over the winter) including <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> , <i>Anas crecca</i> and <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> , important breeding gull and tern populations, and an impressive assemblage of rare invertebrates and plants. Human activities include tourism, recreation, fishing, marine aquaculture, and hunting. Ramsar site no. 965.						
Stodmarsh	UK11066	England	481.33	51° 18 18 N	01° 10 19 E	Designated
Summary: National Nature Reserve, Special Protection Area, SSSI. This is a complex site comprising inland, marine and coastal wetlands. It is important because it supports a number of uncommon wetland invertebrates and plants, and it provides breeding and wintering habitat for several wetland bird species, particularly waterfowl such as <i>Anas strepera</i> . The main activities include nature conservation, recreation, research, and fishing. Ramsar site no. 646.						
Stour and Orwell Estuaries	UK11067	England	3676.92	51° 57 16 N	01° 09 38 E	Designated
Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. An estuary comprising extensive mudflats, low cliffs, saltmarsh, and areas of vegetated shingle on the lower river reaches. The site supports internationally and nationally important numbers of numerous species of wintering wildfowl and waders. Several nationally scarce plants and invertebrates occur. Human activities include tourism, bait collection, livestock grazing, and hunting. Ramsar site no. 662.						

Name of Ramsar Site	Site code	Country	Area (ha)	Latitude	Longitude	Status
Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast	UK11068	England	1247.31	54° 37 50 N	01° 07 07 W	Designated
Summary: National Nature Reserve, Special Protection Area, SSSI. An estuary, highly modified by human activities, encompassing a range of habitats including sand and mud flats, rocky shore, saltmarsh, freshwater marsh, and sand dunes. Nationally and internationally important numbers of various species of waterbirds stage and winter at the site. The site supports a rich assemblage of invertebrates, including seven nationally rare species. Human activities include recreation, hunting, and fishing. Site extended from 943 to 1247 hectares, 11/04/00. Ramsar site no. 741.						
Thames Estuary and Marshes	UK11069	England	5588.59	51° 29 08 N	00° 35 47 E	Designated
Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. The site comprises a complex of brackish, floodplain grazing marsh ditches, saline lagoons and intertidal saltmarsh and mudflat along the River Thames between Gravesend and Sheerness in Essex and Kent. The habitats support internationally important numbers of wintering waterfowl, and the saltmarsh and grazing marsh are of international importance for their diverse assemblages of wetland plants and invertebrates. The site performs important hydrological functions, including shoreline stabilization, sediment trapping, flood water storage and desynchronization of flood peaks, and maintenance of water quality by removal of nutrients. Human uses include yachting, angling, wildfowling (seasonal), jet skiing, waterskiing, and birdwatching; disturbance from some of these is a current issue but is being addressed through negotiation and awareness-raising. Ramsar site no. 1025.						
Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay	UK11070	England	2169.23	51° 18 18 N	01° 22 47 E	Designated
Summary: Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Area, SSSI. A coastal site, consisting of a long rocky shore, adjoining estuary, dune, maritime grassland, saltmarsh, and grazing marsh. The site supports internationally important numbers of wintering turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i> , nationally important numbers of a breeding seabird, and four waders: ringed plover, golden plover, gray plover, and sanderling. Large numbers of migratory birds use the site for staging. Large numbers of nationally scarce invertebrate species occur at the site. Human activities include recreation, bait collection, agriculture, livestock grazing, fishing, and hunting. Ramsar site no. 664.						
The Swale	UK11071	England	6514.71	51° 21 39 N	00° 50 21 E	Designated
Summary: Special Protection Area, Nature Reserve, SSSI, Environmentally Sensitive Area, Local Nature Reserve. An extensive complex of mudflats, saltmarsh and freshwater grazing marsh, an estuarine channel, and areas of shingle, shell and sand beaches and mussel beds. The saltmarshes and mudflats support a high species diversity of plants and invertebrates, including several nationally rare species. The area is of national importance for various breeding, passage and wintering ducks and waders, and regularly supports internationally important numbers of numerous species of wintering waterbirds. Ramsar site no. 299.						
The Wash	UK11072	England	62211.66	52° 56 16 N	00° 17 12 E	Designated
Summary: Special Protection Area, Nature Reserve, SSSI, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Local Nature Reserve. A vast intertidal embayment incorporating one of the largest and most important areas of estuarine mudflats, sandbanks and saltmarsh in Britain. Counts of wintering waterbirds reach 320,673 individuals and include nationally and internationally important numbers of numerous species, notably up to 17,000 passerines (perching songbirds). The site is also of outstanding international importance for passage birds, notable waders, and supports various breeding birds, an important shell fishery, and the largest breeding colony in Europe of the common seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i> . Adjoining land is used for intensive agriculture, and includes several localized industrial and residential zones. There are few public access points. Ramsar site no. 395.						
Severn Estuary	UK11081	England/Wales	24662.98	51° 13 29 N	03° 02 57 W	Designated
Summary: Special Protection Area, Nature Reserve, SSSI. The estuary has the second highest tidal range in the world and consists of an extensive intertidal zone comprising intertidal mudflats, sand banks, saltmarsh, shingle, and rocky platforms. Flora and fauna communities typical of extreme physical conditions occur at the site. The invertebrate community provides an important food source for passage and wintering waders. The site is of particular importance for staging nationally important numbers of several species of waterbirds, including <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> and <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> , and supports internationally important numbers of various species of wintering waterbirds, including <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> . This site is important for several species of fish migrating between sea and river via the estuary. Small patches of a nationally rare plant <i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i> are found in the grassland zone. Human activities include recreation, fishing, and hunting, and a visitors' centre, trails and hides are maintained. Extended on 13/07/95 from the former Ramsar Sites Bridgwater Bay and Upper Severn Estuary. Ramsar site no. 67.						
The Dee Estuary	UK11082	England/Wales	14302.02	53° 18 39 N	03° 11 02 W	Designated
Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. Extensive intertidal mud and sand flats, with large expanses of saltmarsh and three sandstone islets providing high-tide roosts. Numbers of numerous species of wintering waterbirds can reach 74,000 individuals. The site is surrounded by						

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Name of Ramsar Site	Site code	Country	Area (ha)	Latitude	Longitude	Status
<p>agricultural land, industry, residential and urban development. Human activities include recreation. The estuary is under pressure from industrial and transport development and suffers from a lack of integrated management, owing (in part at least) to multiple administrative bodies. Specific issues include tipping of colliery waste, discharge from paper mills, recreational disturbance, and power station construction. Subject of Ramsar Advisory Missions in 1993 and 1994. Ramsar site no. 298.</p>						
Burry Inlet	UK14001	Wales	6627.99	51° 38 55 N	04° 10 37 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, Nature Reserve, SSSI, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast. An estuarine complex with extensive areas of intertidal sand and mudflats. The site includes the largest continuous area of saltmarsh in Wales and major dune systems at the estuary mouth. Nationally and internationally important numbers of several species of wintering waterbirds are supported, with numbers reaching 42,563 individuals. Ramsar site no. 562.</p>						
Cors Fochno and Dyfi	UK14004	Wales	2492.24	52° 32 21 N	03° 59 52 W	Designated
<p>Summary: UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, Nature Reserve, SSSI. A bar-built estuarine complex, comprising the Dyfi estuary, two calcareous dune systems, and a large raised mire. The Dyfi is one of the best examples in north-west Europe of a small, drying, nutrient-poor estuary, which has been relatively unaffected by industrial development. A wide range of estuarine habitats are present, including rare transitions to peatland. Cors Fochno is of international importance being the type locality for estuarine raised mire and one of the largest active raised mires in the United Kingdom. The geomorphology, flora and invertebrate faunas are of national importance. The site supports the only regular wintering flock of Greenland white-fronted geese in England and Wales, and is a key site in Wales for breeding waders. The site supports significant tourist trade, recreational and educational usage. Ramsar site no. 66.</p>						
Corsydd Môn a Llyn (Anglesey & Llyn Fens)	UK14005	Wales	624.9	53° 18 45 N	04° 17 44 W	Designated
<p>Summary: National Nature Reserve, SSSI. The inland wetland supports a suite of base-rich fens comprising of six component sites, supporting a range of associated floral and faunal rarities. Calcareous springs, predominantly from limestone aquifers, irrigate the fen and result in a distinctive vegetation. Human activities include nature conservation, tourism, grazing, and hunting. Ramsar site no. 927.</p>						
Upper Solway Flats and Marshes	UK11079	England/Scotland	43636.73	54° 54 20 N	03° 25 27 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, Nature Reserve, SSSI, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Bordering Scotland, the extensive flats and marshes form one of the largest and most important continuous areas of intertidal habitat in Britain. The site exhibits an outstanding display of vegetational transition from seaward edge communities through grassy saltmarsh to mature marsh. The estuary is internationally important for numerous species of wintering waterbirds, whose numbers reach 121,325 individuals and include the entire Svalbard breeding population of the goose <i>Branta leucopsis</i>. The site is a vital estuary link used by various migrating waders, and the area is used for recreation, fishing, and grazing. Extended 30/11/92 from the former Ramsar Site Rockcliffe Marsh. Ramsar site no. 341.</p>						
Bridgend Flats, Islay	UK13001	Scotland	331.16	55° 46 22 N	06° 16 05 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Added to the Montreux Record, 4 July 1990, removed from the Record, 9 November 1991. Special Protection Area, SSSI. An area of sand and mudflats backed by saltmarsh. An important feature of the site is the well-developed transition from upper saltmarsh to freshwater marsh and fen, which exhibits a high botanical diversity. Internationally important numbers (up to 14,000 birds) of geese from the Greenland breeding population roost at the site. Ramsar site no. 403.</p>						
Castle Loch, Lochmaben	UK13006	Scotland	107.6	55° 07 12 N	03° 25 50 W	Designated
<p>Summary: SSSI. A freshwater loch with a range of habitats including emergent vegetation, birch and alder carr, areas of acidic, marshy grassland, and plantation woodland. The site regularly supports internationally important numbers of wintering pink-footed geese <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> and notable assemblages of breeding and wintering birds, as well as nationally scarce plants and uncommon invertebrates. Human activities include fishing, hunting, small-scale recreation, and commercial forestry. Ramsar site no. 796.</p>						
Coll	UK13008	Scotland	2208.52	56° 39 16 N	06° 30 05 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. The site supports substantial areas of maritime heath, blanket mire, and open water. The occurrence and botanical composition reflect the long interaction between landforms and low-intensity agriculture. The site supports internationally important numbers of geese, together with several nationally rare wetland plant species. Human activities include tourism, livestock grazing, hunting, and fishing. Ramsar site no. 723.</p>						

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Name of Ramsar Site	Site code	Country	Area (ha)	Latitude	Longitude	Status
Cromarty Firth	UK13009	Scotland	3746.95	57° 41 00 N	04° 12 00 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. The site supports the full range of estuarine habitats. Of particular importance are the extensive intertidal mudflats, which support sizeable beds of <i>Zostera spp.</i> The tidal flats are bordered locally by saltmarsh which grades into alluvial woodland at the mouth of the river Conon. It provides habitat for internationally important populations of <i>Limosa lapponica</i> and <i>Anser anser</i>. The site is used for nature conservation, tourism, and grazing. Ramsar site no. 1001.</p>						
Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet	UK13011	Scotland	7836.6	57° 51 00 N	04° 02 30 W	Designated
<p>Summary: National Nature Reserve, SSSI, Special Protection Area. The Dornoch Firth is a large complex estuary which has been relatively unaffected by industrial development, whilst Loch Fleet is an example of a shallow, bar-built estuary. Extensive sandflats and mudflats are backed by saltmarsh and sand dunes with transitions to alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> woodland. It supports nationally scarce aquatic plants and British Red Data Book invertebrates. Over the winter it provides habitat for <i>Anser anser</i> (1.1% of the population), <i>Anas penelope</i> (1.2% of the population), and <i>Limosa lapponica</i> (1.1% of the population). Human activities include tourism, forestry, fishing, grazing, and hunting. Ramsar site no. 897.</p>						
East Sanday Coast	UK13013	Scotland	1514.88	59° 16 00 N	02° 34 00 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. The site comprises inland, marine, and coastal wetlands. The coastline consists of rocky and sandy sections, sand dunes, machair habitats, intertidal flats, and saltmarsh. It supports greater than 20,000 waterfowl, including <i>Calidris maritima</i> and <i>Arenaria interpres</i>. Human activities include nature conservation and tourism within the site, and fishing, grazing, and mineral exploration in the vicinity. Ramsar site no. 917.</p>						
Firth of Forth	UK13017	Scotland	6313.68	56° 01 00 N	02° 53 00 W	Designated
<p>Summary: A large coastal area comprising a complex of estuaries, mudflats, rocky shorelines, beaches and saltmarshes, including many fragmentary bits of shoreline considered to act as a single ecological unit. Several large urban areas, including Edinburgh, are adjacent to the site and include areas of heavy industry and well-used maritime shipping lanes. The site provides habitat for large numbers of wintering waders and wildfowl, many in nationally and internationally important numbers, and a number of aesthetic, archaeological, sporting and recreational interests lend added value. Coastal industrial development is seen as a source of pressure but is subject to detailed planning control, and the potential for rising sea levels are foreseen in "planned retreat" coastal realignment schemes. Ramsar site no. 1111.</p>						
Firth of Tay & Eden Estuary	UK13018	Scotland	6918.42	56° 24 30 N	03° 05 00 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI, National Nature Reserve. A complex of estuarine and coastal habitats in eastern Scotland adjacent to the city of Dundee. The site includes extensive invertebrate-rich intertidal mudflats and sandflats created by the massive sediment load deposited by the River Tay, as well as large areas of reedbed and sand dune and a small amount of saltmarsh. At least four species of wintering waterfowl are present above the 1% threshold of international importance, and on average some 48,000 waterfowl are supported there in winter, including 14 species in nationally important numbers. Some disturbance is caused in some parts of the site by large numbers of walkers and illegal use of all-terrain bicycles, but these and other potential threats are considered manageable. Students from many nearby universities conduct research on the site. Ramsar site no. 1034.</p>						
Gruinart Flats, Islay	UK13023	Scotland	3260.69	55° 50 42 N	06° 19 33 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. A sea loch with extensive intertidal mud and sand flats, saltmarsh, blanket mire, and a well-developed dune complex. The area supports internationally important numbers of wintering and passage geese (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) of the Greenland breeding population, and over 95% of the Greenland breeding population stages at the site in autumn. Various other breeding birds, including the globally threatened <i>Crex crex</i>, use the area. Ramsar site no. 401.</p>						
Inner Clyde Estuary	UK13024	Scotland	1824.92	55° 56 50 N	04° 38 00 W	Designated
<p>Summary: SSSI, Special Protection Area. A long narrow, heavily industrialized estuary near Glasgow on the west coast of Scotland, consisting mostly of tidal mudflat with a shoreline of unmanaged semi-natural coastal vegetation; saltmarsh is also present. In winter, the site supports internationally important numbers of redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i>. Sport fishing and hunting, in addition to navigation, are practiced in the area. Dredging and pollution from domestic sewage and oil are considered to be adverse factors, but monitoring is intended and long-term improvements in water quality are expected. Ramsar site no. 1036.</p>						
Inner Moray Firth	UK13025	Scotland	2339.25	57° 29 70 N	04° 21 15 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. The site supports important wetland habitats including intertidal flats, saltmarsh, and a sand and shingle spit. The intertidal areas are especially important for the population of wintering waterfowl, including <i>Limosa lapponica</i> (1% of the</p>						

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Name of Ramsar Site	Site code	Country	Area (ha)	Latitude	Longitude	Status
population) and <i>Anser anser</i> (3% of the population). Human activities include nature conservation, tourism, fishing, hunting, and grazing. Ramsar site no. 1002.						
Lewis Peatlands	UK13028	Scotland	58984.24	58° 15 00 N	06° 35 00 W	Designated
Summary: Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Area. The Lewis Peatlands site is predominantly made up of a near-continuous mantle of blanket bog liberally dotted with small pools and lochans. With their north-westerly and island location, the Lewis Peatlands are probably the most extremely 'Atlantic' of all the blanket mires in Great Britain. In terms of the bioclimatic zones represented, the hyper-oceanic, extremely humid upper boreal zone predominates to an extent found nowhere else in Scotland.						
Loch an Duin	UK13029	Scotland	2621.13	57° 38 30 N	07° 08 50 W	Designated
Summary: SSSI, Scenic Area. This site is important in the British Isles for its complex system of freshwater, brackish and sea lochs, and tidal channels. It includes part of the northeast coastland of North Uist and some of the adjacent islands and skerries. The comprehensive range of salinities, from freshwater to brackish and saltwater, is reflected in the associated plant and animal communities, which include the northern forms of some seaweeds. The habitat types of the coastland and islands range from moorland to maritime grassland. The site is also important for its geomorphology, as it is one of the best fjardic loch systems in Great Britain. Ramsar site no. 468.						
Loch of Inch and Torrs Warren	UK13037	Scotland	2111.39	54° 50 30 N	04° 52 30 W	Designated
Summary: Special Protection Area. The area is composed of two separate sites: a large nutrient-rich freshwater loch including well-developed fen communities, and an area of foreshore and sand dunes. In winter, both components of the site support internationally important numbers of Greenland white-fronted geese (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>). The area is used for nature conservation, military activities, pastoral agriculture, tourism, and hunting. Ramsar site no. 972.						
Loch of Strathbeg	UK13041	Scotland	615.94	57° 37 24 N	01° 53 00 W	Designated
Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. A shallow nutrient-rich loch constituting the largest dune slack pool in Britain. Vegetation consists of reedbeds, freshwater marshes, and alder-willow carr. Calcareous dunes and dune slacks are relatively undisturbed and provide habitat for a rich flora and fauna. This site provides wintering habitat for numerous important wetland bird species, notably internationally important numbers of geese and the whooper swan, <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> , and is an important staging area for migratory waterbirds. Human activities include tourism, fishing, and livestock grazing. Ramsar site no. 778.						
Montrose Basin	UK13046	Scotland	984.62	56° 42 40 N	02° 30 20 W	Designated
Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. The site, relatively unimpacted by development, consists of an enclosed estuary, mudflats, marsh, and a small nutrient-rich loch. Due to its unusual hydrology, there is high species diversity in the intertidal zone. Internationally important numbers of pink-footed geese <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> , greylag geese <i>Anser anser</i> , and redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> winter at the site. Human activities include recreation, agriculture, and livestock grazing. Ramsar site no. 716.						
Moray and Nairn Coast	UK13048	Scotland	2412.27	57° 38 54 N	03° 43 48 W	Designated
Summary: Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Area, SSSI. The site, of outstanding conservation and scientific importance for coastal and riverine habitats, includes intertidal flats, saltmarsh, dunes, and associated floodplain alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> woodland. Several nationally scarce aquatic plants, invertebrates, and mammals are present. The site regularly supports migrating waterbirds and various species of wintering waders, as well as internationally important numbers of wintering geese. Human activities include recreation, timber harvesting, shellfish collecting, and hunting. Ramsar site no. 890.						
North Uist Machair and Islands	UK13050	Scotland	4704.92	57° 32 00 N	07° 22 45 W	Designated
Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. The site comprises "machair" areas (grassland upon sand, commonly behind coastal sand dunes in northwestern Scotland) which show a range of habitats from intertidal sand and rock through sand dunes and dune slacks to a calcareous coastal plain and acid grassland. The site contains freshwater wetlands, including nutrient-rich and average nutrient machair loch, important freshwater marshes and fens, wet and dry machair and saltmarsh. The area supports a rich and diverse range of plant communities, including some nationally scarce plants and mosses, and qualifies under Criterion 6 by supporting internationally important numbers of dunlin and ringed plover during the breeding season and barnacle goose, ringed plover, and turnstone during the winter. The extended designation now includes four sites on the west and north coasts of North Uist and all or part of three islands in the Sound of Harris south of Lewis and Harris. The RSPB maintains a small visitors' centre and guided walks at the Balranald Bog part of the site. The spread of the invasive American mink is considered to be a potential threat and measures are being taken. Human activities include nature conservation, tourism, and permanent pastoral agriculture. Ramsar site no. 1004.						

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Name of Ramsar Site	Site code	Country	Area (ha)	Latitude	Longitude	Status
Rinns of Islay	UK13052	Scotland	3570.75	55° 50 36 N	06° 23 15 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. A mosaic of natural and semi-natural habitats including bog, moorland, blanket mires, dune and maritime grasslands, and farmland. The site supports a peatland flora of exceptional interest that includes several nationally scarce wetland species. An important staging area for internationally important numbers of Sandwich tern <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> and redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i>, and nationally important numbers of ringed plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> and sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i>. The site supports a diverse assemblage of breeding waders and internationally important numbers of wintering geese <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>. Human activities include livestock grazing, recreation, fishing, and hunting. Extended on 27/11/95 to include former Ramsar Sites Feur Lochain and Glac na Criche. Ramsar site no. 466.</p>						
River Spey / Insh Marshes	UK13053	Scotland	1158.77	57° 05 24 N	03° 59 48 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. Forming the largest unit of poor fen floodplain mire in Britain, the site consists of a large area of swamp and carr subject to seasonal flooding, extensive river shingles, and a gravel fan. The site includes Loch Insh and reaches of the Spey River that support large numbers of wintering and breeding waterbirds consisting of several rare species. The site supports a large assemblage of nationally rare or scarce aquatic plants and invertebrates, and is one of the best sites in Britain for otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>. Human activities include recreation, fishing, hunting, and livestock grazing. Ramsar site no. 889.</p>						
Ronas Hill / North Roe and Tingon	UK13054	Scotland	5470.2	60° 33 00 N	01° 25 00 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. Comprises two adjacent headlands separated by Ronas Voe in the North Mainland of Shetland. Most of the site is composed of active blanket bog with numerous acidic lochans and pools that support a typical peatland avifauna. It provides habitat for common seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i> and otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>, and the invertebrate fauna includes the arctic water flea <i>Eurycerus glacialis</i>. Human activities include tourism, recreation, fishing, and grazing. Ramsar site no. 916.</p>						
Sléibhtean agus Cladach Thiriodh (Tiree Wetlands and Coast)	UK13056	Scotland	1938.59	56° 30 00 N	06° 52 00 W	Designated
<p>Summary: SSSI, Special Protection Area. The site includes significant portions of a small island west of the Isle of Mull in the Inner Hebrides, consisting of two zones: an intertidal sector comprising rocky shore, sandy bays, and shingle shore, and an inland sector comprising "machair" (sandy coastal) plain, marsh, and wet moorland with one large and several small lochs and numerous pools. The inland areas provide roost sites for internationally important numbers of wintering geese from Greenland and breeding sites for a variety of wader species, whilst the intertidal sectors support similarly significant numbers of wintering wader populations. Several of the lochs support rich aquatic plant communities including a range of nationally scarce and rare species, and the site provides an excellent representative of dune and machair habitats. Sheep and cattle grazing is the main land use of the site; disturbance from ditching and clearance by local crofters is being addressed by management agreements. Features of archaeological and historical interest are mentioned in the datasheets but no details have been provided. Ramsar site no. 1158.</p>						
South Uist Machair and Lochs	UK13058	Scotland	5019.05	57° 18 50 N	07° 20 00 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. A complex site that includes inland, marine and coastal wetlands on the west coast of South Uist in the Outer Hebrides, with outstanding examples of relict woodland, moorland, blanket bog, freshwater marsh, salt marsh, coastal dunes, and sandy rock shores. Part of the largest "machair" (sandy coastal plain) system in the British Isles. Coastal dunes with dune slacks grade into the machair plain consisting of shallow, nutrient-rich lochs, associated fens and marshes. The site is important for wintering and breeding waterfowl such as <i>Anser anser</i> (4.8% of the breeding population) and <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> (2.5% of the breeding population). The machair is used for traditional rotational cultivation and grazing, as well as for nature conservation, tourism, and recreation. Extended on 01/12/97 from the Ramsar site Loch Druidibeg, Loch a'Machair & Loch Stilligarry, a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. Ramsar site no. 71.</p>						
Ythan Estuary and Meikle Loch	UK13061	Scotland	314.17	57° 20 30 N	01° 57 30 W	Designated
<p>Summary: SSSI. The site is a combination of inland wetlands and marine and coastal wetlands. The area is a waterfowl wintering ground and supports well over 20,000 waterfowl. The main activities in the area include nature conservation, recreation, fishing, rough or shifting grazing. Ramsar site no. 939.</p>						
Belfast Lough	UK12002	Northern Ireland	432.14	54° 38 00 N	05° 54 00 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. The inner part of the lough comprises areas of intertidal foreshore composed of mudflats and lagoons, and land, both reclaimed and being reclaimed, which form important feeding/roosting sites for significant numbers of wintering waders and wildfowl. The outer lough is restricted to mainly rocky shores with some small sandy bays and beach-head saltmarsh. It regularly supports internationally important numbers of redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> in winter. Human activities include tourism, recreation, and fishing. Ramsar site no. 958.</p>						

Name of Ramsar Site	Site code	Country	Area (ha)	Latitude	Longitude	Status
Carlingford Lough	UK12004	Northern Ireland	830.51	54° 03 00 N	06° 07 00 W	Designated
Summary: Special Protection Area, SSSI. The site includes mudflats, saltmarsh, small rocks, and shingle islands on the border with Ireland. It supports an important assemblage of vulnerable and endangered Irish Red Data Book bird species. It provides habitats for terns, including <i>Sterna hirundo</i> , <i>S. dougallii</i> , <i>S.paradisaea</i> . The site is used for recreation, fishing, marine aquaculture, and hunting. Ramsar site no. 936.						
Killough Bay	UK12012	Northern Ireland	104.23	54° 15 21 N	05° 37 50 W	Designated
Summary: Killough Bay encompasses the intertidal areas and adjoining areas of notable habitat, including mudflats, sand-dominated beaches, gravel and cobble units and rocky shore. The boundary of the Ramsar site includes Killough Harbour and Coney Island Bay. The principal interest is the wintering population of light-bellied brent goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> , which feeds on the rich mats of the green alga <i>Enteromorpha spp.</i> present especially in Killough Harbour. The birds find refuge here during late winter and spring, once the main wintering flock from Strangford Lough disperses due to lack of food.						
Larne Lough	UK12013	Northern Ireland	395.94	54° 48 54 N	05° 44 38 W	Designated
Summary: SSSI, National Nature Reserve, Special Protection Area. A shallow estuary partially enclosed by a peninsula and including intertidal flats and areas of saltmarsh. Vegetation is dominated by halophytic communities and includes reedbeds and saltmarsh pans. The site regularly supports nationally important numbers of breeding terns and internationally important numbers of wintering light-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> . Human activities include recreation and some shellfish and bait gathering. Dredging is regularly carried out to maintain the shipping channel. Ramsar site no. 895.						
Lough Foyle	UK12014	Northern Ireland	2204.36	55° 05 24 N	07° 01 37 W	Designated
Summary: National Nature Reserve, Special Protection Area. The site is composed of a large shallow lough including estuaries, extensive intertidal areas of mudflats, sandflats, saltmarsh and associated brackish ditches. It supports a diverse assemblage of waterfowl (<i>Limosa lapponica</i> , 1.6% of the population, and <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> , 11% of the population) and internationally important (more than 29,000 birds) waterfowl. The site is used for nature conservation, gathering shellfish, and recreation. Ramsar site no. 974.						
Outer Ards	UK12018	Northern Ireland	1154.16	54° 32 47 N	05° 29 02 W	Designated
Summary: The Outer Ards site mainly encompasses intertidal areas, but with some additional adjoining areas of notable habitat. It includes sand- and mud-dominated shores, cobble and boulder beaches together with rocky shores. Offshore islands are also present. Adjoining habitat includes areas of dune and maritime grassland, maritime heath and cliff ledge vegetation, saltmarsh, tidal and non-tidal fens and wet flushes. Some areas still display the natural transition from maritime to terrestrial vegetation where a number of notable communities occur. At least 17 rare or local plant species have been recorded across the range of habitats within the area. The Outer Ards is especially important for the breeding colony of Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> , together with the wintering populations of light-bellied brent goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> , European golden plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> , ruddy turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i> and ringed plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> . Nationally important populations of 11 other species of bird have also been recorded within the Outer Ards site.						
Strangford Lough	UK12021	Northern Ireland	15581.3	54° 26 40 N	05° 35 40 W	Designated
Summary: National Nature Reserve, SSSI. The wetland types for this site include marine and coastal wetlands. The site supports one of the most extensive saltmarsh areas in Northern Ireland. Present are an assemblage of vulnerable and endangered wetland plants and animals such as eelgrass, and marine sponges, marine mollusc, and it is also a breeding and wintering site for well over 70,200 waterfowl. Human activities include nature conservation, tourism, recreation, and hunting. Ramsar site no. 937.						

A1j.1.4 Biosphere Reserves

Biosphere reserves are sites recognized under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme. They are nominated by national governments and must meet a minimum set of criteria and adhere to a minimum set of conditions before being added to the network⁷. Each reserve is identified to fulfil three main functions:

- Conservation of biodiversity and cultural diversity
- Economic development that is socio-culturally and environmentally sustainable
- Logistic support, underpinning development through research, monitoring, education and training

Current UK Biosphere reserves located adjacent or close to the coast are summarised in Table A1j.23.

Table A1j.23: Coastal Biosphere Reserves

Name	Country	Area (ha)	Latitude	Longitude	Status
Braunton Burrows	England	14,177	51° 05 N	04° 24 W	Designated
<p>Summary: A diversity of habitats is represented in this region with the major ecosystem type being temperate broadleaf forests or woodlands including coastal/marine component. The core area comprises an active dune system with geomorphological and successional processes. Other habitats include a rocky foreshore, mud and sand flats, saltmarshes of various types, lowland farmland, grazing marsh, coastal heath, back-shore marsh as well as woodlands.</p>					
Brighton and Lewes Downs	England	1,832	50° 50 56 N	00° 06 28 W	Designated
<p>Located on the South East coast of England, forming a central unit of the hills of the South Downs National Park. It is centred on the Brighton chalk block that lies between the River Adur in the west and the River Ouse in the east. Chalkdown land makes up the principal terrestrial landscape of the area, bounded at each end by the two river valleys. The coastline is dominated by impressive chalk cliffs in the east and urbanized plains in the west, running to the estuary of the River Adur at Shoreham.</p>					
Biosffer Dyfi	Wales	1,589	52° 32 N	04° 00 W	Designated
<p>Summary: The reserve is representative of salt marshes and estuarine systems in the west of the United Kingdom. The estuary forms one of the most important wildfowl and shorebird centers in Wales and also comprises a Ramsar site. The primary raised mire at the site contains a high number of invertebrate species, including some of national and international importance. There is a long history of research and monitoring in the area.</p>					
Wester Ross	Scotland	4,800	57° 33 to 57° 40 N	05° 18 to 05° 30 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Displays a suite of habitats primarily influenced by upland and oceanic factors. Of national interest are two variants of dwarf shrub heath and a western variant of moss heath. The woodland, which is found below 300m close to Loch Maree and in various isolated gorges, includes the best remaining examples of western pinewood in Britain. The nature reserve provides facilities at an onsite field station for the long-term monitoring of environmental change.</p>					
Galloway and southern Ayrshire	Scotland	10,658	55° 10 45 N	04° 15 19 W	Designated
<p>A major biogeographic region represented by an upland massif centered on the Merrick and the rivers that flow from this upland down through forests and farmland to the sea. Landscape mosaics in the area comprise uplands, moorlands, mires, woodlands and forests, farmland, river valleys, coast and shoreline.</p>					
Isle of Man	Isle of Man	15,398	54°13'N	4°35'W	Designated
<p>The area includes a varied coastline of cliffs, stacks, central hills, islets and long beaches. Marine mammals regularly occurring around the Isle of Man include Risso's dolphins (<i>Grampus griseus</i>), common and bottlenose dolphins (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>, <i>Delphinus delphis</i>), basking shark (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>) and minke whales (<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>), with other species of whale visible on rare occasions.</p>					

⁷ <https://en.unesco.org/biosphere/about>

Name	Country	Area (ha)	Latitude	Longitude	Status
Isle of Wight	England	12,828			Designated
The Isle of Wight is a nexus between the northern most point for some species and the southernmost for others, for example; the Glanville Fritillary is found in abundance on the southern cliffs of the Island, yet is exceptionally rare elsewhere in Britain.					

A1j.1.5 World Heritage Sites

UNESCO adopted the World Heritage Convention in 1972, which was ratified in the UK in 1984. The Convention aims to encourage countries to identify, protect and preserve sites of cultural and natural heritage considered to be of outstanding value to humanity at a global scale. The UK's ratification of the Convention also extends to its Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies. UK World Heritage Sites are listed in Table A1j.24 below. Additional sites which are believed to fulfil the requirements for world heritage designation have been placed on a tentative list by the UK⁸.

Table A1j.24: UK World Heritage Sites at or close to the coast

Name	Site Code	Country	Area (ha)	Latitude	Longitude	Status
Old and New Towns of Edinburgh	728	Scotland	443.54	55° 57 00 N	03° 13 00 W	Designated
Summary: Recognised for its unique juxtaposition of Medieval Old Town and neoclassical Georgian planned New Town. A Cultural heritage site containing 4,500 buildings, over 75% of which are listed. This site is on the Firth of Forth and in close proximity to the coast.						
The Forth Bridge	1485	Scotland	7.50	56°00 04 N	3°23 20 W	Designated
Summary: This railway bridge, spanning the estuary of the Forth River in Scotland, was the world's earliest great multispan cantilever bridge, and at 2,529m remains one of the longest. It opened in 1890 and continues to carry passengers and freight. Its distinctive industrial aesthetic is the result of a forthright and unadorned display of its structural components. Innovative in style, materials and scale, the Forth Bridge is an important milestone in bridge design and construction during the period when railways came to dominate long-distance land travel.						
Canterbury Cathedral, St. Augustine's Abbey and St. Martin's Church	496	England	18.18	51° 16 48 N	1° 4 60 E	Designated
Summary: Christ Church Cathedral is a unique artistic creation with early stained glass windows which constitute the richest collection in the United Kingdom. The influence of the Benedictine abbey of St Augustine was decisive throughout the High Middle Ages in England and extended far beyond the boundaries of Kent and Northumbria. All 3 structures are directly and tangibly associated with the history of the introduction of Christianity to the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. This site is in close proximity to the Kent coastline.						
Blaenavon Industrial Landscape	984	Wales	3290	51° 46 35 N	3° 5 17 W	Designated
Summary: The Blaenavon landscape constitutes an exceptional illustration in material form of the social and economic structure of 19th century industry. The components of the Blaenavon industrial landscape together make up an outstanding and remarkably complete example of a 19th century industrial landscape. This site is 40km north east of Cardiff and unlikely to be considered in close proximity to the coast.						
Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd	374	Wales	6.00	53° 8 23 N	4° 16 37 W	Designated
Summary: The royal castles of the ancient principality of Gwynedd bear a unique testimony to construction in the Middle Ages in so far as this royal commission is fully documented. They outline financing of the construction works and provide an understanding of the daily life of the workmen and population and thus constitute one of the major references of medieval history. The castles and fortifications are the finest examples of late 13th century and early 14th century military architecture in Europe. The four castles of Beaumaris, Conwy, Caernarfon, Harlech and the attendant fortified towns at Conwy and Caernarfon are all on the Welsh coast.						

⁸ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/state=gb>

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Name	Site Code	Country	Area (ha)	Latitude	Longitude	Status
Frontiers of the Roman Empire	430ter	England	46501.12	54°59 33.4 N	2° 36 3.6 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Hadrian's Wall in England is part of the transnational property "Frontiers of the Roman Empire". The 118-km-long Hadrian's Wall (UK) was built on the orders of the Emperor Hadrian c. AD 122 at the northernmost limits of the Roman province of Britannia. It is a striking example of the organization of a military zone and illustrates the defensive techniques and geopolitical strategies of ancient Rome. Hadrian's wall is located inland.</p>						
Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church	426bis	England	9.41	51° 29 59 N	0° 7 43 E	Designated
<p>Summary: Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey, and St Margaret's Church together encapsulate the history of one of the most ancient of parliamentary monarchies of present times and the growth of parliamentary and constitutional institutions. Westminster Abbey is a unique artistic construction representing the phases of English Gothic art. This site is not located on the coast.</p>						
Tower of London	488	England	7.80	51° 30 29 N	0° 4 34 W	Designated
<p>Summary: A monument symbolic of royal power since the time of William the Conqueror, the Tower of London served as an outstanding model throughout the kingdom from the end of the 11th century. The ensemble of the Tower is a major reference for the history of medieval military architecture. This site is not located on the coast.</p>						
Maritime Greenwich	795	England	109.47			Designated
<p>Summary: The ensemble of buildings at Greenwich, an outlying district of London, and the park in which they are set, symbolize English artistic and scientific endeavour in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Greenwich buildings are located alongside the Thames which is considered a coastal river system.</p>						
Heart of Neolithic Orkney	514rev	Scotland	594.68	58° 59 45.8 N	3° 11 19.2 W	Designated
<p>Summary: A group of Neolithic monuments make up this site. The group constitutes a major prehistoric cultural landscape which gives a graphic depiction of life in this remote archipelago in the far north of Scotland some 5,000 years ago. This site is located of the Isle of Orkney and can be considered as coastal.</p>						
Dorset and East Devon Coast	1029	England	2474.91	50° 42 20 N	2° 59 23.6 W	Designated
<p>Summary: The cliff exposures along the Dorset and East Devon coast provide an almost continuous sequence of rock formations spanning the Mesozoic Era, or some 185 million years of the earth's history. The site includes a range of internationally important fossil localities – both vertebrate and invertebrate, marine and terrestrial - which have produced well preserved and diverse evidence of life during Mesozoic times.</p>						
Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City	1150	England	137.01	53° 24 24.0 N	2° 59 40.0 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Six areas in the historic centre and docklands of the maritime mercantile City of Liverpool bear witness to the development of one of the world's major trading centres in the 18th and 19th centuries.</p>						
Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape	1215	England	19709.66	50° 08 10 N	05° 23 01 W	Designated
<p>Summary: Much of the landscape of Cornwall and West Devon was transformed in the 18th and early 19th centuries as a result of the rapid growth of pioneering copper and tin mining. The substantial remains are a testimony to the contribution Cornwall and West Devon made to the Industrial Revolution in the rest of Britain.</p>						
Durham Castle and Cathedral	370bis	England	8.79	54° 46 29 N	1° 34 34 W	Designated
<p>Durham Cathedral was built in the late 11th and early 12th and is the largest and finest example of Norman architecture in England. Behind the cathedral stands the castle, an ancient Norman fortress which was the residence of the prince-bishops of Durham. Durham is located in the North East of England and is not a coastal city.</p>						
Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast	369	Northern Ireland	70	55° 15 00 N	6° 29 07 W	Designated
<p>The Giant's Causeway lies at the foot of the basalt cliffs along the sea coast on the edge of the Antrim plateau in Northern Ireland. It is made up of some 40,000 massive black basalt columns sticking out of the sea. Geological studies of these formations over the last 300 years have greatly contributed to the development of the earth sciences, and show that this striking landscape was caused by volcanic activity during the Tertiary, some 50–60 million years ago.</p>						

Name	Site Code	Country	Area (ha)	Latitude	Longitude	Status
St Kilda	387bis	Scotland	24201.4	57° 49 02 N	8° 34 36 W	Designated
<p>This volcanic archipelago is situated off the coast of the Hebrides and comprises the islands of Hirta, Dun, Soay and Boreray. It has some of the highest cliffs in Europe, which have large colonies of rare and endangered species of birds, especially puffins and gannets. There is evidence of more than 2,000 years of human occupation in the extreme conditions prevalent in the Hebrides. Human vestiges include built structures and field systems, the cleits and the traditional Highland stone houses. They feature the vulnerable remains of a subsistence economy based on the products of birds, agriculture and sheep farming.</p>						

A1j.1.6 Important Bird Areas

BirdLife International identifies sites throughout the world as Important Bird Areas (IBAs) for their importance for the conservation of the world's birds using globally agreed criteria. The sites are recognised as supporting internationally or nationally important numbers of breeding and/or non-breeding birds – see maps in Section A1j.5.

A1j.2 Sites of national importance and non-statutory sites

The *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) (WCA) is one of the principal pieces of legislation relating to nature conservation in Great Britain. Although protection under the WCA generally includes adjacent territorial waters (12nm), for certain species, protection is limited to 6nm from coastal baselines due to the interaction with the Common Fisheries Policy. The WCA is supplemented by various other pieces of legislation including the *Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000* (in England and Wales), and the *Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004* (in Scotland). In Northern Ireland, the main legislation is contained in the *Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985* (as amended) and *The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002* (as amended) and *Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011*.

This legislation provides for the protection of species and the designation of nationally important sites known as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in England, Wales and Scotland and as Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) in Northern Ireland. Many SSSIs and ASSIs are also designated as European Sites.

National conservation designations provide the underpinning protection for most of the European sites, as well as safeguarding sites of national importance. These sites include National Nature Reserves (NNRs) (which extend to Mean Low Water Springs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) that have been designated for geological, botanical, entomological, ornithological and/or marine biological interest, National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) and other sites designated for their landscape value etc.

Statutory sites are legally protected whilst non-statutory sites rely on the planning process to confer protection. An overview of the different types of national and non-statutory sites is given in Table A1j.25 below. The locations of these sites have been mapped for each Regional Sea (see Section A1j.5) where spatial data is available.

Table A1j.25: Sites of national importance and non-statutory sites

Full name	Abbreviation	Details
Areas of High Landscape or Coastal Value and Scenic Significance (Isle of Man)	-	These are areas that are designated for the purposes of the Isle of Man Planning Scheme (Development Plan) Order 1982. They are

Full name	Abbreviation	Details
		referred to as part of the planning process on the Isle of Man and they also provide a guide to areas of Scenic Significance.
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (England, Wales and Northern Ireland)	AONB	Primary purpose of the designation is to conserve natural beauty – which by statute includes wildlife, physiographic features and cultural heritage Designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, amended in the Environment Act 1995.
Areas of Special Protection (England, Scotland, Wales and Isle of Man)	AoSP	Sanctuary Areas, originally designated under the Protection of Birds Acts 1954, were amended to AoSPs under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Designation aims to prevent the disturbance and destruction of the birds for which the area was identified.
Areas of Special Scientific Interest (Northern Ireland)	ASSI	Developed since 1949 as the national suite of sites providing statutory protection for the best examples of the UK's flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features.
Country Parks (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland)	-	Primarily intended for recreation and leisure opportunities close to population centres they do not necessarily have any nature conservation importance.
Earth Science Conservation Review Sites (Northern Ireland)	ESCR	Sites identified by the statutory nature conservation agencies as having national or international importance for earth science conservation on the basis of their geology, palaeontology, mineralogy or geomorphology.
Environmentally Sensitive Area (England, Scotland and Wales)	-	A Scheme was introduced in 1987 to offer incentives to encourage farmers to adopt agricultural practices which would safeguard and enhance parts of the country of particularly high landscape, wildlife or historic value. The scheme closed to new applications in 2010 and has been replaced by environmental/countryside stewardship schemes.
Geological Conservation Review sites (England, Scotland and Wales)	GCR	Sites identified by the statutory nature conservation agencies as having national or international importance for earth science conservation on the basis of their geology, palaeontology, mineralogy or geomorphology.
Heritage Coasts (England and Wales)	HC	Section of coast exceeding one mile in length that is of exceptionally fine scenic quality, substantially undeveloped and containing features of special significance and interest.
John Muir Trust (Scotland)	-	The John Muir Trust is a charitable membership organisation that owns and manages land in Scotland.
Limestone Pavement Orders	-	Limestone Pavement Orders afford statutory protection for limestone pavements under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Local Authority Nature Reserves (Northern Ireland)	LANR	Places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. Designated under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 by principal local authorities.

Full name	Abbreviation	Details
Local Landscape Designation	LLD	Areas where the scenery is highly valued locally. Shown in local development plans, and have associated policies to safeguard their valued features, LLDs may be named differently depending on which local authority they are designated in.
Local Nature Reserve (England, Scotland and Wales)	LNR	Places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. Designated under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 by principal local authorities.
Manx National Heritage (Isle of Man)	-	Manx National Heritage (previously The Manx National Trust) was created by Act of Tynwald in 1951 as an expansion of the remit of the Manx Museum and Ancient Monument Trustees. It has a similar role on the Isle of Man to that of the National Trust and National Trust for Scotland.
Marine Consultation Area (Scotland)	MCA	Non-statutory areas introduced in 1986 by Scottish Natural Heritage. The areas are considered to deserve particular distinction in respect of the quality and sensitivity of the marine environment within them.
Marine Conservation Zone	MCZ	The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 allows for the creation of MCZs to protect a range of nationally important marine wildlife, habitats, geology and geomorphology. They can be designated anywhere in English and Welsh territorial and UK offshore waters. Similar provisions are provided for Northern Irish waters in the Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013.
Marine Nature Reserve (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland)	MNR	Purpose is to conserve marine flora and fauna and geological features of special interest. They are the mechanism for the protection of nationally important marine (including subtidal) areas.
Marine Protected Area	MPA	Designated in Scottish waters under the Marine (Scotland) Act and the UK Marine and Coastal Access Act. Sites may be for nature conservation (NCMPA) or for historic or cultural designations (HMPA).
National Nature Reserve (Britain)	NNR	Established to protect the most important areas of wildlife habitat and geological formations in Britain, and to provide a resource for scientific research.
National Park (England and Wales)	-	Established under The Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 (and subsequent amending legislation) to conserve and enhance landscapes within the countryside whilst promoting public enjoyment of them.
National Park (Scotland)	-	Established under the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000 to conserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage of the area; promote sustainable use of the natural resources of the area; promote understanding and enjoyment (including enjoyment in the form of recreation) of the special qualities of the area by the public; and to promote sustainable economic and social development of the area's communities.

Full name	Abbreviation	Details
National Scenic Areas (Scotland)	NSA	Areas of land considered of national significance on the basis of their outstanding scenic interest which must be conserved as part of the country's natural heritage.
National Trust / National Trust for Scotland	-	Independent charities which conserve the cultural, built and natural heritage of the UK. Both National Trusts own or have protective covenants over land of historic interest or natural beauty. Comparable independent bodies exist in a number of the UK's Crown Dependencies, for example the National Trust of Guernsey and the National Trust for Jersey.
Protected Wrecks	-	The Protection of Wrecks Act (1973) allows the Government to designate a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. Designated sites are identified as being likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic or archaeological importance. Replaced in Scotland by Historic Marine Protected Areas (HMPAs) under the <i>Marine (Scotland) Act 2010</i>
Regional Landscape Designation	RLD	For the protection and guidance of change in areas of particular landscape importance in Scotland.
Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	RIGS	Non-statutory sites chosen on a local basis using agreed criteria on the value of the site for education, professional and amateur research, historical value in advancing earth science knowledge and aesthetic value.
Scheduled Monuments	-	Monument that is on a schedule for protection and whose preservation is given priority over other land uses. The schedule is supported by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
Scottish Wildlife Trust (SWT) Reserve	-	These are areas managed or owned by the Scottish Wildlife Trust to protect locally important plants, animals and other wildlife. These reserves have no statutory basis, but some are protected by statutory designations
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England, Scotland and Wales)	SSSI	Developed since 1949 as the national suite of sites providing statutory protection for the best examples of the UK's flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features.
The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	RSPB	Non-governmental organisation who own or manage nature reserves or other areas of land that are important for biodiversity.
Voluntary Marine Conservation Areas	VMCA	Marine areas designated due to features of local importance.
Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (WWT) Reserves (England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales)	-	Conservation organisation managing wetland reserves in the UK. These reserves have no statutory basis, but some are protected by statutory designations.
Wild Bird Sanctuary (Isle of Man)	-	Wild Bird Sanctuaries in the Isle of Man are established under the section 11 of the Wild Birds Protection Act 1932. They provide protection to all wild birds, nests and eggs in the designated area.

Full name	Abbreviation	Details
Wildlife Refuges (Northern Ireland)	-	Wildlife Refuges are equivalent to Areas of Special Protection. The statutory provision of an area as a 'Wildlife Refuge' is a protection mechanism under the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985.
Wildlife Trust Reserve	-	These are areas managed or owned by the Wildlife Trusts of England, Wales, N.Ireland and the Isle of Man to protect locally important plants, animals and other wildlife. These reserves have no statutory basis, but some are protected by statutory designations.
Woodland Trust	-	Non-governmental organisation who own or manage nature reserves or other areas of land that are important for biodiversity.

Notes: For more information on sites of national and local importance see the JNCC website (<https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/uk-protected-areas/>).

A1j.2.1 National Parks

There are 15 National Parks in the United Kingdom (see Table A1j.26). Parks which abut or are close to the coast are mapped in Section A1j.5. All national parks have statutory purposes and duties, which are, to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park, to promote opportunities for public enjoyment and understanding of the special qualities of the National Park, and to foster the economic and social well-being of communities living within the Park. The Broads has a further duty to protect the interests of navigation. Links to the special qualities for each park are provided in footnotes.

Table A1j.26: National Parks

Name	Country	Area (sq miles)
Brecon Beacons ⁹	Wales	519
<p>Summary: The Brecon Beacons is a mountain range located in south Wales and is not considered coastal in its location. The Black Mountains and Black Mountain ranges are also located within the park. The landscape is dominated by moorland and a large forested area known as Fforest Fawr. The park is home to the Norman castle of Carreg Cennen and over twenty iron age hill sites.</p>		
The Broads ¹⁰	England	117
<p>Summary: Is not a named national park but has equivalent status and was designated under its own Act of Parliament in 1989. The area is a system of rivers, marshes, fens and woodland with habitats important for wildlife and tourist activities such as fishing, walking, board-sailing and birdwatching. The Broads occupies the coastal region of Norfolk in the southeast of England.</p>		
Cairngorms ¹¹	Scotland	1467
<p>Summary: Located in the north east of Scotland, the cairngorms is a mountainous area containing 4 of Scotland's 5 highest mountains. The park contains the largest area of arctic mountain landscape in the British Isles with habitats ranging from forests, heather moorland, lochs and the valleys of the Spey, Don and Dee. The park is home to 25% of the UK's threatened bird, animal and plant species.</p>		

⁹ <https://www.beacons-npa.gov.uk/the-authority/who-we-are/aims-and-purposes/> see here, for the park's special qualities: https://www.beacons-npa.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/oldsite/the-authority/planning/strategy-and-policy/nppm/link-folder/BBNP_Management_Plan%202010-15_Special%20Qualities.pdf and <https://www.nationalparks.uk/park/brecon-beacons/>

¹⁰ <https://www.broads-authority.gov.uk/about-us/how-we-work/legislation> and <https://www.nationalparks.uk/park/broads/>

¹¹ <https://cairngorms.co.uk/caring-future/cairngorms-landscapes/cairngorms-special-landscape-qualities/>

Name	Country	Area (sq miles)
Dartmoor ¹²	England	368
Summary: Dartmoor is an area of moorland in the centre of Devon, southwest England. One of the distinct features of the park are tors which are large hills topped with outcrops of bedrock. The park is famous for its prehistoric remains, with many standing stones and Bronze and Iron Age hut circles and hillforts.		
Exmoor ¹³	England	268
Summary: The park is situated on the Bristol Channel coast of southwest England and straddles the two counties of Somerset and Devon. The landscape is varied from the tallest cliffs in England, overlooking the Bristol Channel coast to the inland landscape of heather-covered moors, intersected by roundsided combs. Red deer and wild ponies occupy the moors. The east of the park features vales and valleys with villages of colour-washed cob, stone and thatched cottages. The area is rich in archaeological heritage and has a wide range of routes popular with walkers, cyclists and horse riders.		
Lake District ¹⁴	England	885
Summary: Located in Cumbria, north west England. The park reaches the coastline with the Irish sea and can be considered as coastal. The park consists of moorland and mountains, known as fells. The highest mountain in England, Scafell Pike is located within the park and attracts many tourists annually. The most prominent feature is the 16 lakes formed from glacial meltwater that lie in the mountain valleys. The history of the area is reflected in Neolithic stone circles and Roman forts.		
Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park ¹⁵	Scotland	720
Summary: The park is located in the south of Scotland and encompasses Argyll and Bute, Perth and Kinross, Stirling and West Dunbartonshire. Loch Lomond, the largest freshwater body of water in the UK, occupies the centre of the park. Landscape contrasts from rolling lowland in the south to high mountains in the north, and has many lochs and rivers, forests and woodlands. Loch Goil, Loch Long and Holy Loch are all sea lochs within the park and for this reason the park can be considered as having a coastal element.		
New Forest ¹⁶	England	220
Summary: The New Forest is in the county of Hampshire in the south of England and meets the English channel coast. The Park is the most intact surviving example in England of a medieval hunting forest and pastoral system. The landscape includes woodland, open heathland, riverine and coastal land. Much of its landscape is also of importance to nature conservation and provides extensive recreational opportunities for walkers, riders, fishermen and others.		
Northumberland ¹⁷	England	405
Summary: Located in the north east of England just south of the Scottish border the park lies entirely within Northumberland and does not reach the coast at any point. The park is spilt into several areas; in the north are the Cheviots, a range of hills that mark the border between England and Scotland, further south, the hills give way to areas of rolling moorland, some of which have been covered by forestry plantations to form Kielder Forest. The southern part of the park is home to the central section of Hadrian's wall.		
North York Moors ¹⁸	England	554
Summary: The park is located in the north east of the county of Yorkshire. Open heather moorland is the main feature and the park is the largest expanse of continuous heather moorland in England. It is home to precious wildlife such as curlew and merlin. The Roman Road at Wheeldale, ironside mines at Rosedale and the remains of Rievaulx Abbey are some of the historical features found in the park. The park has many footpaths and is popular with walkers. The eastern boundary of the Park is a 42km stretch of Heritage Coast, with high cliffs and wide, sweeping bays.		

¹² <https://www.dartmoor.gov.uk/about-us/who-we-are>, also see: <https://www.nationalparks.uk/park/dartmoor/>

¹³ <https://www.exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk/about-us/who-we-are-and-what-we-do>, also see: <https://www.exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk/Whats-Special>

¹⁴ <https://www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/caringfor/lake-district-special-qualities> and <https://www.nationalparks.uk/park/lake-district/>

¹⁵ <https://www.lochlomond-trossachs.org/park-authority/publications/evaluation-special-qualities-loch-lomond-trossachs-national-park/>

¹⁶ <https://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/about-us/our-purpose-and-value/> and <https://www.nationalparks.uk/park/new-forest/>

¹⁷ <https://www.nationalparks.uk/park/northumberland/>

¹⁸ <https://www.northyorkmoors.org.uk/discover/what-makes-the-north-york-moors-special> and <https://www.nationalparks.uk/park/north-york-moors/>

Name	Country	Area (sq miles)
Peak District ¹⁹	England	555
<p>Summary: The Peak District is an upland area in central and northern England, lying mainly in northern Derbyshire, but also covering parts of Cheshire, Greater Manchester, Staffordshire, and South and West Yorkshire. The park is not considered as coastal. The park is split into the northern Dark Peak, where most of the moorland is found and whose geology is gritstone, and the southern White Peak, where most of the population lives and where the geology is mainly limestone-based. The great houses of Chatsworth and Haddon Hall and the more ancient Iron Age hillfort at Mam Tor are some of the parks attractions.</p>		
Pembrokeshire Coast ²⁰	Wales	240
<p>Summary: The park is located in Pembrokeshire, southwest Wales and was primarily designated for the spectacular coastline of this region which stretches for 258 miles. The landscape is dominated by rugged cliffs, sandy beaches and wooded estuaries, however forests and marshes can be found on the edge of the park. The limestone cliffs, bays and beaches are of interest geologically and support a wide range of wildlife. The coastal towns, wildlife and castles of the area attract many tourists.</p>		
Snowdonia ²¹	Wales	838
<p>Summary: The park is located in north Wales within the counties of Gwynedd and Conwy. The park has 37 miles of coastline mostly along the northern section of Cardigan Bay. It is an example of a mountainous landscape and is home to Mount Snowdon, the highest mountain in Wales. Natural forests and rare alpine plants are present.</p>		
South Downs ²²	England	628
<p>Summary: The South Downs is an area of chalk downland in southern England. The downs extend from the eastern side of Hampshire through West Sussex, Brighton and Hove and East Sussex, reaching the cliffs and English channel coastline at Beachy Head. A network of trails and the South Downs Way, a long distance bridleway, makes the area popular with walkers.</p>		
Yorkshire Dales ²³	England	683
<p>Summary: Located in the north of England, the national park straddles the central Pennines in the counties of North Yorkshire and Cumbria. The Dales features of gorges, waterfalls, pavements, and a landscape of pastoral valleys patterned with dry-stone walls, barns and stone-built villages are due to the underlying limestone. The park is not coastal but is close to Morecambe Bay. This National Park has been extended through the Lake District National Park (Designation) (Variation) Confirmation Order 2015, due to take effect in August 2016.</p>		

A1j.3 UK Biodiversity Action Plans and the post 2010 Biodiversity Framework

The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) provided a national strategy for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources as required under Article 6 of the Rio Convention. A number of species (1,150) and habitats (65) were identified as being priorities for conservation action in the UK, and these include a number of marine components, for instance 28 BAP habitats are marine. Though the plans for these species and habitats have no statutory status, they are given some legal basis in the *Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000* and the *Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006* (e.g. list of species of principal importance designated under Sections 41 and 42 of the Act). UKBAP was succeeded by the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework in 2012, produced by JNCC and Defra on behalf

¹⁹ <https://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/learning-about/about-the-national-park/the-peak-districts-special-qualities>

²⁰ <https://www.pembrokeshirecoast.wales/about-the-national-park-authority/> and <https://www.nationalparks.uk/park/pembrokeshire-coast/>

²¹ <https://www.snowdonia.gov.wales/looking-after> and <https://www.nationalparks.uk/park/snowdonia/>

²² <https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/our-history/why-are-we-a-national-park/sdnp-special-qualities/> and <https://www.nationalparks.uk/park/south-downs/>

²³ <https://www.nationalparks.uk/park/yorkshire-dales/>

of the UK and devolved administrations, and covering the period 2011-2020. The Framework was the Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its five strategic goals and 20 "Aichi Targets", and the EU Biodiversity Strategy. A post-2020 Biodiversity Framework is to be developed, with adoption of the plan anticipated during the second phase of the UN Biodiversity Conference in 2022.

A1j.4 Species conservation

In addition to the designation of conservation sites, a number of individual species are afforded protection by UK legislation such as the Wildlife and Countryside Act. The *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)* applies to territorial waters (subject to exceptions) and lists (Schedule 5) many marine and estuarine species which receive protection under the Act. The Act makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to kill, injure, or otherwise disturb any wild animal listed on Schedule 5, and prohibits interference with places used for shelter or protection by these species. All wild bird species receive general protection under the Act, with additional protection and exceptions specified several Schedules. Schedule 1 imposes special penalties for offences under the Act, Schedule 2 lists birds which may be killed or taken under specified circumstances, Schedule 3 lists birds which may be sold under specified circumstances, and Schedule 4 lists birds which must be registered and ringed if kept in captivity. The Act does not apply in Northern Ireland, where the equivalent is the *Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985*.

Many marine species including all cetaceans, otters, a number of fish species, several marine reptiles and a range of marine invertebrates are listed on Annex IV (Animal and Plant Species of Community Interest in Need of Strict Protection) of the Habitats Directive; reference to this Annex is still made under the retained EU law and remains relevant. Under this annex the deliberate capture, killing or disturbance of such species is banned, as is their keeping, sale or exchange. These Annex IV species (European Protected Species) receive protection via the various UK Habitats Regulations.

At an international level, several marine species have been listed under Annex V of the OSPAR list of threatened and/or declining species and habitats, and also on Appendices I-III of CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species). A number of species are also listed on the IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature) Red List of Threatened Species.

Table A1j.27 lists all relevant bird species afforded protection, including all qualifying features of the SPAs listed in Section A1j.7. Table A1j.8 lists all relevant non-bird species. Information is provided on the individual species' status under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order, EC Birds or Habitats Directive, OSPAR list of threatened and/or declining species and habitats, CITES appendices, the IUCN Red List, and whether they occur on devolved governments (England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland) list of biodiversity priority species.

Table A1j.27: Relevant bird species afforded protection under national legislation and international conventions

Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985	Birds Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority Species ²
Divers and grebes							
Red throated diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex I (migratory)			LC	Scotland
Black throated diver (<i>Gavia arctica</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4	General protection	Annex I (migratory)			LC	Scotland, NI
Great northern diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4	General protection	Annex I (migratory)			LC	Scotland
Little grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>)	General protection	General protection	Migratory			LC	
Red-necked grebe (<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>)	General protection		Migratory			V	Scotland
Black-necked grebe (<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4		Migratory			V	Scotland, NI
Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>)	General protection	General protection	Migratory			LC	
Slavonian grebe (<i>Podiceps auritus</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4	General protection	Annex I (migratory)			V	Scotland
Seabirds							
Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>)	General protection	General protection	Migratory			V	
Manx shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>)	General protection	General protection	Migratory			LC	Scotland
Balearic shearwater (<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>)	General protection			Y		CR	England, Wales, NI
Storm petrel (<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>)	General protection	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex I (migratory)			LC	Scotland

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Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985	Birds Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority Species ²
Leach's petrel (<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4	General protection	Annex I (migratory)			NT	Scotland
Gannet (<i>Morus bassanus</i>)	General protection	General protection	Migratory			LC	
Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>)	General protection	General protection	Migratory			LC	
Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>)	General protection	General protection	Migratory			LC	
Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>)	General protection	General protection	Migratory			LC	
Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>)	General protection	General protection	Migratory			NT	
Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>)	General protection	General protection	Migratory			EN	
Gulls, terns and skuas							
Arctic skua (<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>)	General protection	General protection	Migratory			LC	Scotland, NI
Great skua (<i>Stercorarius skua</i>)	General protection	General protection	Migratory			LC	
Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1)	General protection	Annex I (migratory)			LC	
Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>)	General protection	General protection	Annex II/2 (migratory)			LC	Wales, Scotland, NI
Common gull (<i>Larus canus</i>)	General protection	General protection	Annex II/2 (migratory)			LC	
Lesser black-backed gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>)	General protection	General protection	Annex II/2 (migratory)	Y		LC	
Herring gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>)	General protection	General protection	Annex II/2 (migratory)			LC	Wales, England, Scotland, NI
Great black-backed gull (<i>Larus marinus</i>)	General protection	General protection	Annex II/2 (migratory)			LC	
Black-legged kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>)	General protection	General protection	Migratory	Y		V	

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Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985	Birds Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority Species ²
Sandwich tern (<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>)	General protection	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex I (migratory)			LC	Scotland I
Roseate tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex I (migratory)	Y		LC	Wales, England, Scotland, NI
Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>)	General protection	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex I (migratory)			LC	Scotland
Arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>)	General protection	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex I (migratory)			LC	Scotland
Little tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex I (migratory)			LC	Scotland, NI
Crakes and rails							
Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex I (migratory)			LC	Wales, England, Scotland, NI
Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>)	General protection Schedules 2(3) 3 (3)	General protection	Annex II/1, III/2 (migratory)			NT	
Hérons, bitterns and egrets							
Bittern (<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex I (migratory)			LC	England, Wales, Scotland, NI
Little egret (<i>Egretta garzetta</i>)	General protection	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex I (migratory)			LC	
Birds of prey and owls							
Honey buzzard (<i>Pernis apivorus</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4		Annex I (migratory)		App. II	LC	Scotland
Marsh harrier (<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>)	General protection Schedules 1(1), 4	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex I		App. II	LC	Scotland

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Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985	Birds Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority Species ²
Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4 ¹	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex I (migratory)		App. II	LC	Wales, England, Scotland, NI
Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex I (migratory)		App. II	V	Scotland
Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>)	General protection Schedules 1(1), 4	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex I		App. II	LC	Scotland, NI
White-tailed eagle (<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>)	General protection Schedules 1(1), 4	General protection Schedule 1(1)			App. I	LC	Scotland, NI
Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>)	General protection Schedules 1(1), 4	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex I		App. II	LC	Scotland
Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	General protection Schedules 1(1), 4	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex I (migratory)		App. I, II	LC	Scotland
Short-eared owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>)	General protection	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex I		App. II	LC	Scotland, NI
Other bird species							
Nightjar (<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>)	General protection	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex I			LC	England, Wales, Scotland, NI
Wood lark (<i>Lullula arborea</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4 ¹		Annex I			LC	England, Wales
Fair Isle wren (<i>Troglodytes troglodytes fridariensis</i>)	General protection		Annex I				Scotland
St Kilda wren (<i>Troglodytes troglodytes hirtensis</i>)	General protection						Scotland
Aquatic warbler (<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>)	General protection		Annex I			V	England, Wales
Dartford warbler (<i>Sylvia undata</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4 ¹		Annex I			NT	

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Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985	Birds Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority Species ²
Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>)	General protection Schedules 1(1), 4 ¹	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex I			LC	Wales, Scotland
Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>)	General protection		Annex I, II/2, III/2			LC	Scotland
Waterfowl							
Bewick's swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1)	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex I (migratory)			V	Wales, England, Scotland, NI
Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus Cygnus</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1)	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex I (migratory)			LC	Scotland, NI
Bean goose (<i>Anser fabalis</i>)	General protection	General protection	Annex II/1 (migratory)			LC	Scotland
Pink-footed goose (<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>)	General protection Schedule 2(1)	General protection Schedule 2(1)	Annex II/2 (migratory)			LC	
Russian white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i>)	General protection Schedule 2(1)	General protection	Annex II/2, III/2 (migratory)			LC	England, Scotland
Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>)	General protection	General protection	Annex I, II/2 (migratory)			LC	Wales, Scotland, NI
Iceland greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>)	General protection Schedule 2(1)	General protection Schedule 2(1)	Annex II/1, II/2 (migratory)			LC	
Greenland barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>)	General protection	General protection Schedule 9(1)	Annex I (migratory)			LC	Scotland
Svalbard barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>)	General protection	General protection Schedule 9(1)	Annex I (migratory)			LC	
Dark bellied brent goose (<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>)	General protection	General protection	Migratory				England, Wales
Canadian light-bellied brent goose (<i>Branta bernicla</i>)	General protection	General protection	Migratory			LC	
Svalbard light-bellied brent goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>)	General protection	General protection	Migratory				NI

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Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985	Birds Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority Species ²
Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>)	General protection	General protection	Migratory			LC	
Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>)	General protection Schedules 2(1), 3(3)	General protection Schedules 1(2), 2(1)	Annex II/I, III/2 (migratory)			LC	
Gadwall (<i>Anas strepera</i>)	General protection Schedules 2(1), 3(3)	General protection Schedules 1(2), 2(1)	Annex II/I, III/2 (migratory)			LC	
Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>)	General protection Schedules 2(1), 3(3)	General protection Schedule 2(1)	Annex II/I, III/2 (migratory)			LC	
Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)	General protection Schedules 2(1), 3(3)	General protection Schedule 2(1)	Annex II/I, III/2 (migratory)			LC	
Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>)	General protection Schedules 1(2), 2(1), 3(3)	General protection Schedules 1(2), 2(1)	Annex II/I, III/2 (migratory)			V	NI
Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>)	General protection Schedules 2(1), 3(3)	General protection Schedules 1(2), 2(1)	Annex II/I, III/2 (migratory)			LC	NI
Pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>)	General protection Schedules 2(1), 3(3)	General protection Schedules 1(2), 2(1)	Annex II/I, III/2 (migratory)			V	Scotland, NI
Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>)	General protection Schedules 2(1), 3(3)	General protection Schedule, 2(1)	Annex II/I, III/2 (migratory)			NT	NI
Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>)	General protection Schedules 1(1), 3(3)	General protection Schedules, 1(2), 2(1)	Annex II/2, III/2 (migratory)			LC	England, Scotland, NI
Eider (<i>Somateria mollissima</i>)	General protection	General protection	Annex III/2, (migratory)			EN	
Long-tailed duck (<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4	General protection	Annex II/2, (migratory)			V	
Common scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4	General protection Schedule, 1(1)	Annex II/2, III/2 (migratory)			LC	Wales, England, Scotland, NI
Velvet scoter (<i>Melanitta fusca</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4	General protection	Annex II/2, (migratory)			V	

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Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985	Birds Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority Species ²
Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>)	General protection Schedules 1(2), 2(1)	General protection Schedules, 1(2), 2(1)	Annex II/2, (migratory)			LC	NI
Red-breasted merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>)	General protection	General protection	Migratory			NT	
Goosander (<i>Mergus merganser</i>)	General protection	General protection Schedules, 1(1),	Annex II/2 (Ireland), (migratory)			LC	
Waders							
Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>)	General protection	General protection	Migratory			V	
Avocet (<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4	General protection	Annex I, (migratory)			LC	
Stone curlew (<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4	General protection	Annex I, (migratory)			LC	
Ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>)	General protection	General protection	Annex I, (migratory)			LC	Wales
Dotterel (<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4	General protection Schedules, 1(1),	Annex I, (migratory)			LC	
Golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>)	General protection Schedules, 2(1), 3(3)	General protection Schedules, 1(2), 2(2)	Annex I, II/2, III/2 (migratory)			LC	Wales, Scotland, NI
Grey plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>)	General protection	General protection	Annex II/2 (migratory)			LC	
Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>)	General protection	General protection	Migratory			V	Wales, England, Scotland, NI
Knot (<i>Calidris canuta</i>)	General protection	General protection	Migratory				NI
Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>)	General protection	General protection	Migratory			LC	
Purple sandpiper (<i>Calidris maritima</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4	General protection	Migratory			LC	Scotland

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Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985	Birds Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority Species ²
Green sandpiper (<i>Tringa ochropus</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4		Migratory			LC	Scotland
Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>)	General protection	General protection Schedule 1(2)	Migratory			LC	Scotland, NI
Ruff (<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex I (migratory)			NT	Scotland
Snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>)	General protection Schedules, 2(1), 3(3)	General protection	Annex II/1, III/2 (migratory)			V	
Black-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex II/2 (migratory)			NT	England, Scotland, NI
Bar-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>)	General protection	General protection	Annex I, II/2 (migratory)			LC	Wales, Scotland
Whimbrel (<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex II/2 (migratory)			LC	NI
Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>)	General protection	General protection Schedule 2(1)	Annex II/2 (migratory)			NT	England, Wales, NI
Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>)	General protection	General protection	Annex II/2 (migratory)			V	NI
Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Migratory			LC	
Wood sandpiper (<i>Tringa glareola</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4	General protection	Annex I			LC	Scotland
Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>)	General protection	General protection	Migratory			LC	
Red-necked phalarope (<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1), 4	General protection Schedule 1(1)	Annex I (migratory)			LC	Scotland, NI
Garganey (<i>Anas querquedula</i>)	General protection Schedule 1(1)					LC	Scotland, NI

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Notes: ¹NI = Northern Ireland. IUCN Red List categories (in order): Least Concern (LC), Lower Risk (LR), Near Threatened (NT), Vulnerable (V), Endangered (E), Critically Endangered (CE), Extinct in the Wild (EW), Extinct (EX). DD = Data Deficient, ²Priority species include those listed under Section 41 (England) and Section 42 (Wales) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, Section 2(4) of the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004, Section 3(1) of the Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 and Schedule 5 of the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, also includes those species on Scotland's list of Priority Marine Features (PMF).

Table A1j.8: Relevant species afforded protection under national legislation and international conventions

Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order	Habitats Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority species ²
Mammals							
All cetaceans	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV				
Dolphins	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV				
Toothed whales	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV				
Baleen whales	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV				
Minke whale (<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV		App. I	LC	England, Wales, Scotland (PMF), NI
Sei whale (<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV		App. I	E	England, NI
Blue whale (<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV	Y	App. I	E	
Fin whale (<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV		App. I	NT	England, Wales, Scotland (PMF)
Common dolphin (<i>Delphinus delphis</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV		App. II	DD	England, Wales, Scotland (PMF), NI
Northern right whale (<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV	Y	App. I	CE	England, Scotland
Long-finned pilot whale (<i>Globicephala melas</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV		App. II	DD	England, Wales, Scotland (PMF), NI
Risso's dolphin (<i>Grampus griseus</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV		App. II	DD	England, Wales, Scotland (PMF), NI

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Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order	Habitats Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority species ²
Northern bottlenose whale (<i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV		App. II	DD	Wales, Scotland (PMF)
Atlantic white-sided dolphin (<i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV		App. II	LC	England, Wales, Scotland (PMF)
White-beaked dolphin (<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV		App. II	LC	England, Wales, Scotland (PMF)
Humpback whale (<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV		App. I	LC	Wales, Scotland, NI
Sowerby's beaked whale (<i>Mesoplodon bidens</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV		App. II	DD	England, Scotland (PMF)
True's beaked whale (<i>Mesoplodon mirus</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV		App. II	DD	England, Scotland
Killer whale (<i>Orcinus orca</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV		App. II	DD	England, Wales, Scotland (PMF), NI
Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex II & IV	Y	App. II	V	England, Wales, Scotland (PMF), NI
Sperm whale (<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV		App. I	V	England, Scotland (PMF)
False killer whale (<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV		App. II	NA	Scotland list
Striped dolphin (<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV		App. II	DD	Wales
Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex II & IV		App. II	LC	England, Wales, Scotland (PMF), NI
Cuvier's beaked whale (<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV		App. II	DD	England, Wales, Scotland
Grey seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>)		Sch. 5	Annex II			LC	Scotland (PMF)

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Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order	Habitats Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority species ²
Common seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>)		Sch. 5	Annex II			LC	England, Scotland (PMF), Wales, NI
Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex II & IV		App. II	NT	England, Wales, Scotland (PMF), NI
Nathusius's pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland) (all bats)		Annex IV (all bats)			LC	Scotland, NI
Reptiles							
Marine turtles	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)				App. I		
Loggerhead turtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex II & IV	Y	App. I	V	England, Wales, Scotland, NI
Green turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex II & IV		App. I	E	Scotland
Leatherback turtle (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV	Y	App. I	V	England, Wales, Scotland, NI
Hawksbill turtle (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV		App. I	CE	
Kemp's Ridley turtle (<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV		App. I	CE	Scotland
Olive Ridley turtle (<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)				App. I	V	
Flatback turtle (<i>Natator depressus</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)				App. I	DD	
Amphibians							
Natterjack toad (<i>Bufo calamita</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex IV			LC	England, Wales, Scotland
Great Crested Newt (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex II & IV			LC	England, Wales, Scotland

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Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order	Habitats Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority species ²
Fish (including elasmobranchs)							
European sturgeon (<i>Acipenser sturio</i>)	Sch. 5 (not Scotland)		Annex II & IV	Y	App. I	CE	England, Wales, Scotland
Allis shad (<i>Alosa alosa</i>)	Sch. 5		Annex II & V	Y		LC	England, Wales, Scotland, NI
Twaite shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>)	Sch. 5		Annex II & V			LC	England, Wales, Scotland, NI
Sandeel (<i>Ammodytes marinus</i>)							England, Wales, Scotland (PMF)
Sandeel (<i>Ammodytes tobianus</i>)						DD	Scotland (PMF)
European eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>)				Y	App. II	CE	England, Wales, Scotland (PMF), NI
Black scabbardfish (<i>Aphanopus carbo</i>)						LC	England, Scotland (PMF)
Deepwater sole (<i>Bathysolea profundicola</i>)						LC	Scotland
Tusk (<i>Brosme brosme</i>)						LC	Scotland
Gulper shark (<i>Centrophorus granulosus</i>)				Y		CE	England
Leafscale gulper shark (<i>Centrophorus squamosus</i>)				Y		E	England, Scotland (PMF)
Portuguese dogfish (<i>Centroscymnus coelolepis</i>)				Y		E	England, Scotland (PMF)
Basking shark (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>)	Sch. 5	Sch. 5		Y	App. II	E	England, Wales, Scotland (PMF), NI
Herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i>)						LC	England, Wales, Scotland (PMF), NI

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Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order	Habitats Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority species ²
Whitefish (<i>Coregonus lavaretus</i>)	Sch. 5		Annex V	Y		V	England, Wales, Scotland
Roundnose grenadier (<i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i>)						E	England, Scotland (PMF)
Kitefin shark (<i>Dalatius licha</i>)						DD	England
Atlantic cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>)				Y		LC	England, Wales, Scotland (PMF), NI
Tope (<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>)						V	England, Wales, NI
Giant goby (<i>Gobius cobitis</i>)	Sch. 5					LC	
Couch's goby (<i>Gobius couchii</i>)	Sch. 5						
Long snouted seahorse (<i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i>)	Sch. 5 (England only)	Sch. 5		Y	App. II	DD	England, Wales
Short snouted seahorse (<i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i>)	Sch. 5 (England only)	Sch. 5		Y	App. II	DD	England
Atlantic halibut (<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>)						V	England, Scotland (PMF)
Orange roughy (<i>Hoplostethus atlanticus</i>)				Y		V	England, Scotland (PMF)
Shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>)						DD	England
Porbeagle (<i>Lamna nasus</i>)				Y		CE	England, Scotland (PMF), Wales, NI
River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>)			Annex II & V			LC	England, Wales, Scotland (PMF), NI
Common skate (formerly <i>Dipturus batis</i> , now split provisionally into <i>D. flossada</i> and <i>D. intermedia</i>)		Sch. 5 (Coastal waters only)		Y		CE	England, Wales, Scotland (PMF), NI

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Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order	Habitats Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority species ²
Sandy ray (<i>Leucoraja circularis</i>)						E	Scotland (PMF)
Monkfish (<i>Lophius piscatorius</i>)						LC	England, Scotland (PMF), Wales, NI
Whiting (<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>)						LC	England, Wales, Scotland (PMF), NI
Hake (<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>)							England, Wales, Scotland, NI
Blue whiting (<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i>)						LC	England, Scotland (PMF)
Blue ling (<i>Molva dypterygia</i>)						V	England, Scotland (PMF)
Ling (<i>Molva molva</i>)						LC	England, Wales, Scotland (PMF), NI
Smelt (<i>Osmerus eperlanus</i>)						LC	England, Wales, Scotland (PMF), NI
Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)			Annex II	Y		LC	England, Wales, Scotland (PMF)
Plaice (<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>)						LC	England, Wales + Scotland, NI
Saithe (<i>Pollachius virens</i>)						LC	Scotland (PMF)
Sand goby (<i>Pomatoschistus minutus</i>)						LC	Scotland (PMF)
Blue shark (<i>Prionace glauca</i>)						NT	England, Wales
Blonde ray (<i>Raja brachyura</i>)						NT	Wales
Thornback ray (<i>Raja clavata</i>)				Y		NT	Wales, Scotland list
Spotted ray (<i>Raja montagui</i>)				Y		LC	

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Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order	Habitats Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority species ²
Undulate ray (<i>Raja undulata</i>)						E	England, Wales, NI
Greenland halibut (<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>)						NT	England, Scotland (PMF)
White skate (<i>Rostroraja alba</i>)				Y		E	England, Wales
Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)			Annex II (freshwater only)	Y		LC	England, Wales, Scotland (PMF), NI
Sea trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>)						LC	England, Scotland (PMF), Wales, NI
Mackerel (<i>Scomber scombrus</i>)						LC	England, Scotland (PMF), Wales, NI
Norway redfish (<i>Sebastes viviparus</i>)						LC	Scotland
Sole (<i>Solea solea</i>)						LC	England, Wales, NI
Spurdog (<i>Squalus acanthias</i>)				Y		E	England, Scotland (PMF), Wales, NI
Angel shark (<i>Squatina squatina</i>)	Sch. 5 (England only – not between 6-12nm of coast)	Sch. 5 (Coastal waters only)		Y		CE	Wales, NI
Northern bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>)				Y		E	England,
Horse mackerel (<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>)						LC	England, Scotland (PMF), Wales, NI
Norway pout (<i>Trisopterus esmarkii</i>)						LC	Scotland (PMF)
Hemichordata and other Chordata							
Acorn worm (<i>Glossobalanus sarniensis</i>)							NI
Sea squirt (<i>Pyura microcosmus</i>)							NI

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Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order	Habitats Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority species ²
Loch Goil sea squirt (<i>Styela gelatinosa</i>)							
Echinoderms							
Goosefoot starfish (<i>Anseropoda placenta</i>)							NI
Starfish (<i>Astropecten irregularis</i>)							NI
Sea cucumber (<i>Labidoplax media</i>)							NI
Sea cucumber (<i>Leptosynapta bergensis</i>)							NI
Northern feather star (<i>Leptometra celtica</i>)							Scotland (PMF)
Sea cucumber (<i>Ocnus planci</i>)							NI
Brittlestar (<i>Ophiopsila annulosa</i>)							Scotland
Hybdman's sea cucumber (<i>Paracucumaria hyndmani</i>)							NI
Purple sunstar (<i>Solaster endeca</i>)							NI
Sea cucumber (<i>Thyonidium drummondii</i>)							NI
Bryozoans (sea mats)							
Bryozoan (<i>Ammatophora nodulosa</i>)							Scotland
Bryozoan (<i>Arachnidium clavatum</i>)							Scotland
Bryozoan (<i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>)							Scotland
Bryozoan (<i>Arachnidium hippothooides</i>)							Scotland

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Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order	Habitats Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority species ²
Bryozoan (<i>Arachnidium simplex</i>)							Scotland
Bryozoan (<i>Bowerbankia gracillima</i>)							Scotland
Bryozoan (<i>Buskea quincuncialis</i>)							Scotland
Bryozoan (<i>Coronopora truncata</i>)							Scotland
Bryozoan (<i>Cylindroporella tubulosa</i>)							Scotland
Bryozoan (<i>Gephyrotes nitidopunctata</i>)							Scotland
Bryozoan (<i>Haplota clavata</i>)							Scotland
Bryozoan (<i>Hypophorella expansa</i>)							Scotland
Bryozoan (<i>Pentapora fascialis</i> subsp. <i>foliacea</i>)							NI
Bryozoan (<i>Smittina crystallina</i>)							Scotland
Trembling sea mat (<i>Victorella pavida</i>)	Sch. 5						England
Molluscs							
Sea slug (<i>Aeolidiella sanguinea</i>)							Scotland
Land snail (<i>Acicula fusca</i>)							NI
Mollusc (<i>Aldisa zetlandica</i>)							Scotland
Mollusc (<i>Amauropsis islandicus</i>)							Scotland
Ocean quahog (<i>Arctica islandica</i>)				Y			Wales, Scotland (PMF)
Fan Mussel (<i>Atrina fragilis</i>)	Sch. 5	Sch. 5					England, Wales, Scotland, NI

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Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order	Habitats Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority species ²
Mollusc (<i>Buccinum humphreysianum</i>)							Scotland
DeFolin's lagoon snail (<i>Caecum armoricum</i>)	Sch. 5						
Brackish cockle (<i>Cerastoderma glaucum</i>)							NI
Mollusc (<i>Ceratia proxima</i>)							Scotland list
Variiegated scallop (<i>Chlamys varia</i>)							NI
Nudibranch mollusc (<i>Cumanotus beaumonti</i>)							NI
Mollusc (<i>Devonia perrieri</i>)							Scotland
Egg cowrie (<i>Erato voluta</i>)							NI
Nudibranch mollusc (<i>Eubbranchus doriae</i>)							Scotland, NI
Mollusc (<i>Facelina annulicornis</i>)							Scotland
Heart cockle (<i>Glossus humanus</i>)							Scotland (PMF)
Mollusc (<i>Hancockia uncinata</i>)							Scotland
Mollusc (<i>Hydrobia acuta neglecta</i>)							Scotland (PMF)
Mollusc (<i>Hydrobia neglecta</i>)							Scotland
Mollusc (<i>Manzonina crassa</i>)							Scotland
Horse mussel (<i>Modiolus modiolus</i>)							NI
Dog whelk (<i>Nucella lapillus</i>)				Y			
Mollusc (<i>Okenia leachii</i>)							Scotland

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Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order	Habitats Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority species ²
Native oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>)				Y			England, Wales, Scotland (PMF), NI
Mollusc (<i>Otina ovata</i>)							Scotland
Lagoon snail (<i>Paludinella littorina</i>)	Sch. 5						
Nudibranch mollusc (<i>Palio dubia</i>)							NI
Mollusc (<i>Simnia patula</i>)							Scotland
Lagoon sea slug (<i>Tenellia adpersa</i>)	Sch. 5						England, Wales
Northern hatchet-shell (<i>Thyasira gouldi</i>)	Sch. 5						Scotland
Chiton (<i>Tonicella marmorea</i>)							NI
Sea slug (<i>Trapania pallida</i>)							Scotland
Crustaceans							
Deep-sea shrimp (<i>Arrhis phyllonyx</i>)							
Crab (<i>Atelecyclus rotundata</i>)							NI
Hermit crab (<i>Cestopagurus timidus</i>)							NI
Lagoon sand shrimp (<i>Gammarus insensibilis</i>)	Sch. 5						England
Amphipod shrimp (<i>Gitanopsis bispinosa</i>)							
Crab (<i>Inachus leptochirus</i>)							NI
Mud burrowing amphipod (<i>Maera loveni</i>)							Scotland (PMF)

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Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order	Habitats Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority species ²
Gooseneck barnacle (<i>Mitella pollicipes</i>)							England
Rugose squat lobster (<i>Munida rugosa</i>)							NI
Shrimp (<i>Mysis salemaai</i>)							NI
Crawfish (<i>Palinurus elephas</i>)		Sch. 5				V	England, Scotland (PMF), Wales, NI
Annelids (segmented worms)							
Tentacled lagoon worm (<i>Alkmaria romijni</i>)	Sch. 5						Wales
Lagoon sandworm (<i>Armandia cirrhosa</i>)	Sch. 5						England
Honeycomb worm (<i>Sabellaria alveolata</i>)							NI
Honeycomb worm (<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i>)							NI
Nemertines (ribbon worms)							
Ribbon worm (<i>Amphiporus hastatus</i>)							Scotland
Ribbon worm (<i>Carinoma armandi</i>)							Scotland
Ribbon worm (<i>Cerebratulus fuscus</i>)							Scotland
Ribbon worm (<i>Emplectonema neesii</i>)							Scotland
Ribbon worm (<i>Nemertopsis flavida</i>)							Scotland
Ribbon worm (<i>Procephalothrix filiformis</i>)							Scotland

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Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order	Habitats Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority species ²
Ribbon worm (<i>Psammamphiporus elongatus</i>)							Scotland
Ribbon worm (<i>Ramphogordius sanguineus</i>)							Scotland
Ribbon worm (<i>Tetrastemma robertianae</i>)							Scotland
Ribbon worm (<i>Tetrastemma vermiculus</i>)							Scotland
Ribbon worm (<i>Tubulanus linearis</i>)							Scotland
Cnidarians							
Cnidarian (<i>Actinauge richardi</i>)							Scotland
Pink sea fingers (<i>Alcyonium hibernicum</i>)							Scotland (PMF)
Sea-fan anemone (<i>Amphianthus dohrnii</i>)							England, Scotland
Burrowing anemone (<i>Anemonactis mazeli</i>)							
Glaucous pimplet (<i>Anthopleura thallia</i>)							Scotland
Scarce tube-dwelling anemone (<i>Arachnanthus sarsi</i>)							Scotland, NI Scotland (PMF)
Cup coral (<i>Caryophyllia inornata</i>)							Scotland
Hydroid (<i>Clavopsella navis</i>)	Sch. 5						
Hydroid (<i>Diphasia alata</i>)							Scotland, NI
Hydroid (<i>Diphasia nigra</i>)							NI

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Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order	Habitats Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority species ²
Ivell's sea anemone (<i>Edwardsia ivelli</i>)	Sch. 5						England
Burrowing anemone (<i>Edwardsia timida</i>)							England, Wales, Scotland
Pink sea-fan (<i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>)	Sch. 5					V	England, Wales
Tall sea pen (<i>Funiculina quadrangularis</i>)							England, Scotland (PMF)
Burrowing anemone (<i>Halcampoides elongatus</i>)							Scotland
Hydroid (<i>Halecium plumosum</i>)							
Stalked jellyfish (<i>Haliclystus auricula</i>)							England, Wales, NI
Hydroid (<i>Hartlaubella gelatinosa</i>)							Scotland
Sunset cup coral (<i>Leptopsammia pruvoti</i>)							England
<i>Lophelia pertusa</i>				Y	II	E	Scotland
Stalked jellyfish (<i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i>)							England, Wales, NI
Stalked jellyfish (<i>Lucernariopsis cruxmelitensis</i>)							England
Hydroid (<i>Lytocarpia myriophyllum</i>)							NI
Starlet sea anemone (<i>Nematostella vectensis</i>)	Sch. 5						England
Cnidarian (<i>Octocorallia</i>)							Scotland
Fireworks anemone (<i>Pachycerianthus multiplicatus</i>)							Scotland (PMF)

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Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order	Habitats Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority species ²
Brackish hydroid (<i>Pachycordyle navis</i>)							England
Cnidarian (<i>Paraphellia expansa</i>)							Scotland
White cluster anemone (<i>Parazoanthus anguicomus</i>)							Scotland (PMF)
Colonial anemone (<i>Parazoanthus axinellae</i>)							Scotland, NI
Hydroid (<i>Polyplumaria flabellata</i>)							Scotland
Northern Sea Fan (<i>Swiftia pallida</i>)							Scotland (PMF)
Hydroid (<i>Tamarisca tamarisca</i>)							Scotland
Cnidarian (<i>Ventromma halecioides</i>)							Scotland
Sea pen (<i>Virgularia mirabilis</i>)							
Porifera (Sponges)							
Sponge (<i>Axinella damicornis</i>)							Scotland
Sponge (<i>Clathria barleei</i>)							NI
Sponge (<i>Eurypon clavatum</i>)							Scotland
Sponge (<i>Eurypon coronula</i>)							NI
Sponge (<i>Hymenhabdia typica</i>)							NI
Sponge (<i>Iophon ingalli (hyndmani)</i>)							NI
Sponge (<i>Macandrewia azorica</i>)							Scotland
Sponge (<i>Microciona elliptichela</i>)							NI
Sponge (<i>Mycale (contarenii)</i>)							NI

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Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order	Habitats Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority species ²
Sponge (<i>Mycale similaris</i>)							NI
Sponge (<i>Myxilla perspinosa</i>)							Scotland
Sponge (<i>Quasillina brevis</i>)							Scotland
Sponge (<i>Spanioplou armaturum</i>)							NI
Sponge (<i>Spinularia spinularia</i>)							Scotland
Sponge (<i>Spongionella pulchella</i>)							Scotland
Sponge (<i>Stryphnus ponderosus</i>)							Scotland
Plants							
Red seaweed (<i>Ahnfeltiopsis</i> sp.)						DD (<i>A. smithii</i>)	NI
Bearded red seaweed (<i>Anotrichium barbatum</i>)							England, Wales
Knotted wrack (<i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i>)							NI
Free-floating knotted wrack (<i>Ascophyllum nodosum mackaii</i>)							Scotland, NI
Brown seaweed (<i>Carpomitra costata</i>)							NI
Baltic stonewort (<i>Chara baltica</i>)							Scotland (PMF)
Algae (<i>Codium adhaerens</i>)							Scotland
Algae (<i>Codium bursa</i>)							Scotland
Red seaweed (<i>Cruoria cruoriaeformis</i>)							England, Wales, Scotland
Brown seaweed (<i>Dasya ocellata</i>)							NI

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Species	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order	Habitats Directive	OSPAR	CITES	IUCN ¹	Priority species ²
Red seaweed (<i>Dermocorynus montagnei</i>)							England, Wales
Red seaweed (<i>Desmarestia dresnayi</i>)							NI
Brown algae (<i>Fucus distichus</i>)							
Foxtail stonewart (<i>Lamprothamnium papulosum</i>)							Scotland (PMF)
Coral Maerl (<i>Lithothamnion coralloides</i>)							England, Wales
Peacock's tail (<i>Padina pavonica</i>)							England, Wales
Common Maerl (<i>Phymatolithon calcareum</i>)							England, Wales
Bird's nest stonewart (<i>Tolypella nidifica</i>)							Scotland (PMF)

Notes: ¹ IUCN Red List categories (in order): Least Concern (LC), Lower Risk (LR), Near Threatened (NT), Vulnerable (V), Endangered (E), Critically Endangered (CE), Extinct in the Wild (EW), Extinct (EX). DD = Data Deficient. ² Priority species include those listed under Section 41 (England) and Section 42 (Wales) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, Section 2(4) of the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004, Section 3(1) of the Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 and Schedule 5 of the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, also includes species on Scotland's list of Priority Marine Features (PMF). ³ also see the shark, skate and ray conservation plan and the EU Action plan on sharks

A1j.5 Maps and summaries for Regional Seas

A1j.5.1 Regional Sea 1

Regional Sea 1 covers the northern North Sea and adjacent UK coastline from Flamborough Head, Yorkshire in the south to Duncansby Head (Caithness) in the north. The northwest boundary of Regional Sea 1 transects Shetland and includes only the eastern coastline of the islands. This area hosts a variety of important coastal and marine habitats and species that are protected under international, national and local designations.

Typical coastal features of the northern North Sea area are the east coast firths and the high rugged cliffs that stretch along much of the northeast coast of Scotland and Shetland. These form an important habitat for large numbers of breeding seabirds. The Shetland Islands host a range of important marine habitats including coastal lagoons, shallow inlets and bays, sea caves and reefs. The islands support internationally important populations of otter, and harbour seal.

The Moray Firth coast supports a range of habitat types including rocky and high cliffed habitats and extensive sand and shingle beach systems. The Moray Firth itself encompasses a number of estuarine habitats that form important overwintering or temporary feeding areas for migrants. The coastline supports important breeding seabird populations, while offshore areas provide foraging and post-breeding moulting areas. The Moray Firth and its associated inner firths also support marine mammals which forage throughout the area.

The northeast coast of Scotland has small inlets and larger tidal basins created by several small to medium sized rivers that are important from a conservational perspective. This coastline also has many extensive sand dune systems, in association with extensive beaches. Cliff sections are less common but are locally important for geological and ornithological purposes. The combination of these features has created a high density of areas of conservational interest. The Firth of Forth and surrounding area has many geological sites that are important from a conservational perspective.

The coastline from North Berwick to Berwick-upon-Tweed is home to St Abb's Head and Bass Rock, both prominent conservation areas. Bass Rock is one of several volcanic islands that are major conservational sites for breeding sea birds.

The Northumberland and North Yorkshire coastline define the southern limits of Regional Sea 1. Stretches of the Northumberland coast support a very extensive range of intertidal mudflats and sandflats. Lindisfarne situated off the Northumberland coast is important for wintering birds due to its mudflats with extensive beds of eelgrass *Zostera* sp., an important source of food for several species. Hard cliffs of chalk, limestone and sandstone largely dominate the North Yorkshire coastline. Flamborough Head with its high chalk cliffs is an important site for breeding populations of seabirds.

Designated sites are shown in Figures A1j.1-5.

Figure A1j.1: Special Areas of Conservation

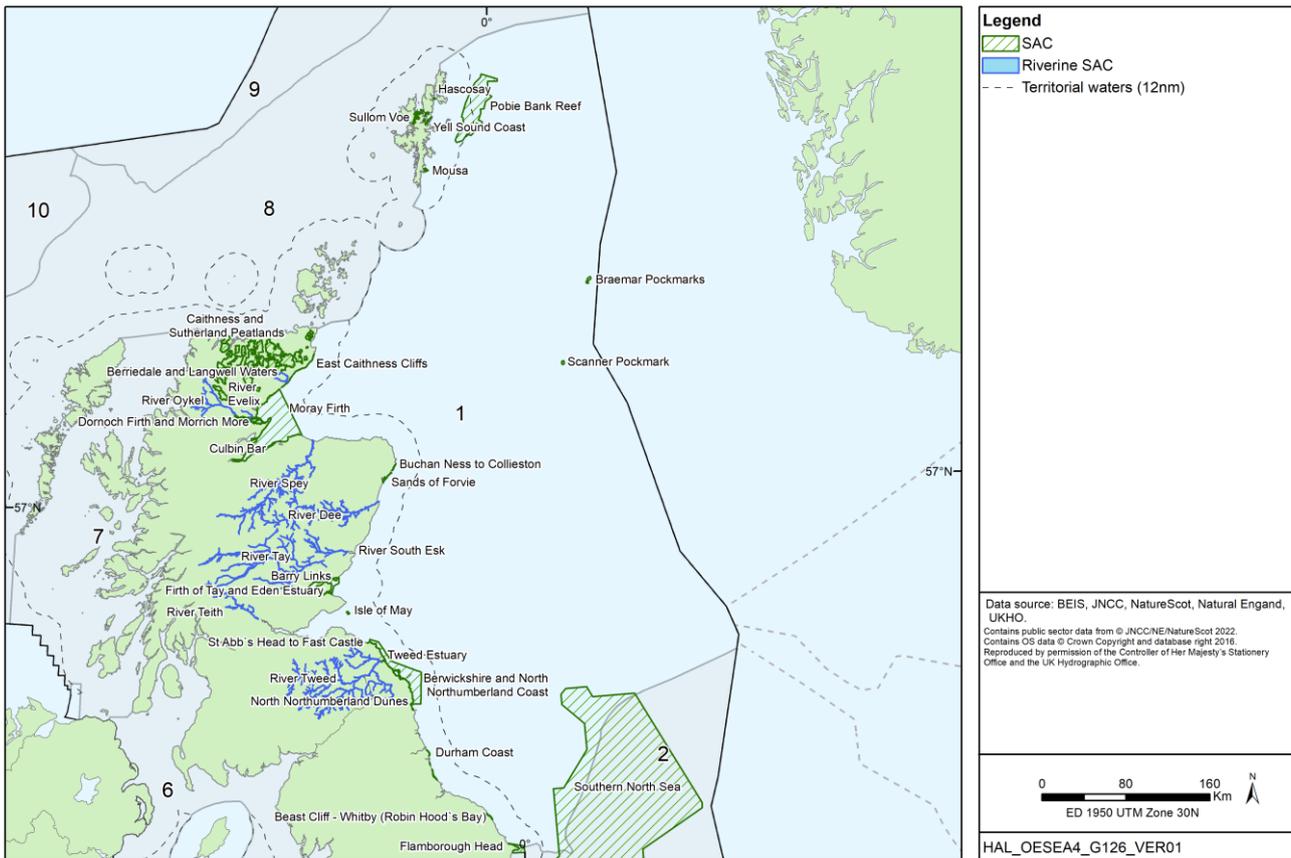


Figure A1j.2: Special Protection Areas

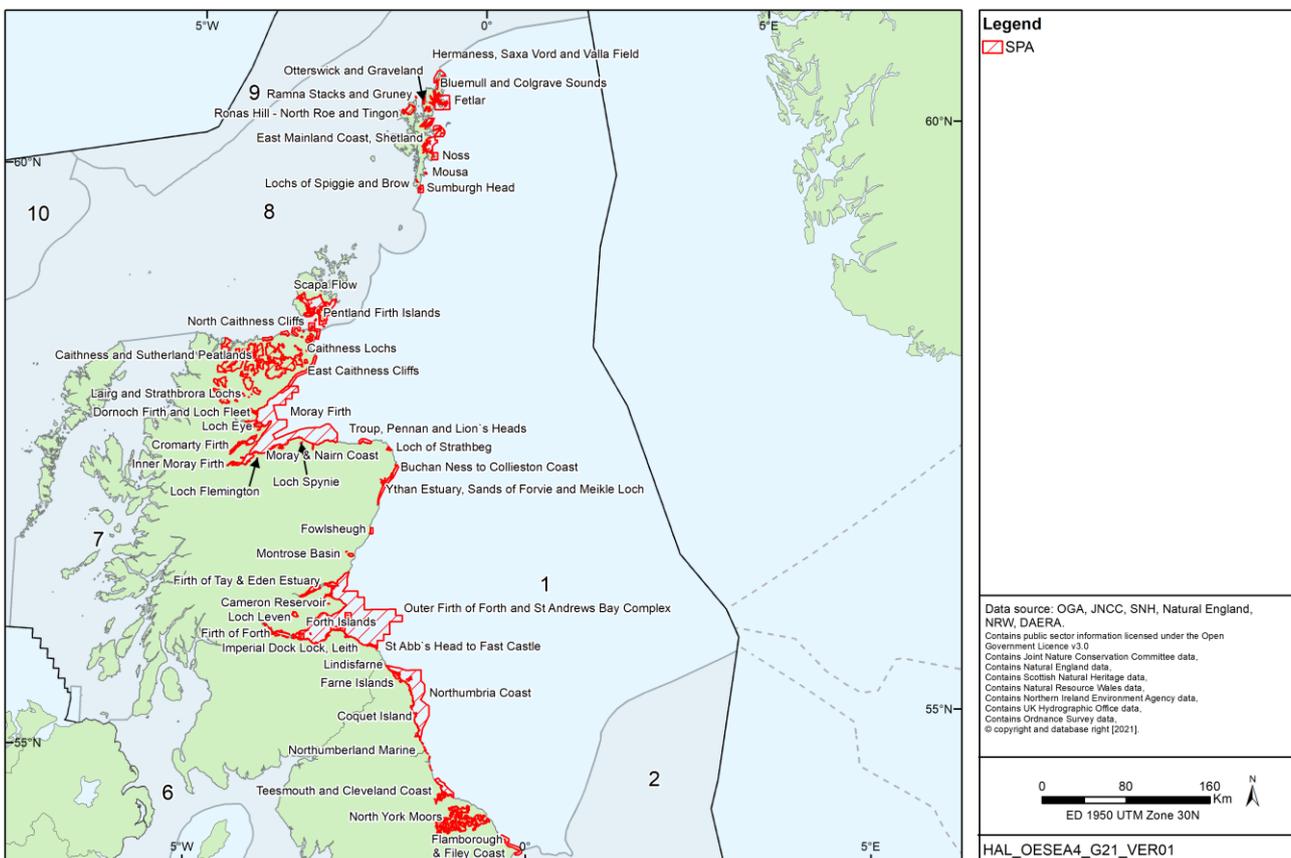


Figure A1j.3: MPAs and MCZs

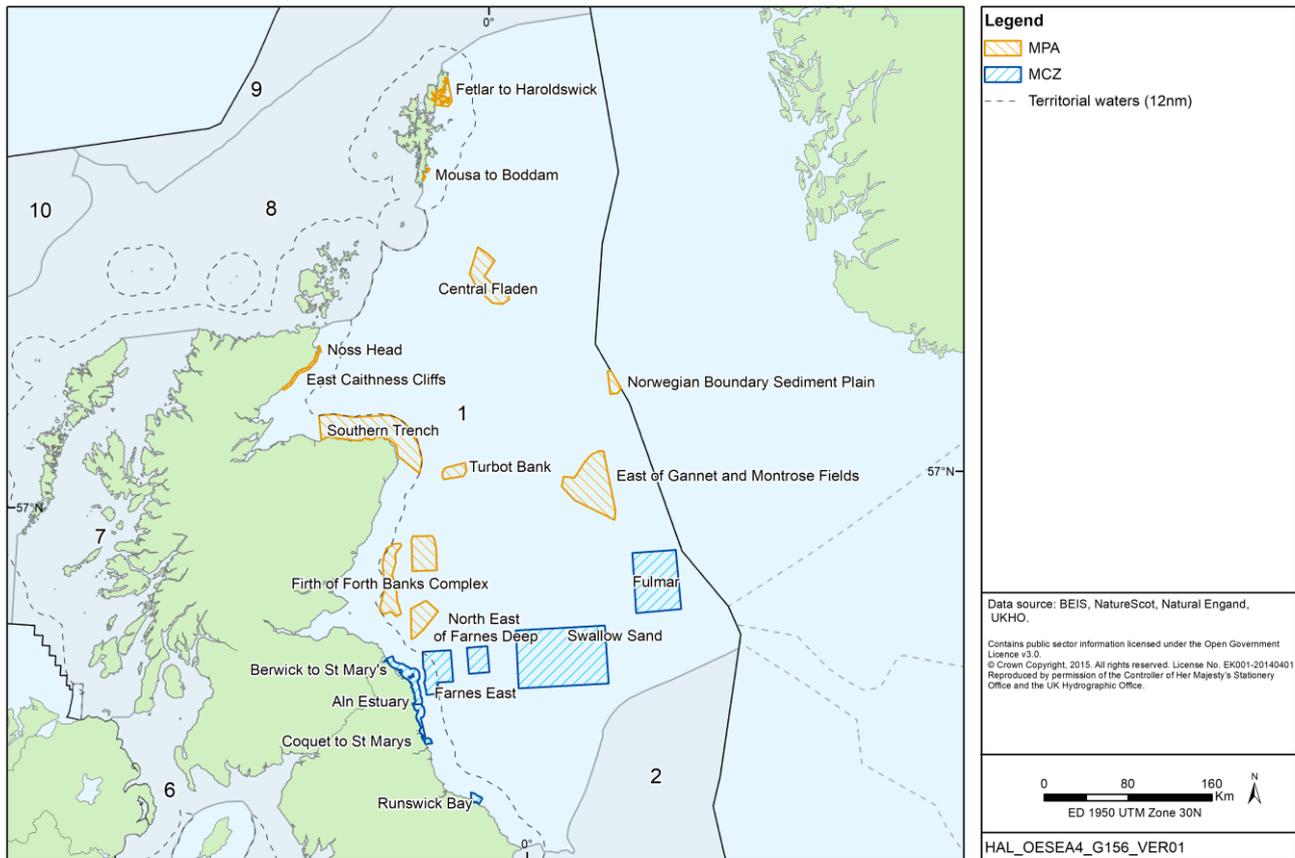


Figure A3j.4: International, national and local sites

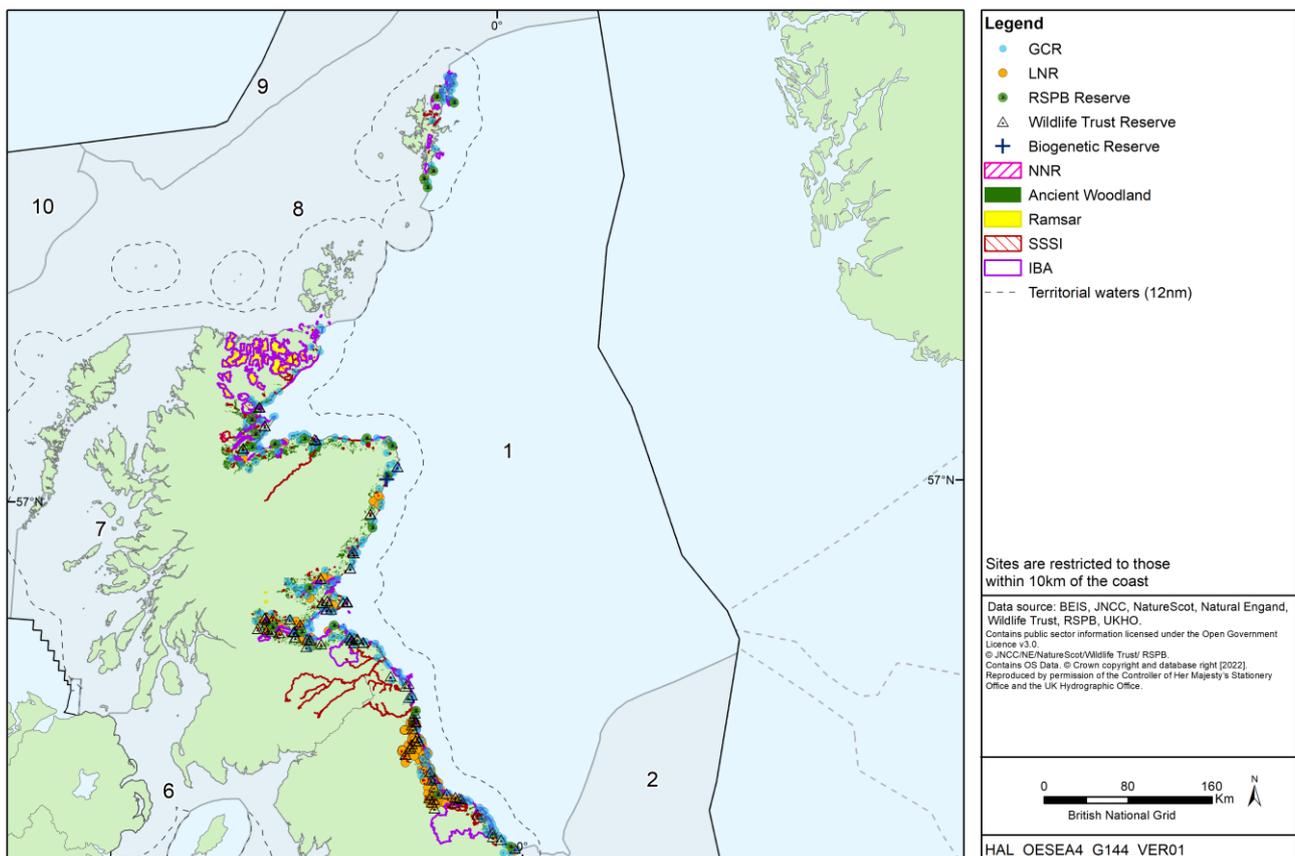
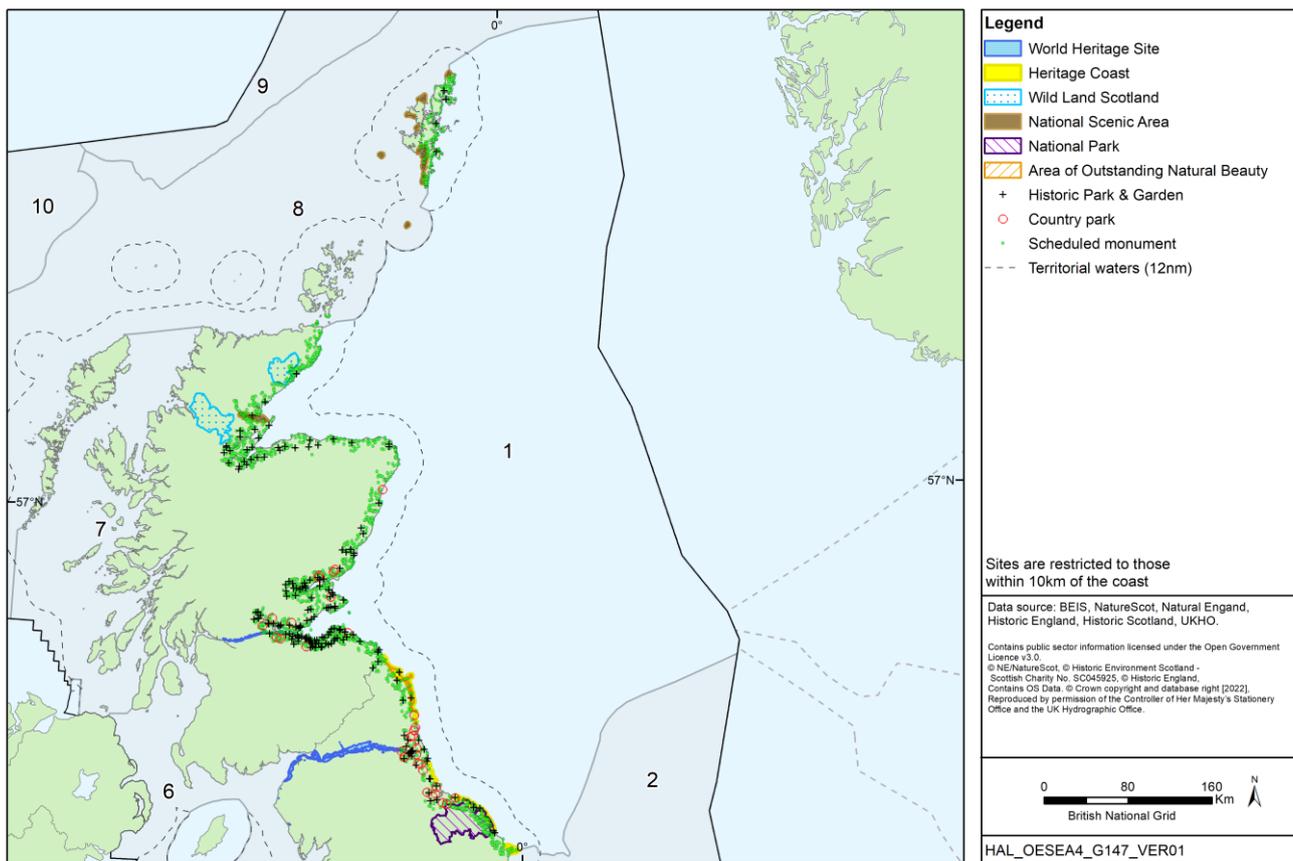


Figure A3j.5: International, national and local sites



A1j.5.2 Regional Sea 2

Regional Sea 2 covers the southern North Sea and adjacent UK coastline from Flamborough Head, Yorkshire, in the north to Dover, Kent, in the south. This area hosts a variety of important coastal and marine habitats and species which are protected under international, national and local designations.

The marine environment of the southern North Sea is physically characterised by shallow water depths and typically sandy seabed sediments. In offshore waters, large areas of submerged sandbanks exist which include potential Annex I sandbank habitat, resulting in the designation of, for example, the North Norfolk Sandbanks and Dogger Bank SACs.

On the coast, the chalk cliffs of Flamborough Head host an important colony of breeding seabirds, and are intersected with important sea cave features and surrounded by rocky reefs. Further south along the coast is the Humber Estuary, providing the largest single input of freshwater from Britain into the North Sea. Extensive and varied intertidal habitats are present, and provide internationally important wintering and breeding grounds for many waterbird populations. The coastline south of the Humber to the Wash is a dynamic environment dominated by sand dune systems and saltmarsh communities. The Wash presents an array of important marine and coastal habitats, including extensive sublittoral sandbanks and the second largest area of intertidal flats in the UK, which provide important habitat and refuge for a huge number of waterbirds and other animals, including one of the largest breeding colonies of common seals in the UK. To the east, along the adjacent north Norfolk coast, important coastal lagoon, salt marsh, mobile and stable dune habitats are present along with otters and important species of flora.

On the northeast coast of Norfolk, the Overstrand cliffs provide an important example of natural vegetated soft cliffs. Further south are the Broads, a large mosaic of varied wetland habitats adjacent to the coast, also supporting otter. The Suffolk coast contains many areas of marsh and reedbed habitat, along with estuaries, dunes, vegetated stony banks and coastal lagoons. Together, these support a range of floral and faunal communities from brackish through to freshwater. The ecological significance of much of the Essex coast lies in the large number of estuaries present in the area. These display a wide variety of habitats which include tidal creeks and islands, intertidal mud and sandflats, grazing marsh and saltmarsh. The chalk sea cliffs of Kent mark the most southern point of this regional sea area.

Designated sites are shown in Figures A1j.6-10.

Figure A1j.6: Special Areas of Conservation

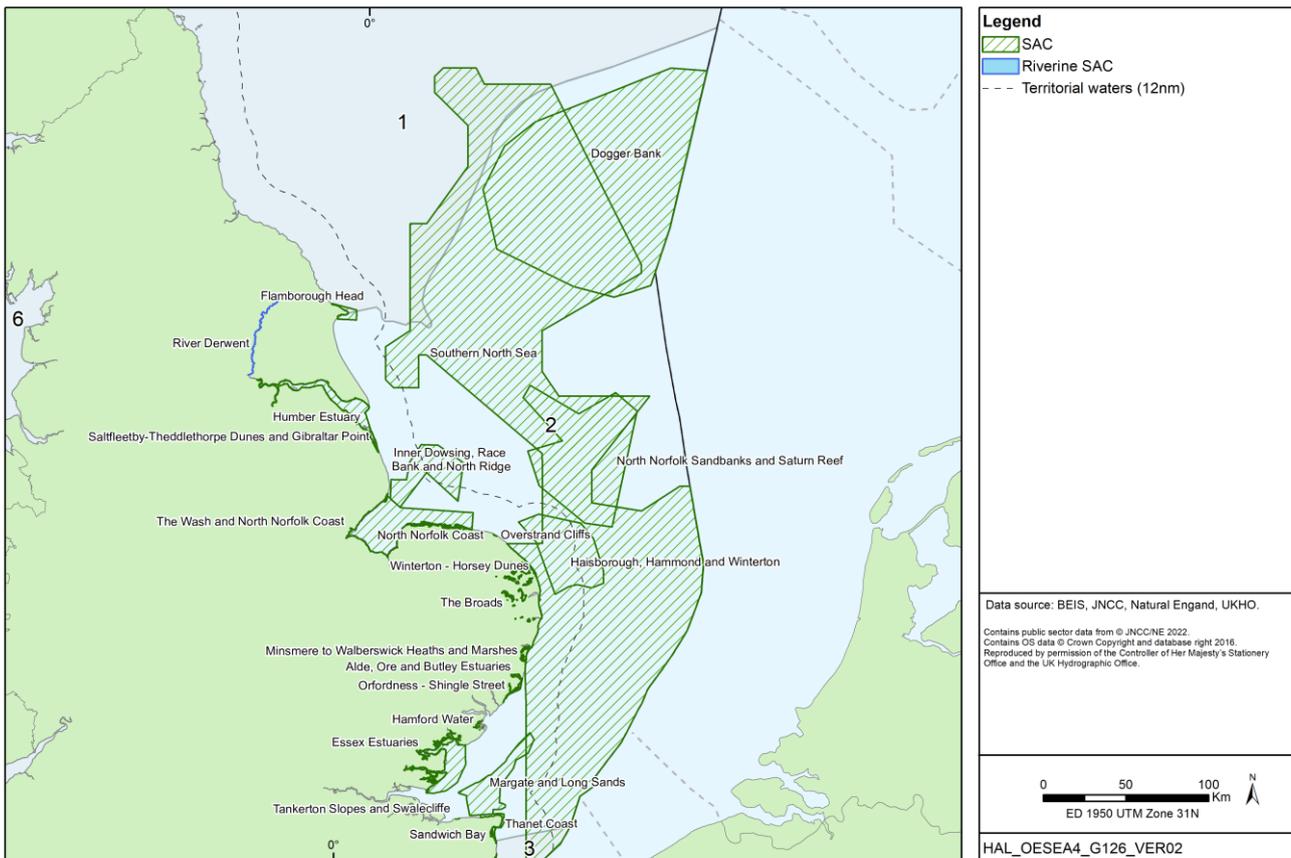


Figure A1j.7: Special Protection Areas

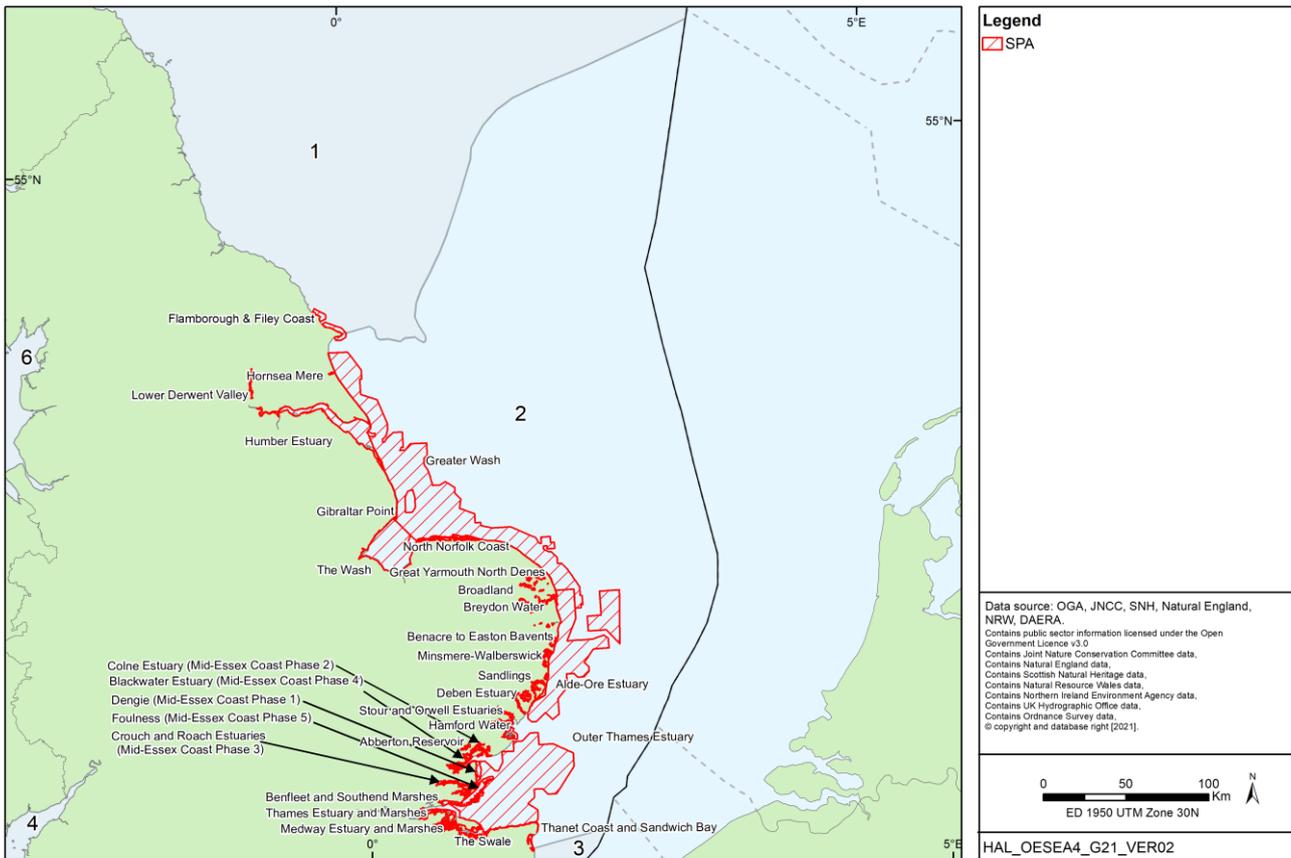


Figure A1j.8: MCZs

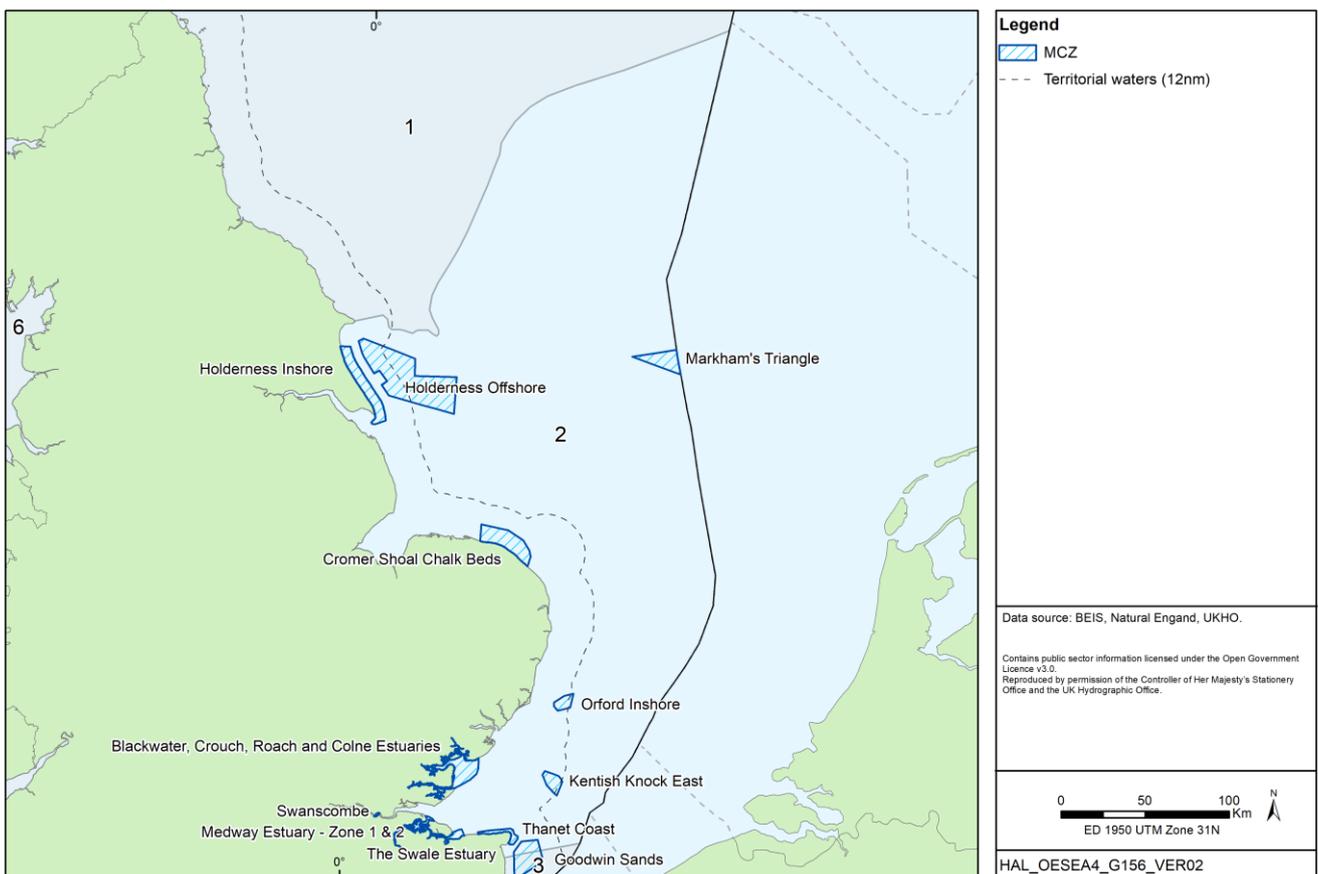


Figure A1j.9: International, national and local sites

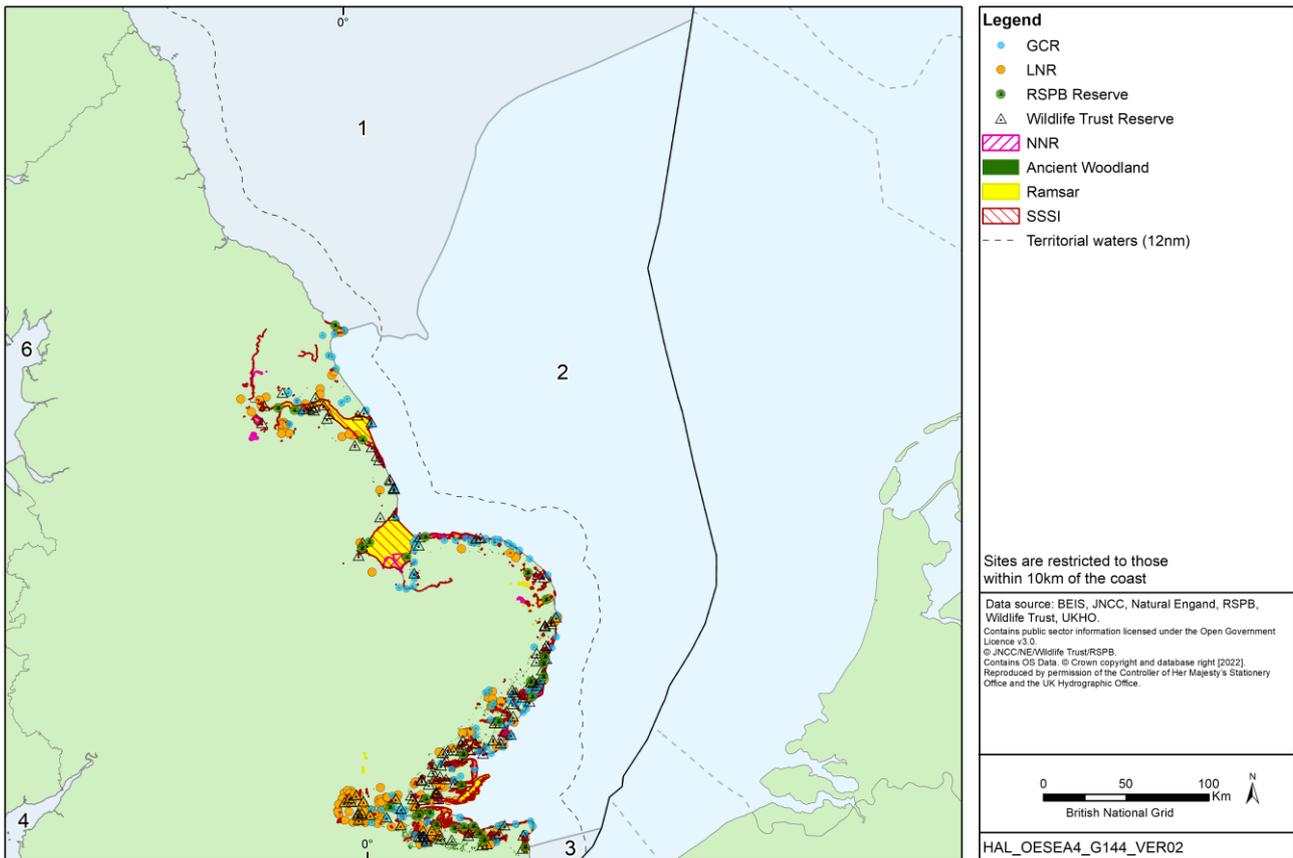
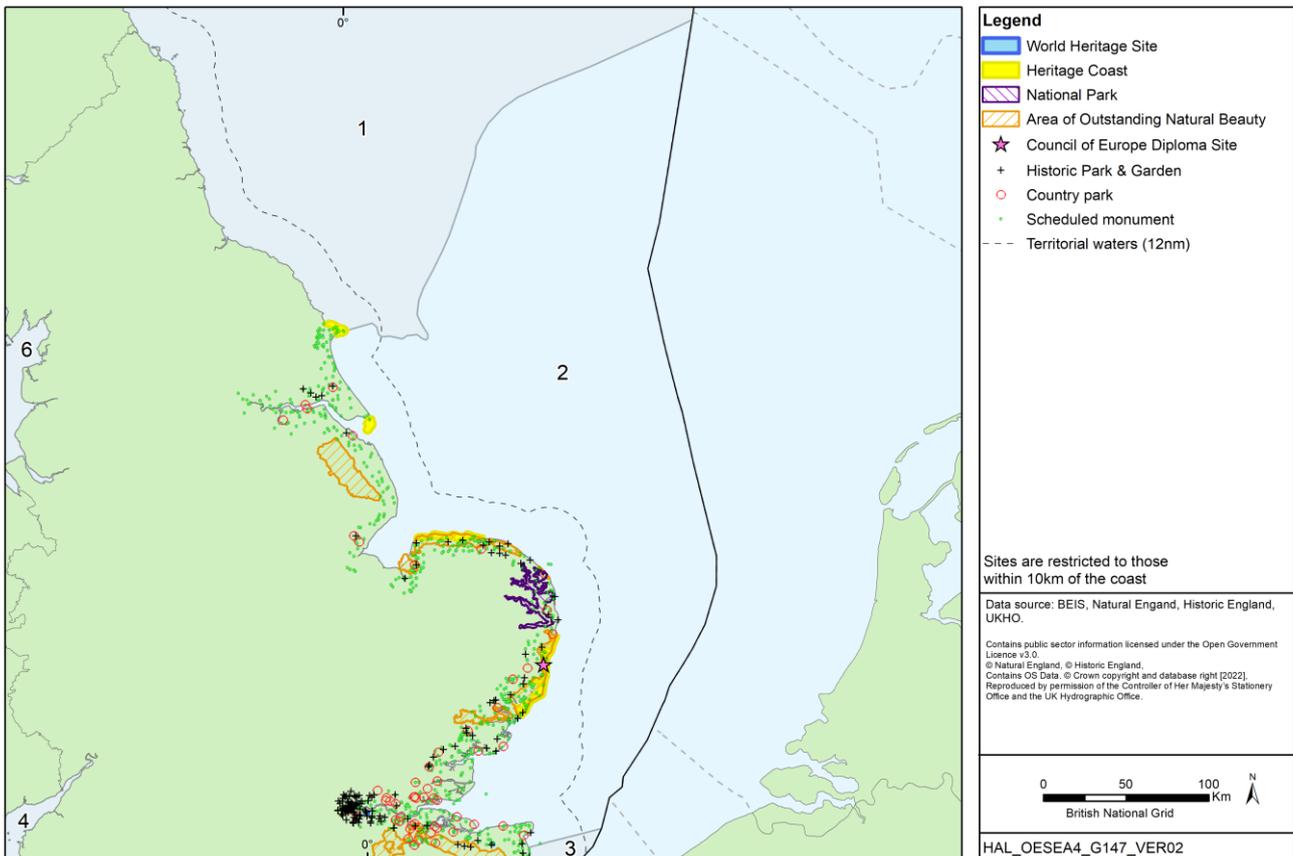


Figure A1j.10: International, national and local sites



A1j.5.3 Regional Sea 3

Regional Sea 3 covers the waters of the Eastern Channel and the associated UK coastline stretching westwards from Dover, Kent to a line drawn between Start Point and Cherbourg on the north coast of France. This area hosts a variety of important coastal and marine habitats and species which are protected under international, national and local designations.

The marine environment of this region is influenced mainly by a body of water that flows up the English Channel from the south-west; there is some influence from water coming from the North Sea, though to a far lesser degree. The sea-bed consists of a varied series of sea-bed substrates, including sheltered and exposed chalk, limestone ridges, tide-swept pebbles and cobbles. The combination of varied substrates and the wide range in sea temperatures give rise to a rich and diverse marine fauna and flora. Along the Sussex coastline between Brighton and Eastbourne, extensive wave-cut chalk platforms occur, extending 500m from the shore. This is the only location in the British Isles where chalk appears as offshore cliffs as well as reefs.

The varied and geomorphologically dynamic coastline features a number of important habitats, including shingle structures, lagoons, estuaries and cliffs. Sea cliffs are very common in the area and are of major nature conservation significance for their flora, invertebrate fauna, fossils and geological interest. This includes the Dorset and East Devon Coast WHS (or the Jurassic Coast) and the Dover to Folkstone and Purbeck Heritage coasts can both be found along this stretch of coastline. The south-east coast of Kent has extensive fringing shingle beaches, and Dungeness, possibly the largest shingle cusped foreland in Europe, contains over 42% by area of Britain's shingle. The southern English coast includes other notable shingle and dune structures, such as the tombolo/barrier of Chesil Beach and Dawlish Warren.

The most important seabird breeding colonies are of species nesting on saltmarsh or shingle, notably gulls and terns. Dungeness to Pett Level, Solent & Southampton Water, Chichester & Langstone Harbours, Chesil & The Fleet, Pagham harbour and Poole Harbour are designated SPAs due in part to breeding populations of common tern, little tern, Sandwich tern, roseate tern and Mediterranean gull. Chichester Harbour, Langstone Harbour, Portsmouth Harbour & the Solent, Southampton Water, Poole Harbour, Fleet and Exe Estuary are individually and collectively of international importance for their waterfowl populations. The Exe Estuary hosts over 20,000 overwintering birds including nearly a third of the UK wintering avocet population.

In addition to supporting significant bird populations, the diversity of coastal habitats supports numerous other fauna and flora. The sparsely vegetated chalk cliff-tops along the Sussex coastline support one nationally rare Red Data Book (RDB) plant, hoary stock (*Matthiola incana*) as well as the nationally scarce wild cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*). Many cliffs in the region have excellent invertebrate lists, with Fairlight, Beachy Head and the Seven Sisters Park each supporting large numbers of notable and rare RDB species. This coastline is protected by Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and hosts a number of Local Nature Reserves and Country Parks.

Designated sites are shown in Figures A1j.11-15.

Figure A1j.11: Special Areas of Conservation

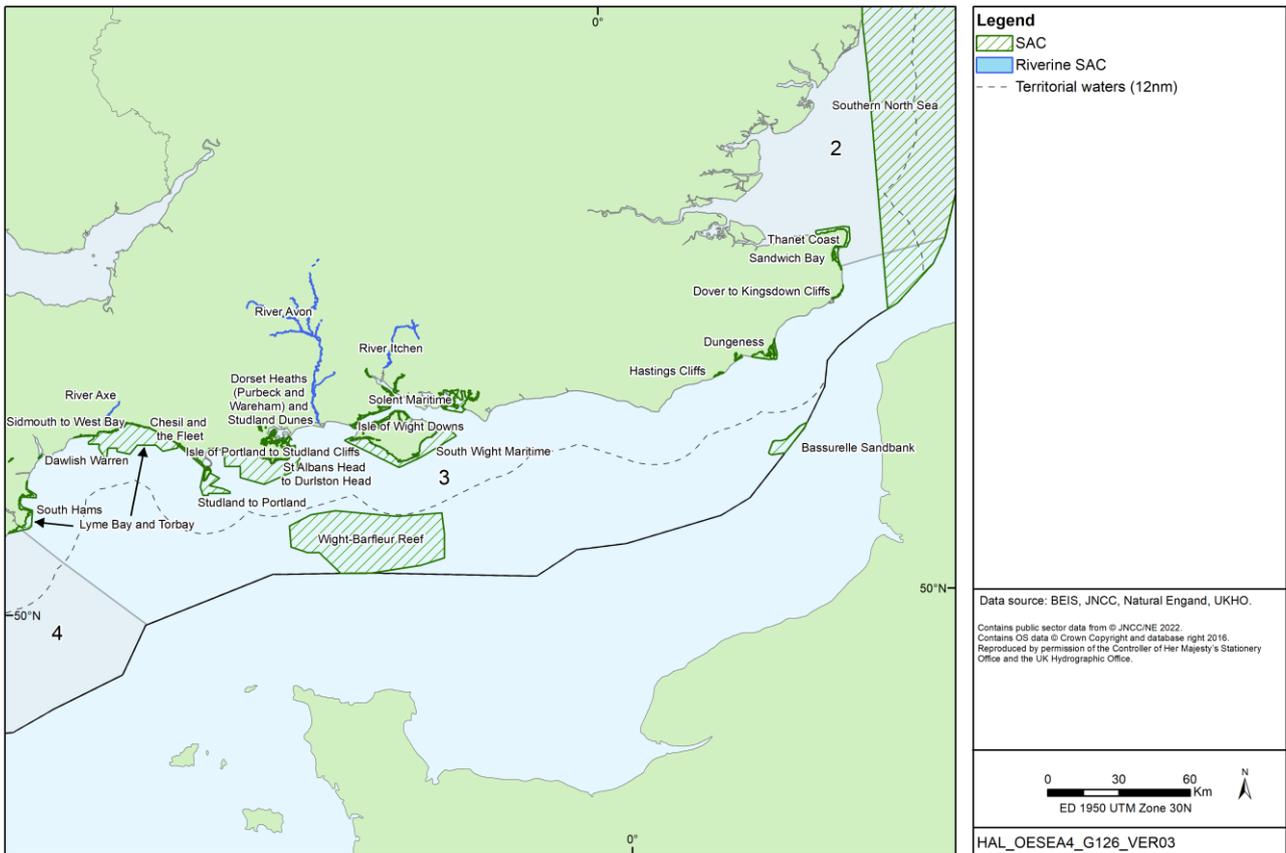


Figure A1j.12: Special Protection Areas

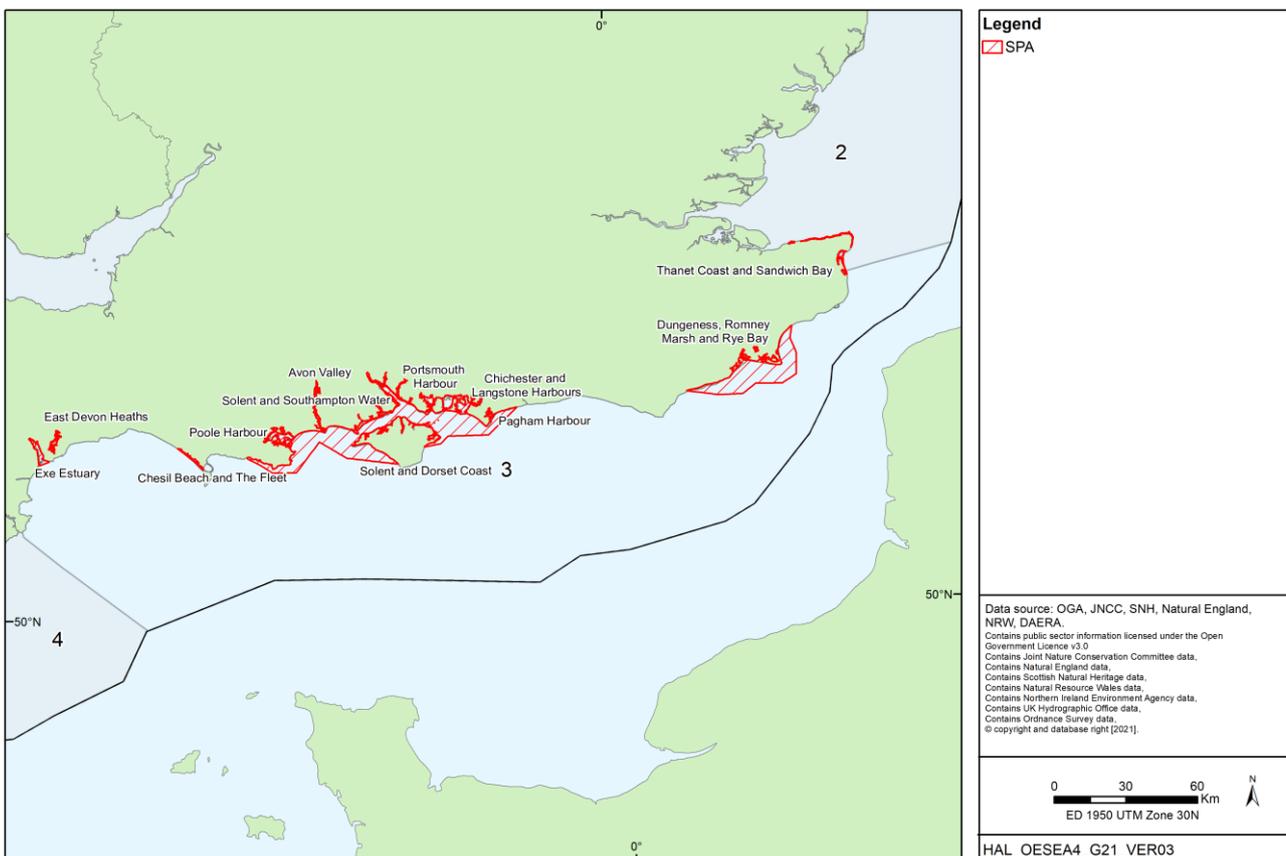


Figure A1j.13: MCZs

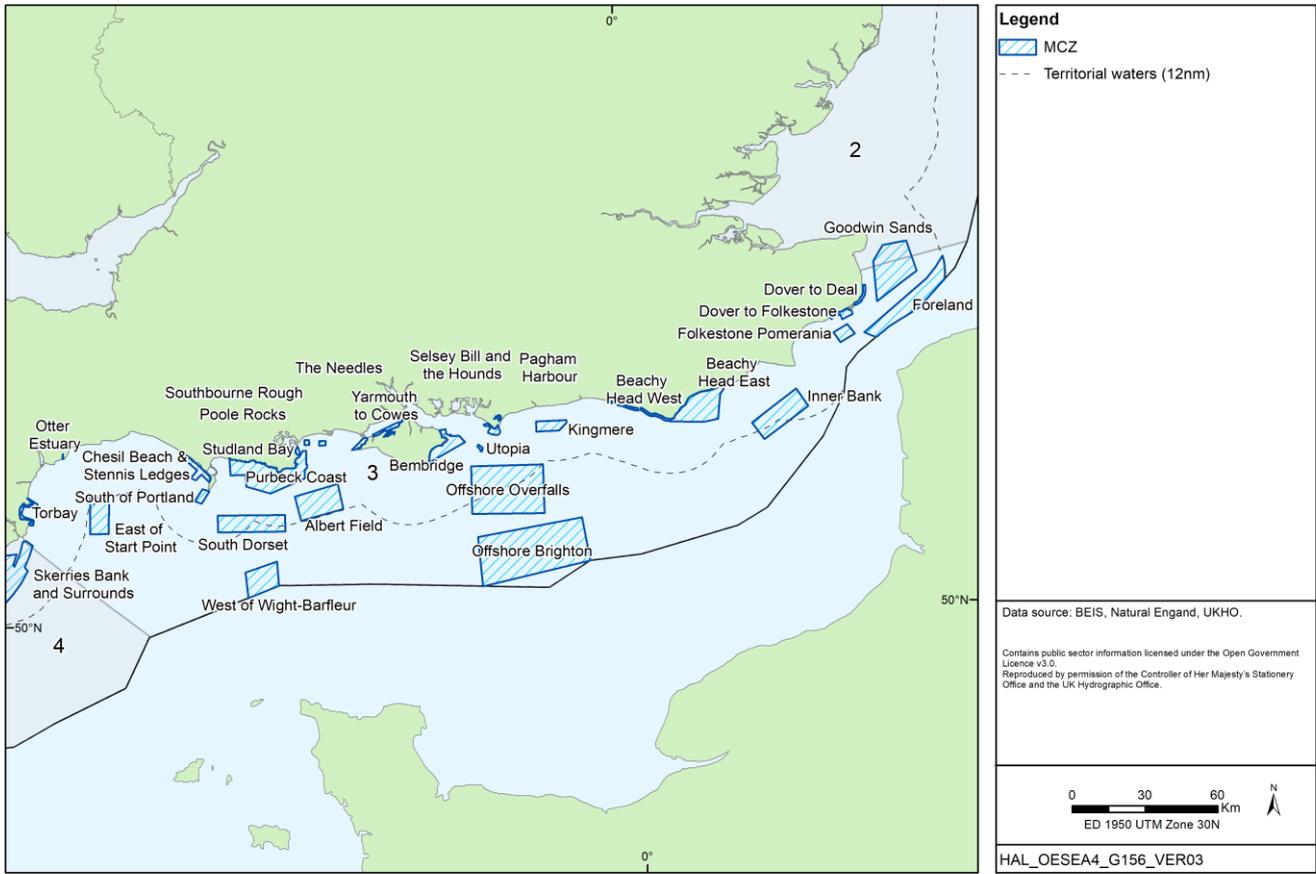


Figure A1j.14: International, national and local sites

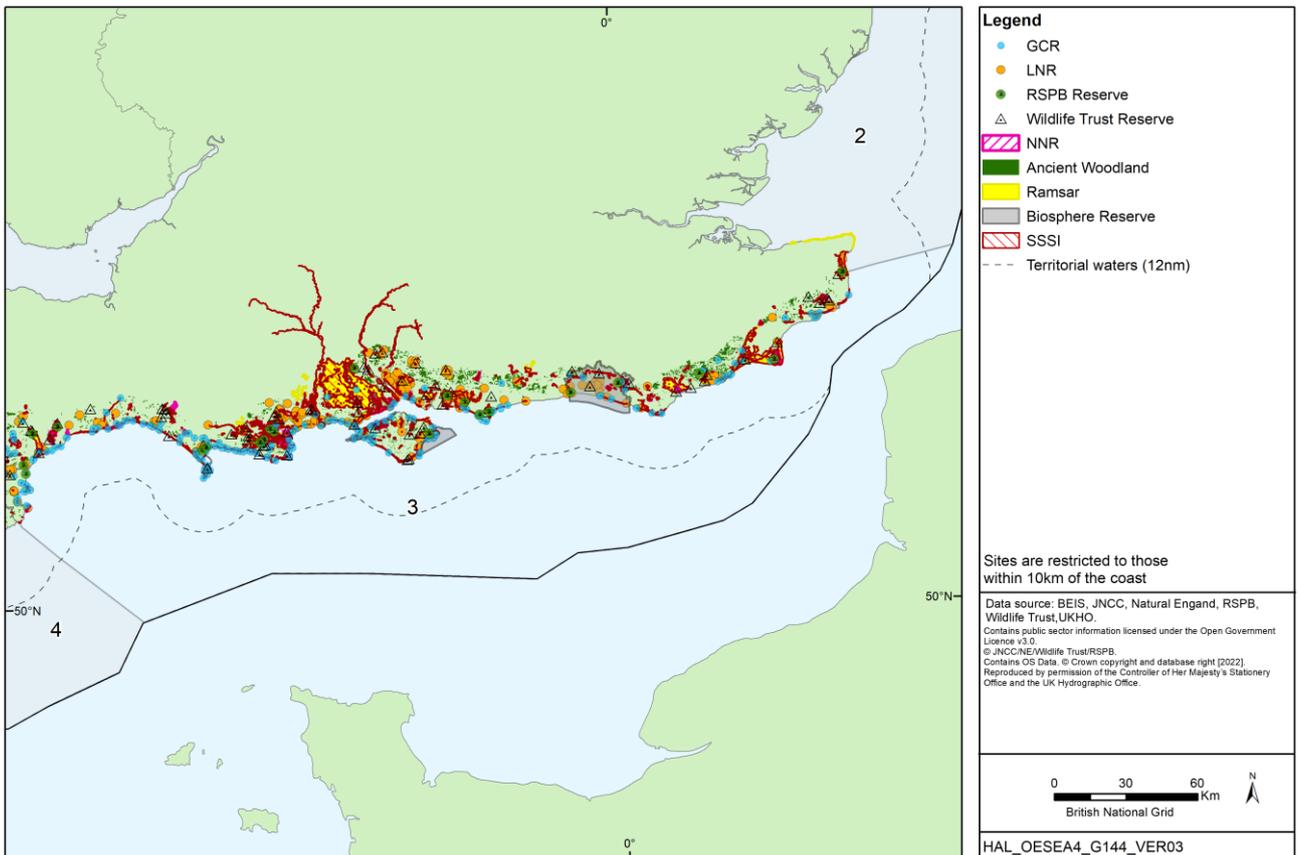
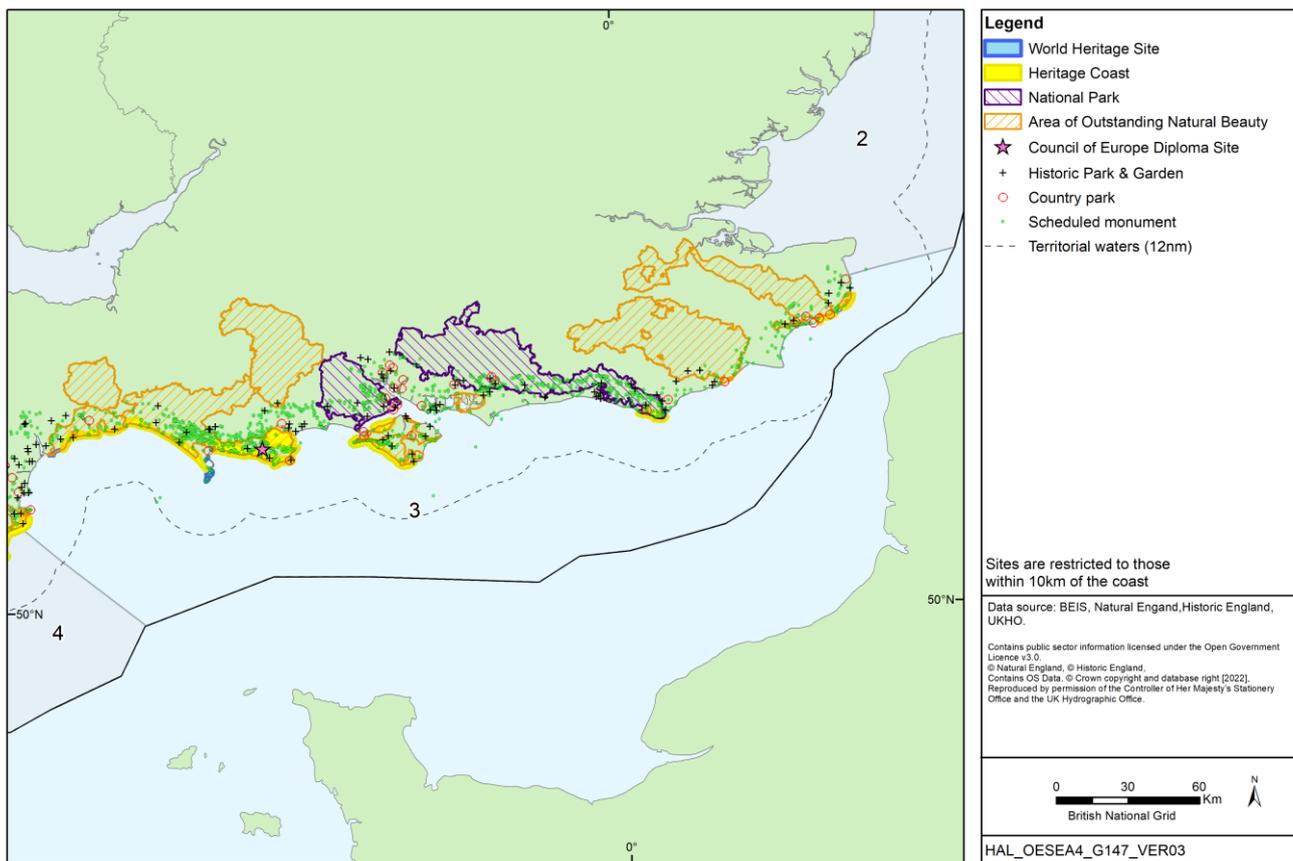


Figure A1j.15: International, national and local sites



A1j.5.4 Regional Seas 4 & 5

Regional Sea 4 extends south and west from the Pembrokeshire coast to the edge of the UK continental shelf and east to the Lizard Peninsula, and covers the water masses of the Celtic Sea, South Western Approaches and western English Channel, and the associated coasts thereof.

The marine area is represented by water depths not exceeding 180m, deepening at the shelf break, and the seabed is generally featureless with the exception of some igneous outcrops, one of which, Haig Fras, represents the only offshore SAC in the Regional Sea, qualifying as a rocky reef. Numerous other coastal SACs with marine components are located within 12nm of the coast which qualify as reefs (e.g. Isles of Scilly, Plymouth Sound and Estuaries, Lundy) or sandbanks, with notable maerl beds located in the Fal and Helford.

At the coast, Carmarthen Bay and the Burry Inlet may have the most varied assemblage of coastal features anywhere in the British Isles and has been relatively undisturbed from anthropogenic activities. Sitting at the mouth of the Taf, Twyi and Gwendraeth estuaries, the area includes major dunes (including shifting ‘white dunes’ and priority ‘grey dunes’), sand spits, barrier beaches, hard- and soft-rock cliffs, rias, raised beaches, intertidal sandflats and saltmarshes and has both SAC and SPA designations. Notable fauna include the otter, numerous lamprey species, the oystercatcher and pintail.

Regional Sea 4 also includes a number of estuaries supporting internationally important populations of waterfowl (e.g. the Severn and Burry Inlet), in addition to the significant seabird colonies located on Skokholm and Skomer, Middlehorn, and the Isles of Scilly which host species including the storm petrel, lesser black-backed gull, puffin and Manx shearwater. The

Figure A1j.17: Special Protection Areas

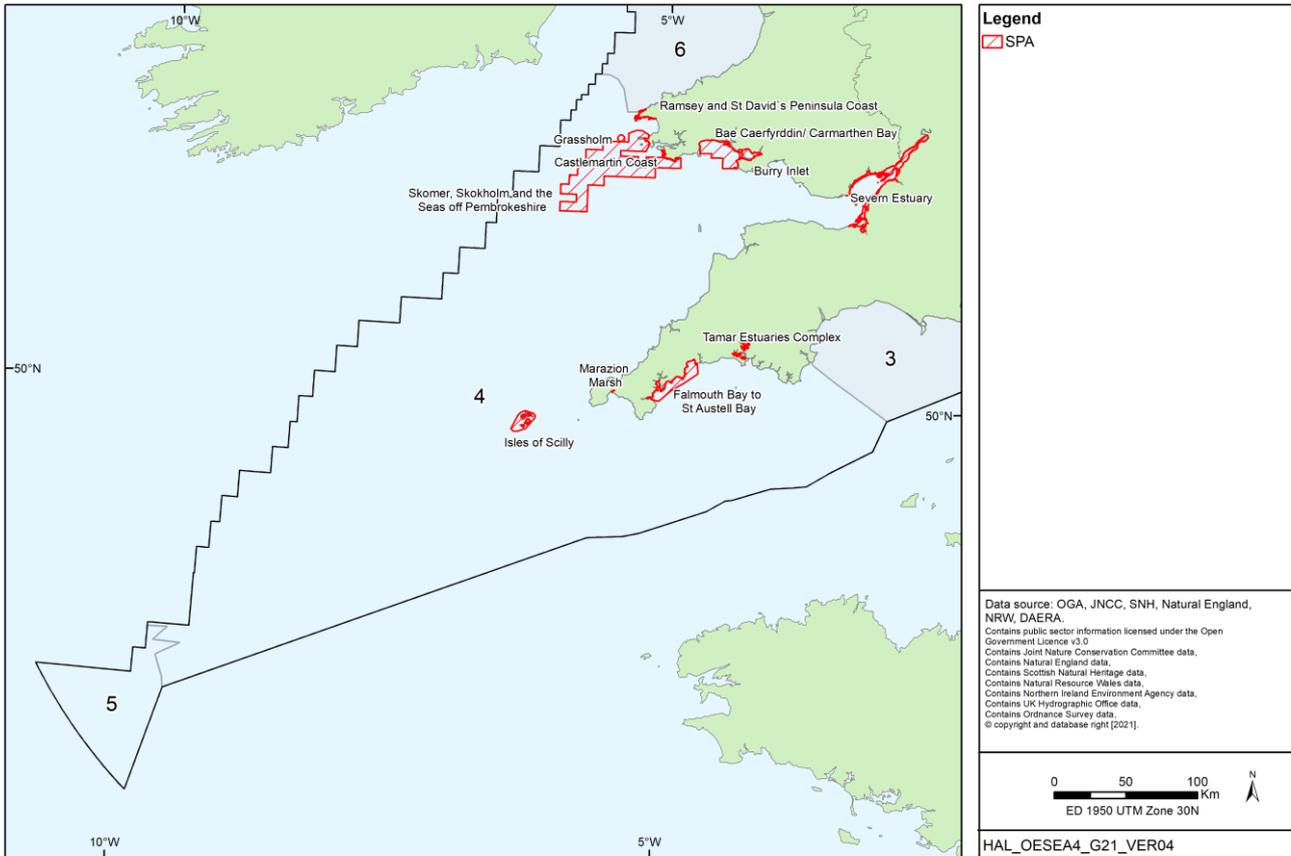


Figure A1j.18: MCZs

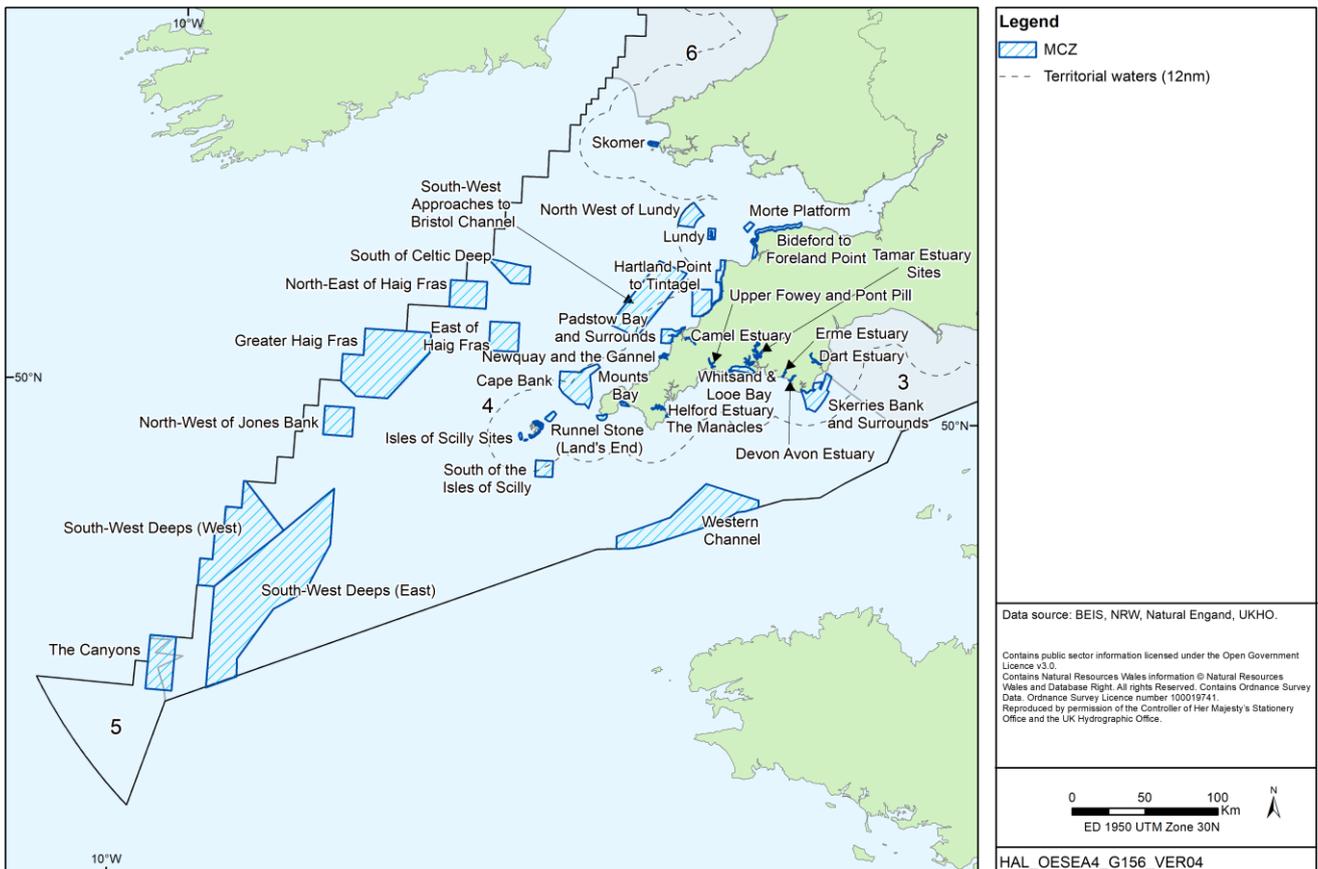


Figure A1j.19: International, national and local sites

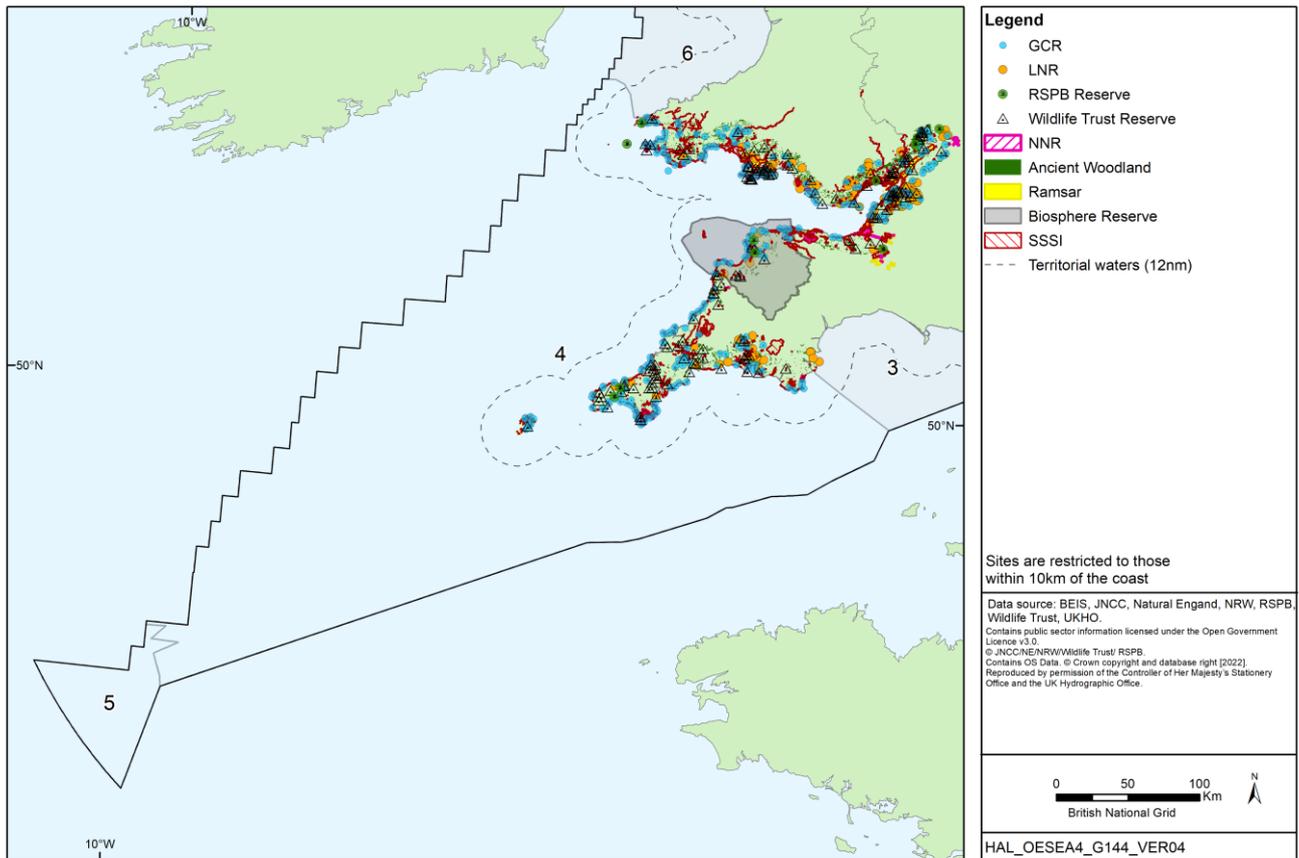
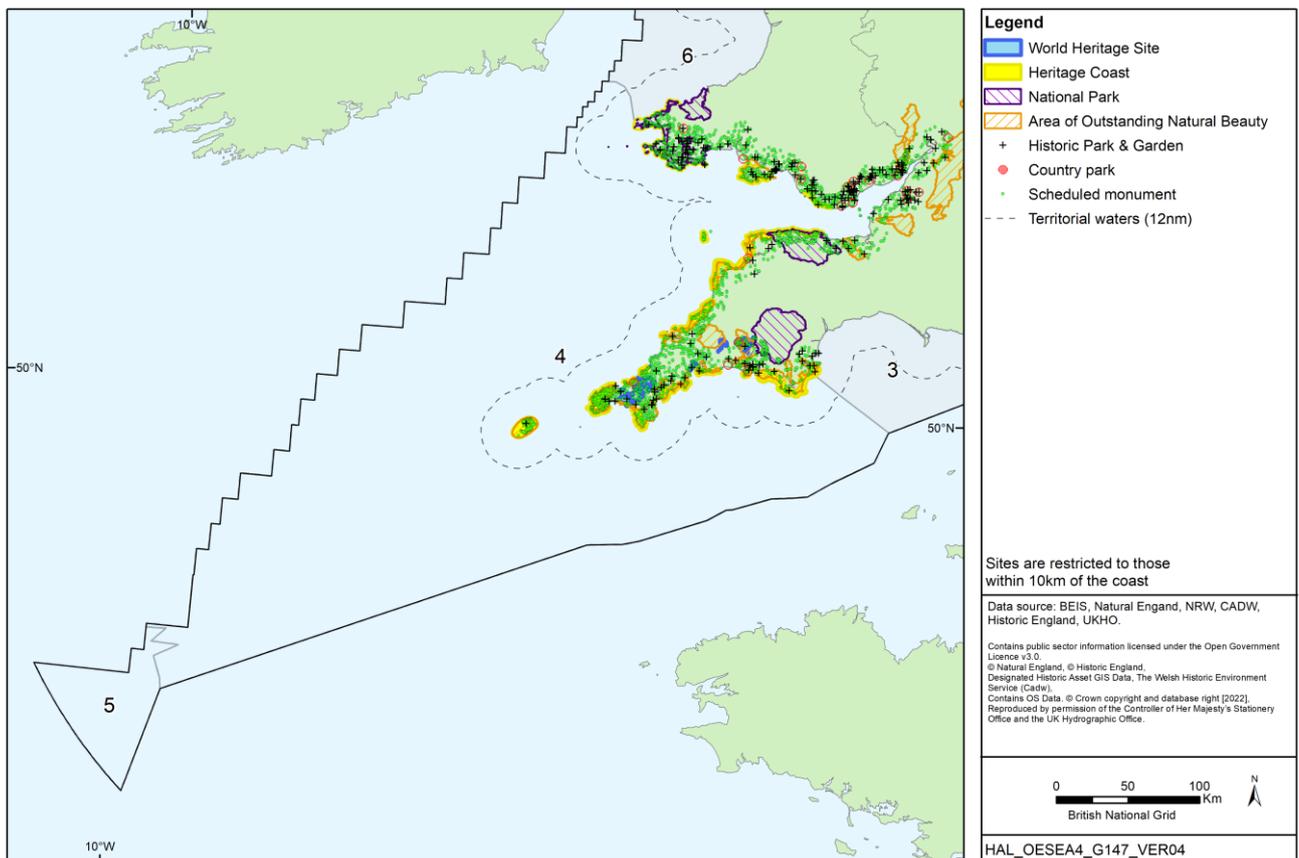


Figure A1j.20: International, national and local sites



A1j.5.5 Regional Sea 6

The Irish Sea is bounded to the south approximately by the Celtic Sea front, and extends north to a line from the Mull of Kintyre in Scotland, to Fair Head in Northern Ireland, and includes the North Channel. Hydrographical features of the region are heavily influenced by coastal waters and influxes from the Celtic Sea and the continental shelf current. The coastline of the region is extensive, with a variety of important habitats and species protected under international, national and local designations.

Coastal cliffs are characteristic of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, Llyn Peninsula, Anglesey, St. Bees Head, the Isle of Man and Mull of Galloway. These cliffs vary in composition from consolidated granite and softer limestones and sandstones to unconsolidated, predominantly Quaternary deposits. These cliffs are recognised as part of designations including Heritage Coasts, SSSIs and NNRs. Associated designations include those for cliff top vegetation and large cliff-nesting seabird colonies.

Major estuaries are a particular feature of the coasts of North Wales and Cumbria. The Dee, Mersey, Duddon, Morecambe Bay, Ribble, and Alt and Dyfi Estuaries are all designated SPAs and Ramsar sites, and in some cases support over wintering waterfowl populations of international significance. The saltmarshes located in these estuaries areas support a diverse array of fauna and flora, recognised not only in avian specific designations, but also in National Nature Reserves and SSSIs (e.g. North Walney, Upper Solway Flats and Marshes, Pembrey Coast). The pioneer grass species, *Spartina anglica*, has become ubiquitous in salt marshes in the region since its introduction in the 1930s. Morecambe Bay is one of the largest estuarine areas in the UK and supports both international seabird and waterfowl populations exceeding 20,000 individuals. Over winter, the waterfowl population increases to over 210,000 individuals.

The coast of Northern Ireland is extremely diverse incorporating high cliffs, extensive sand dunes, mudflats and rocky shores. Of particular note are the sea loughs (Larne, Strangford, Belfast and Carlingford) which are characterised by fine sand and muddy sediments, and all of which have Ramsar designations. In addition, Northern Ireland supports numerous coastal lagoons which are considered nationally rare.

Twenty-five species of seabird breed in the Irish Sea area, with the Manx shearwater a feature particular to the region. In addition, five species of cetacean are known to occur regularly in this area. A population of bottlenose dolphins is a primary feature of Cardigan Bay. Harbour porpoise and grey and harbour seals are also abundant in the region.

Regional Sea 6 area is also recognised for its culturally significant resources including the Liverpool and Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Sites, 5 Heritage Coasts, 8 AONBs and over 6500 scheduled ancient monuments within 10km of the coast.

Designated sites are shown in Figures A1j.21-25.

Figure A1j.21: Special Areas of Conservation

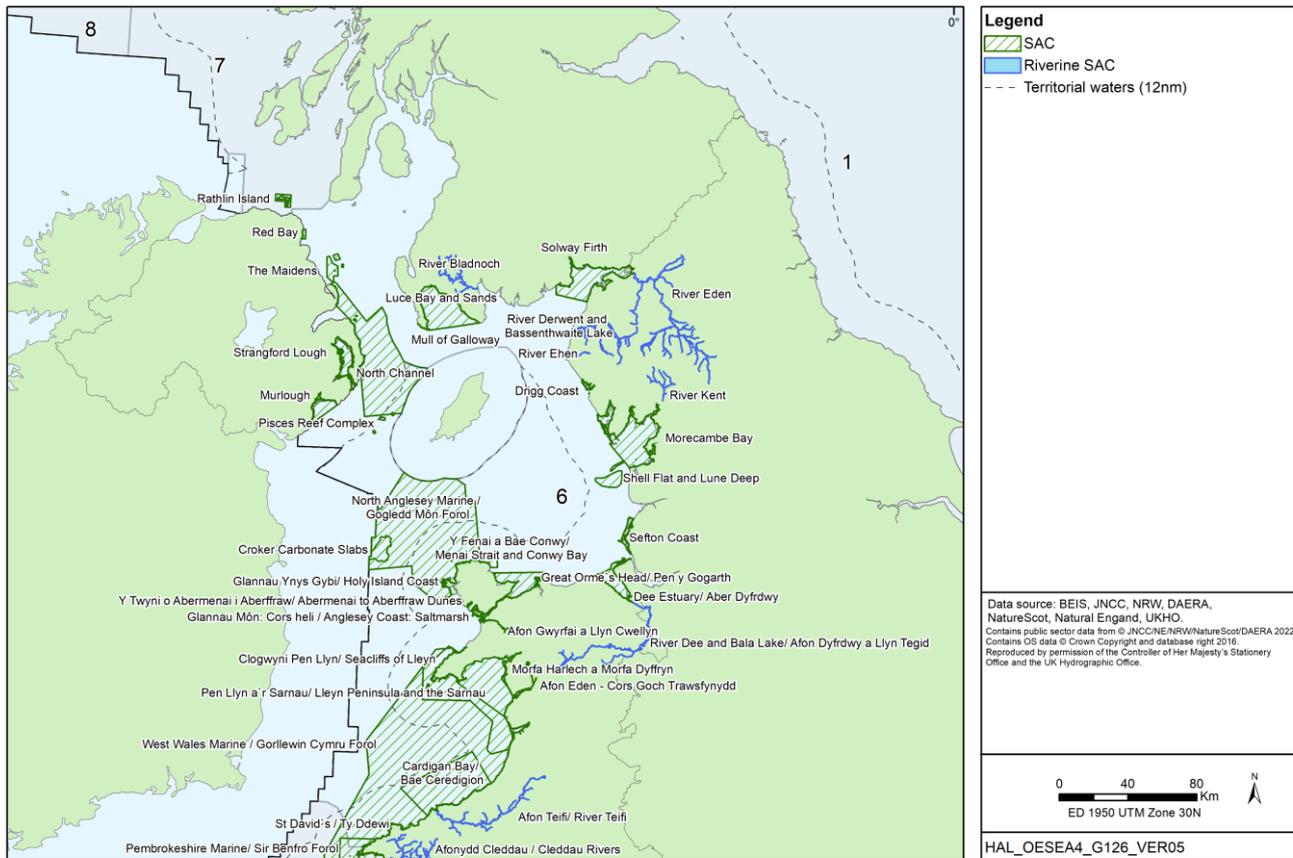


Figure A1j.22: Special Protection Areas

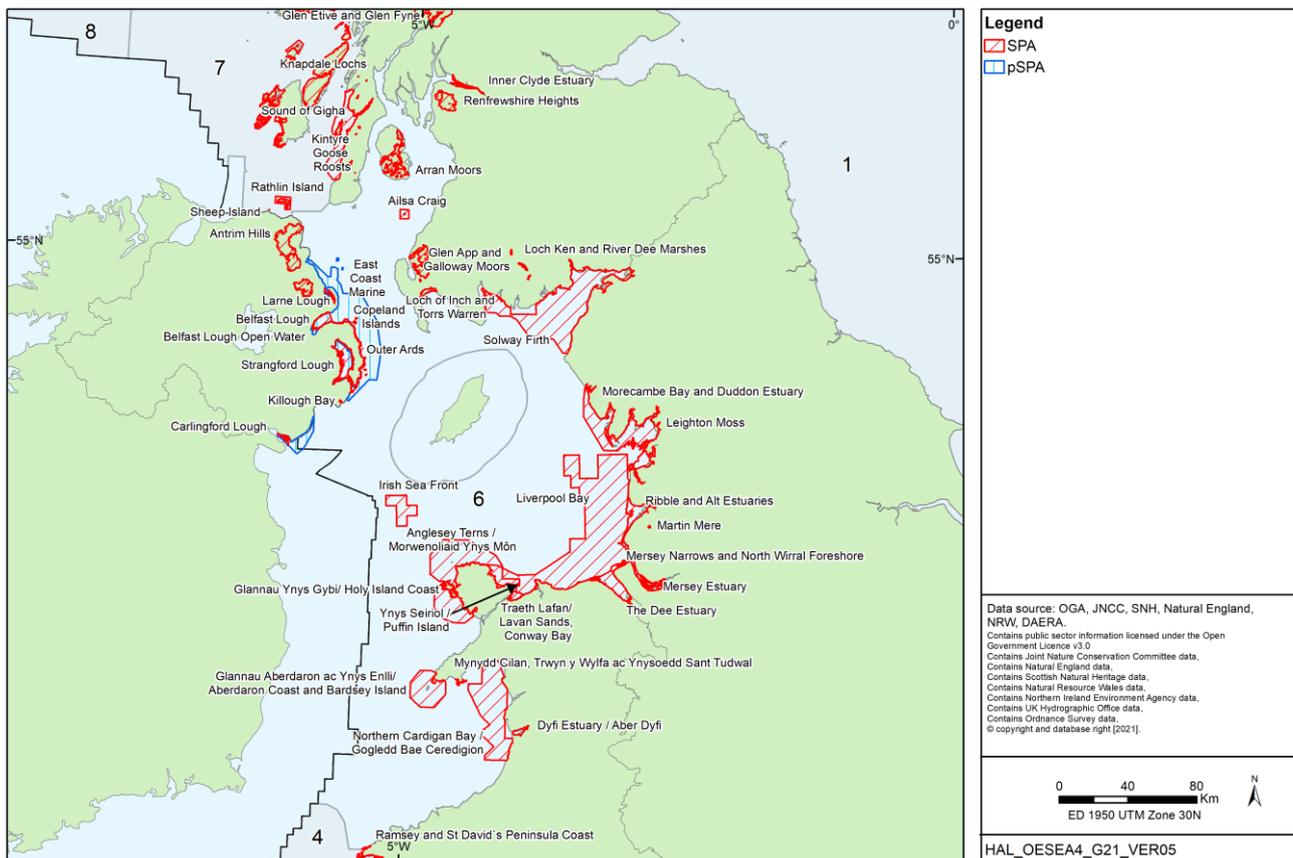


Figure A1j.23: MPAs and MCZs

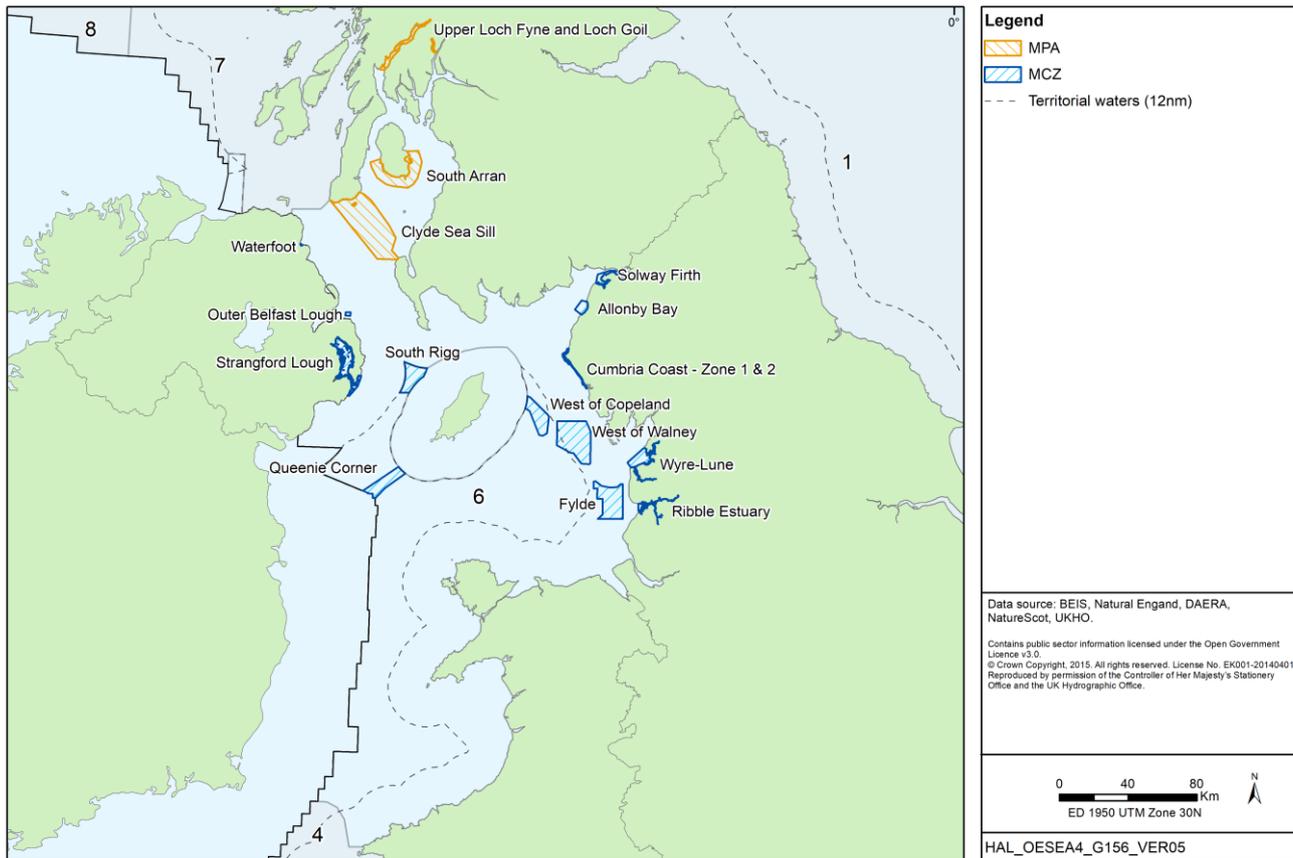


Figure A1j.24: International, national and local sites

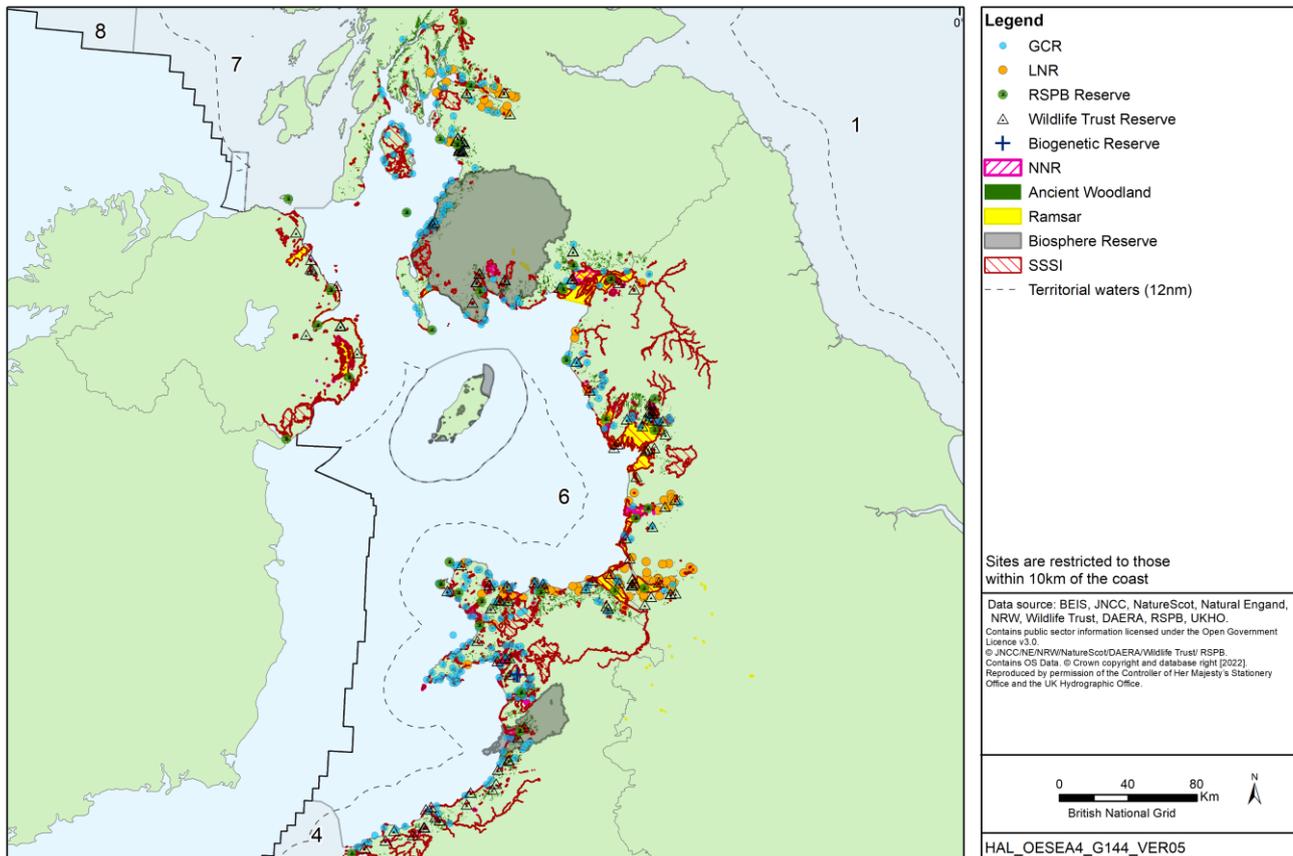
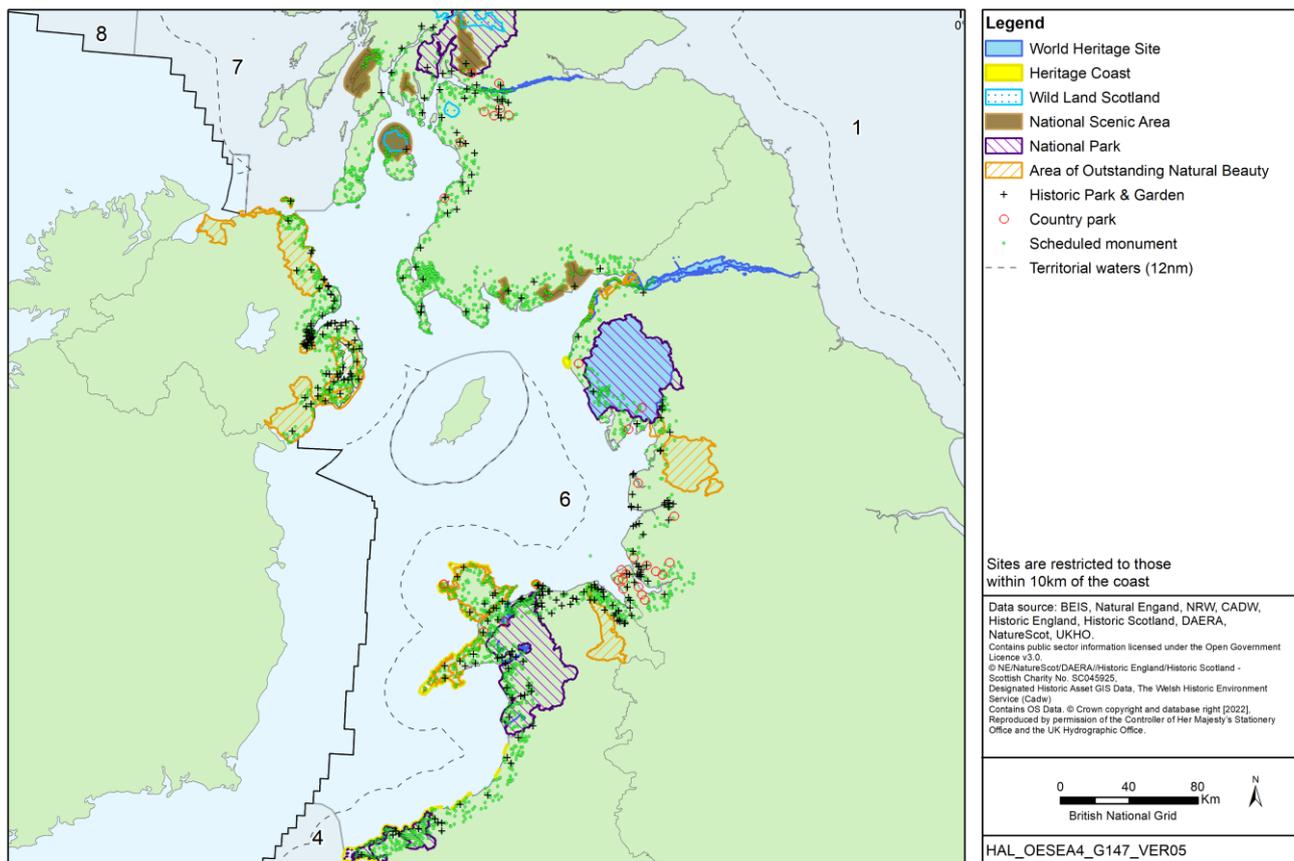


Figure A1j.25: International, national and local sites



A1j.5.6 Regional Sea 7

The Minches and west Scotland region is bounded to the south by a line from the Mull of Kintyre to Fair Head, to the west by the Malin front, and to the north by a line from the Butt of Lewis to Cape Wrath. The region encompasses waters which are largely sheltered from Atlantic swells by Northern Ireland and the Outer Hebrides and consequently heavily influenced by coastal processes. Within the numerous islands, lochs and inlets of the region is a variety of important coastal and marine habitats and species which are protected under international, national and local designations.

A high proportion of the coastline is made up of steep rocky shores and sea cliffs. The flat cultivated machair plains of North and South Uist are primary Annex I habitats and are designated SAC sites. Sea lochs are a key feature of the region, along with extensive areas of blanket bog, peatland and forest, as well as large shallow inlets, bays, lagoons and quasi-lagoon areas. The sound of Arisaig is a designated SAC due to the presence of sandbanks which are slightly covered by seawater at all times.

The sea cliffs associated with Western Scotland are of national and international importance for breeding seabirds. Wetland habitats support a number of important waterbird species including breeding populations of black-throated divers and wintering barnacle and Greenland white-fronted geese. The Cuillin on the Isle of Skye is a site of European importance for its successfully breeding golden eagle population. The Isle of Rum is a designated SPA for the presence of golden eagle, migratory Manx shearwater, red-throated diver and important assemblages of breeding seabirds.

The west coast of Scotland is littered with large and small islands, relatively free from predators and disturbance making them ideal for nesting seabirds, while sea lochs and sheltered sounds are suitable for breeding, wintering and migrating waterbirds. The region supports a high diversity of marine and coastal mammals, including the otter. The freshwater pearl mussel is found in a number of rivers in the region. The siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands of Ben Nevis are recognised as being of international importance.

Designated sites are shown in Figures A1j.26-30.

Figure A1j.26: Special Areas of Conservation

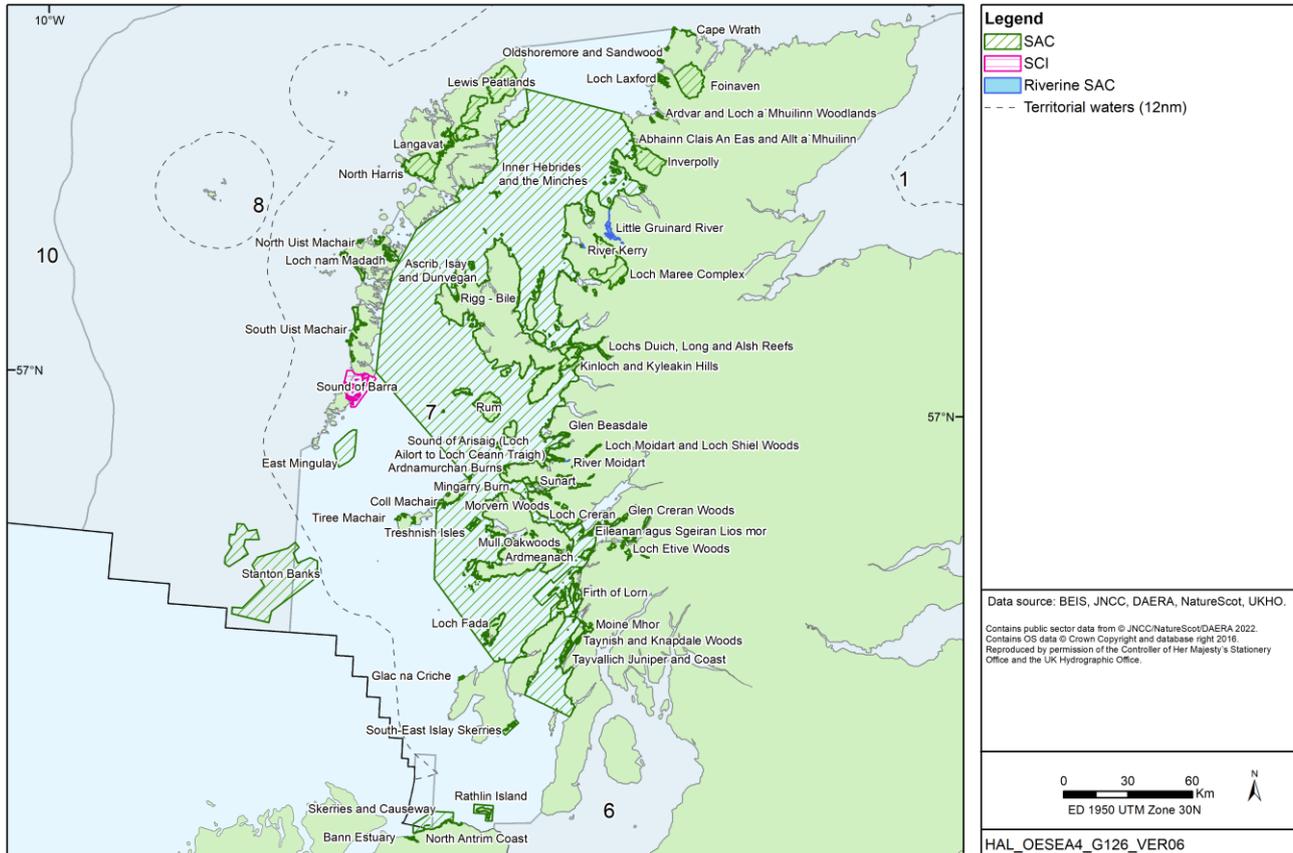


Figure A1j.27: Special Protection Areas

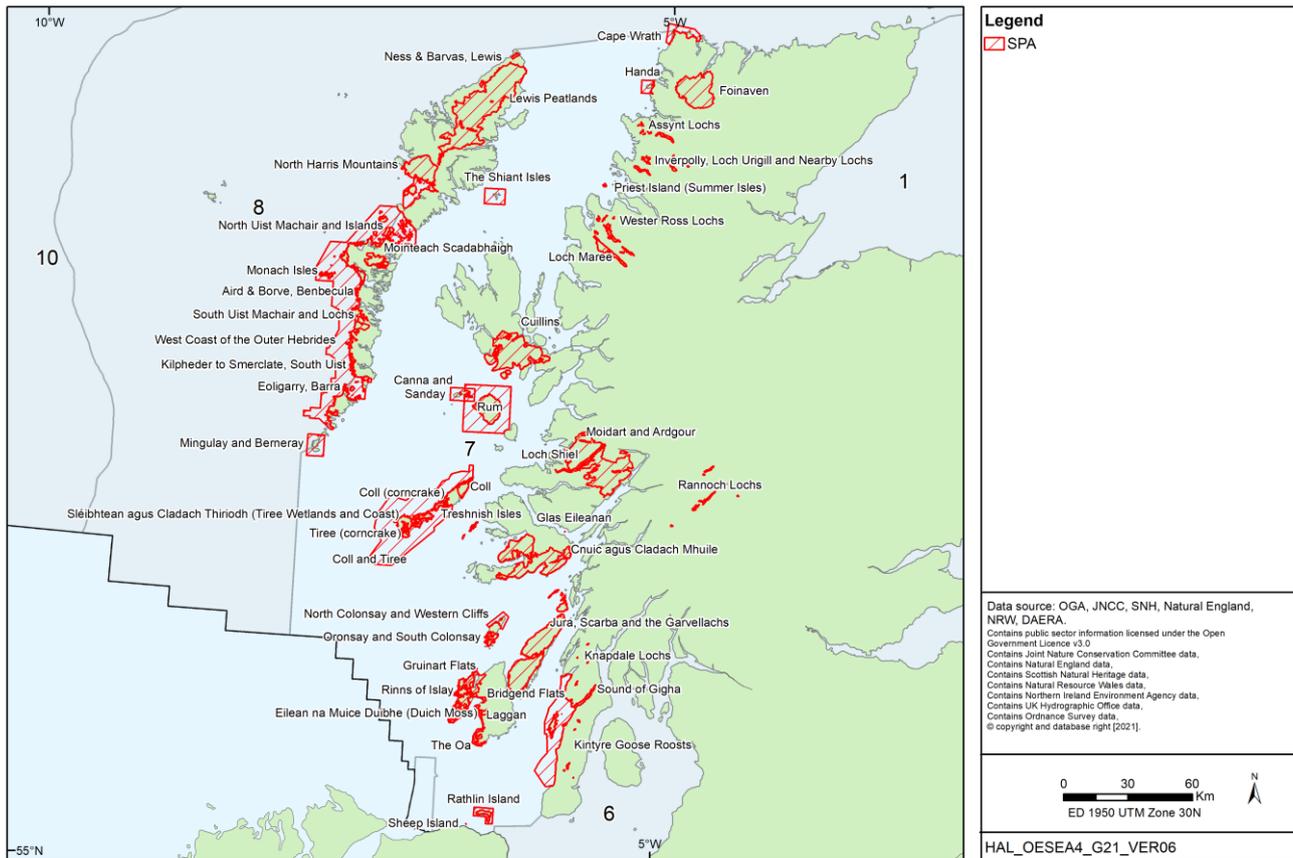


Figure A1j.28: MPAs & MCZs

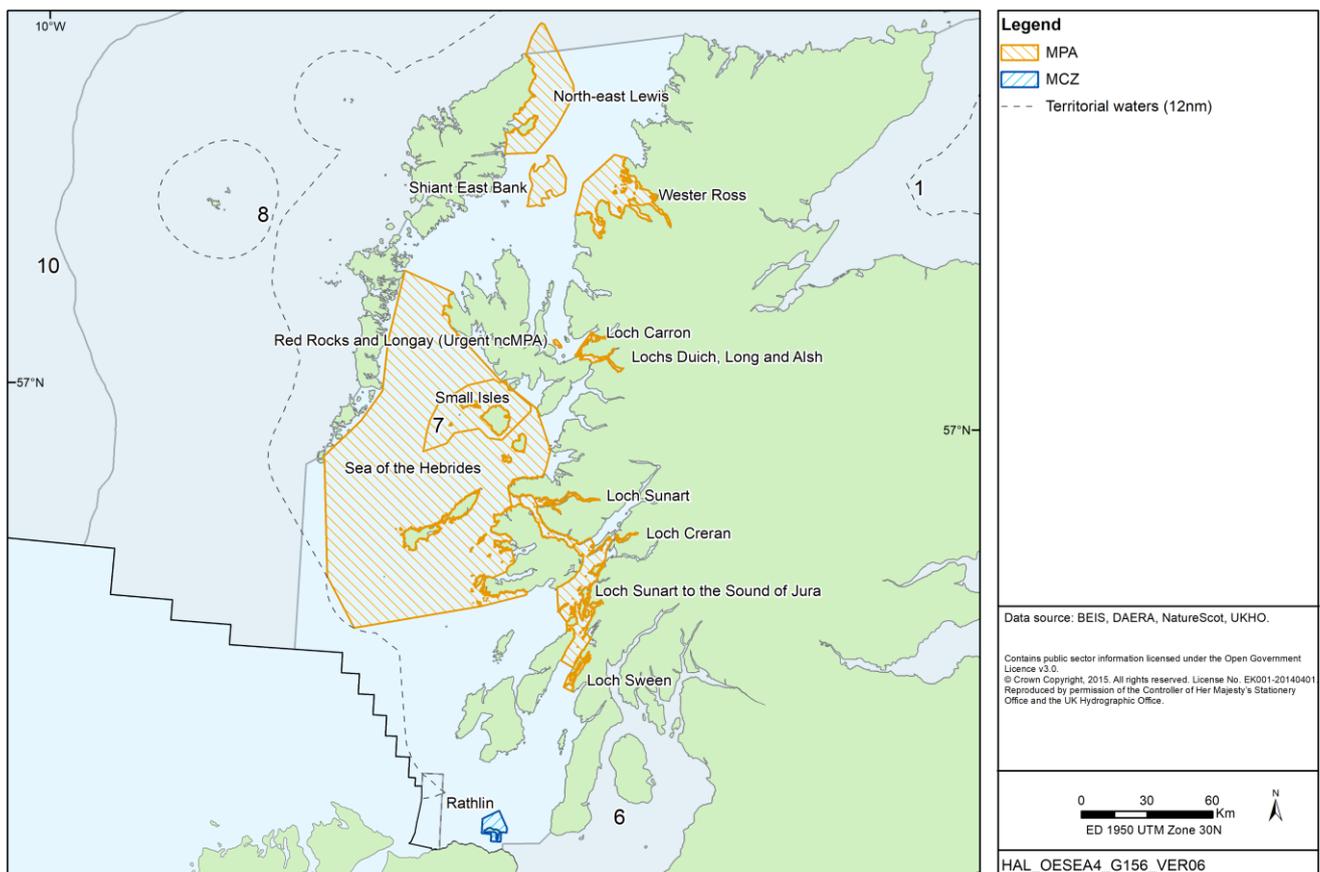


Figure A1j.29: International, national and local sites

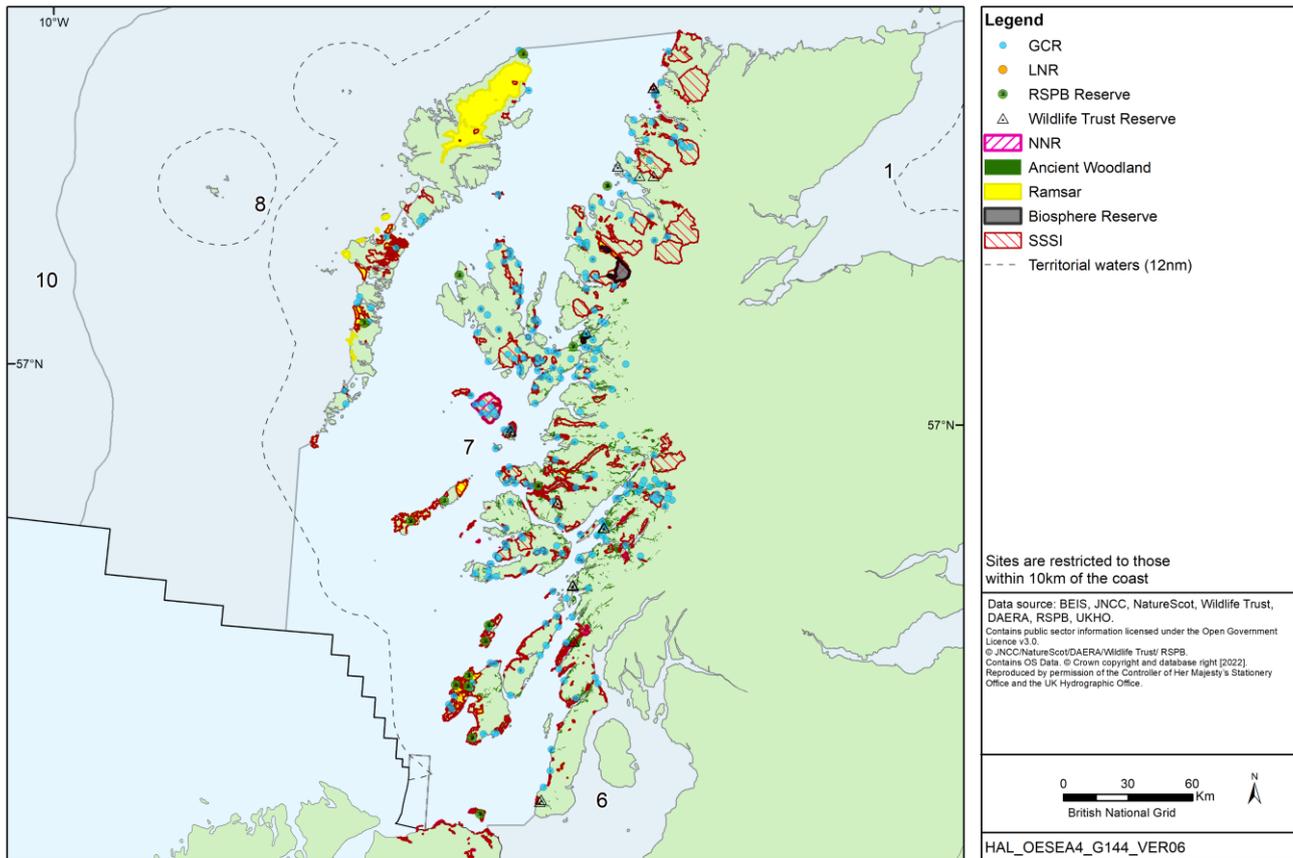
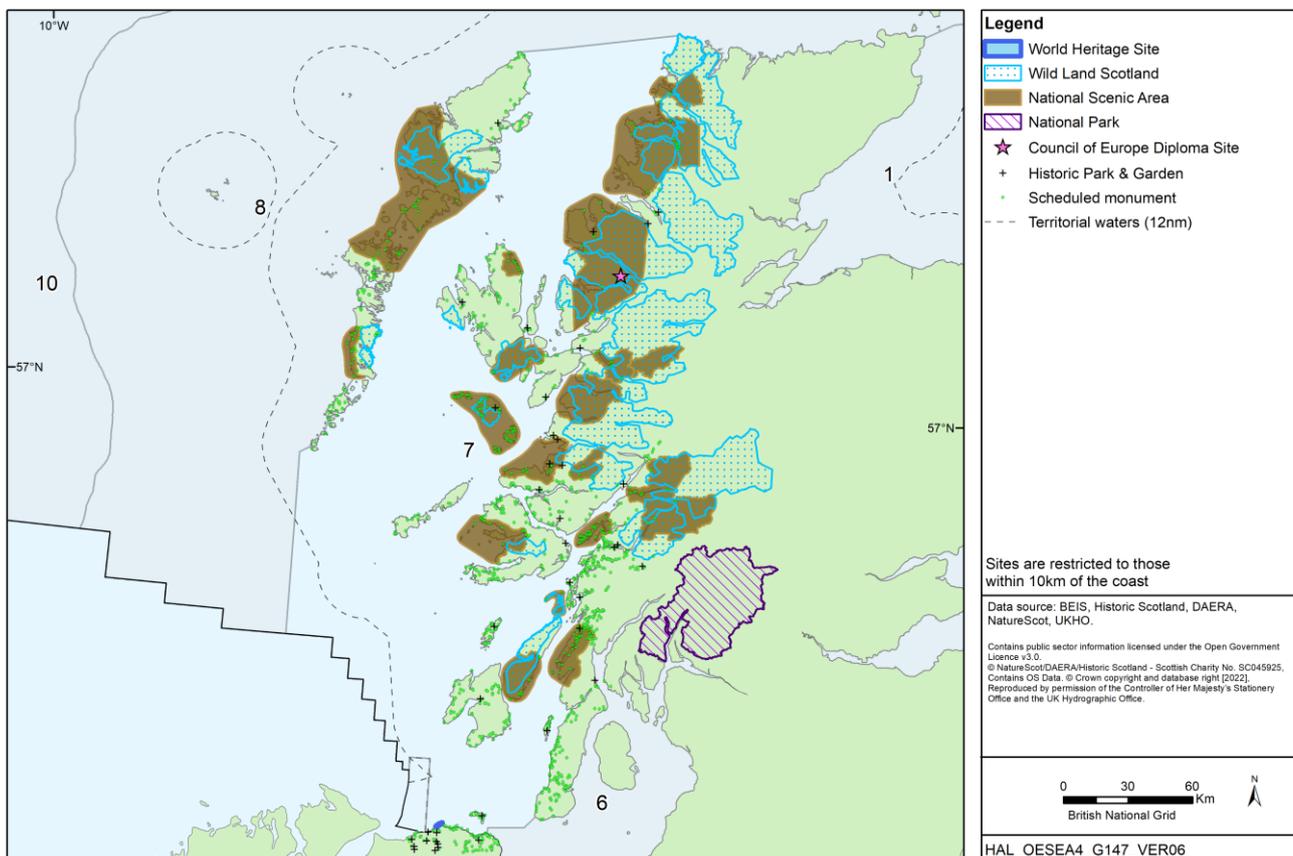


Figure A1j.30: International, national and local sites



A1j.5.7 Regional Seas 8 & 9

Regional Sea 8 includes the waters of the Scottish Continental Shelf and the most northerly coastline of the United Kingdom from Duncansby Head (Caithness) to Cape Wrath. The southeast boundary of this regional sea area transects Shetland to include only the western coastline. Orkney and the west coastline of The Outer Hebrides are included in this area. This area hosts a variety of important coastal and marine habitats and species which are protected under international, national and local designations.

The predominant coastal features of Regional Sea 8 are the high rugged cliffs, which stretch along much of the north coast of Scotland, Orkney and Shetland. These form an important habitat for large numbers of breeding seabirds.

Cape Wrath located at the north- westernmost tip of mainland Scotland is amongst the highest and most impressive cliff formations in the British Isles. The area is of international importance and is a designated SAC and SPA. During the breeding season the area regularly supports 50,000 individual seabirds including puffin, razorbill, guillemot, kittiwake and fulmar. The vegetated sea cliffs are recognised Annex I habitat and vegetation is dominated by common scurvygrass. The northern and western parts of Papa Stour on the west coast of mainland Shetland are a designated SPA due to its importance as a breeding site for Arctic tern and ringed plover. The Yell Sound coast in Shetland is the most northerly UK site selected for the common seal and the areas low-lying peaty coastline make ideal habitat for otter. The moorland areas of Noss support large numbers of breeding great skua and the sandstone cliffs provide numerous ledges for nesting seabirds.

The islands of St Kilda are a strategic nesting location for seabirds that feed in the rich waters to the west of Scotland and are designated a SPA for this reason. The total population of seabirds exceeds 600,000 pairs, making this one of the largest concentrations in the North Atlantic and the largest in the UK. Notable among the many breeding species are auks, petrels and shearwaters, gulls and large proportions of the national and international populations of Gannet and Puffin. St Kilda is one of only seven known nesting localities in the EU for Leach's petrel.

The rivers Naver and Thurso both found in the Scottish Highlands are of international conservation importance due to the presence of Atlantic salmon and freshwater pearl mussel. Loch of Stenness located on Orkney is the largest brackish lagoon in the UK and is of particular conservation interest due to its size, stability and northern location. A salinity gradient exists in the lagoon which in turn leads to communities representative of sheltered marine, brackish and freshwater conditions. North Rona and Sula Sgeir are two small, remote islands in the North Atlantic. They are an internationally important conservation site for features such as sea inlets and submerged caves. These features also make the islands an ideal breeding site for grey seal, with North Rona supporting the third largest breeding colony in the UK.

Designated sites are shown in Figures A1j.31-35.

Figure A1j.31: Special Areas of Conservation

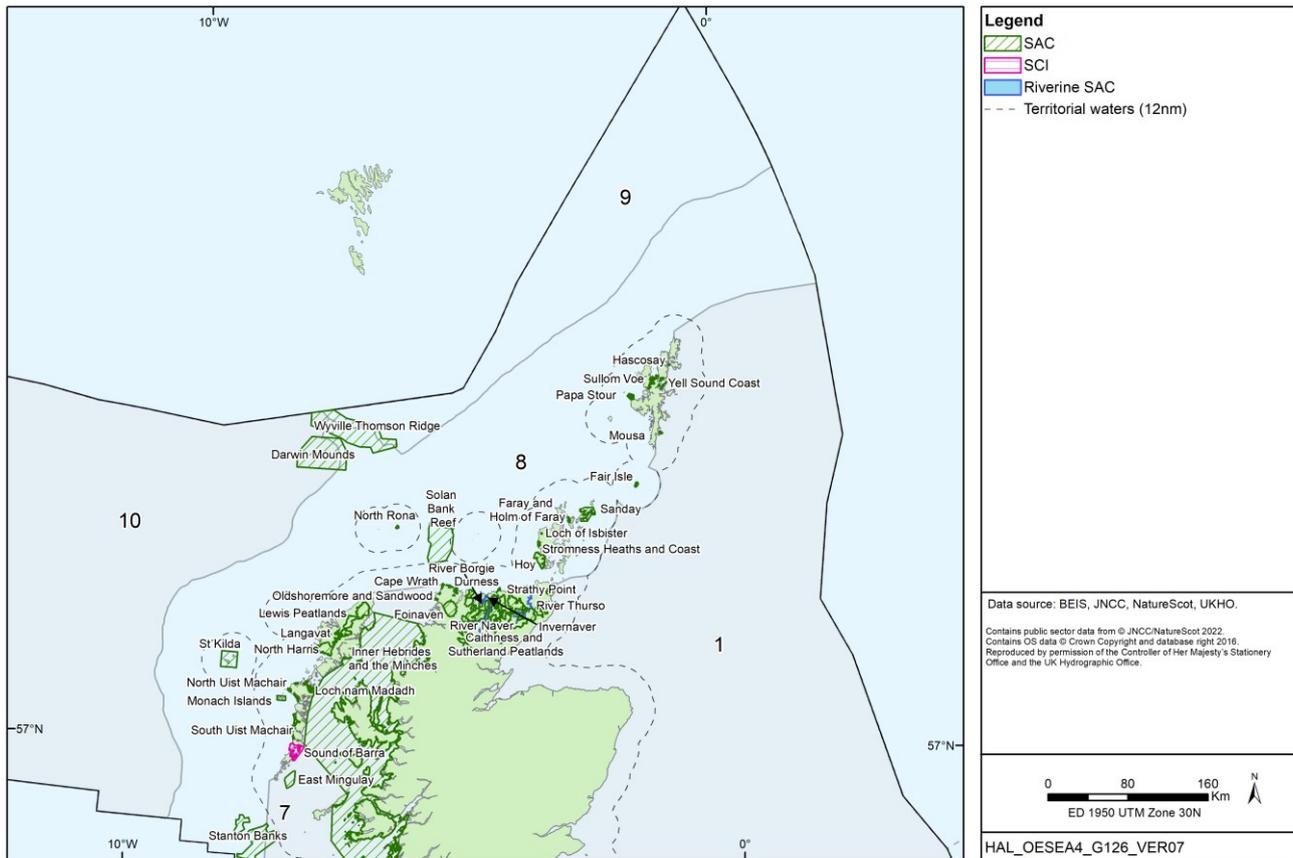


Figure A1j.32: Special Protection Areas

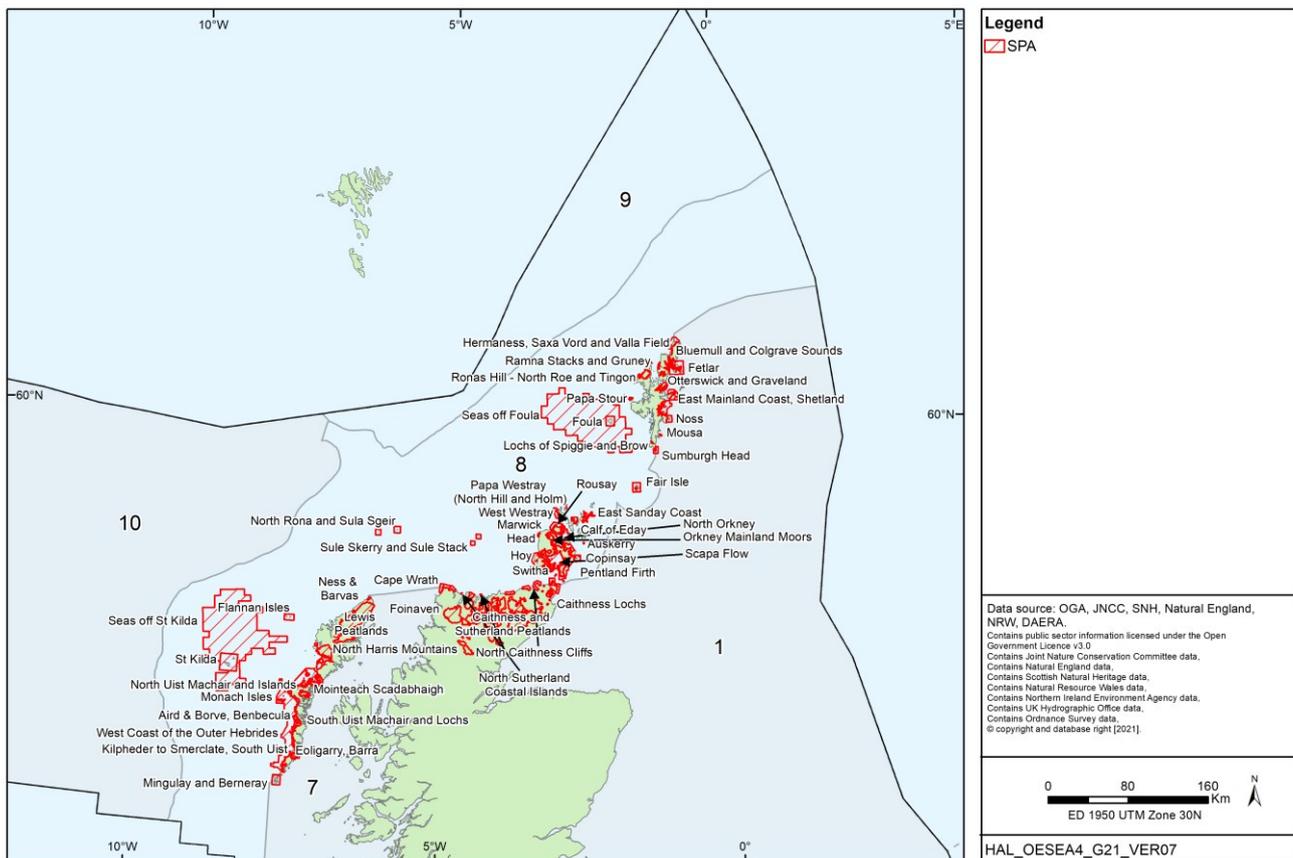


Figure A1j.33: MPAs

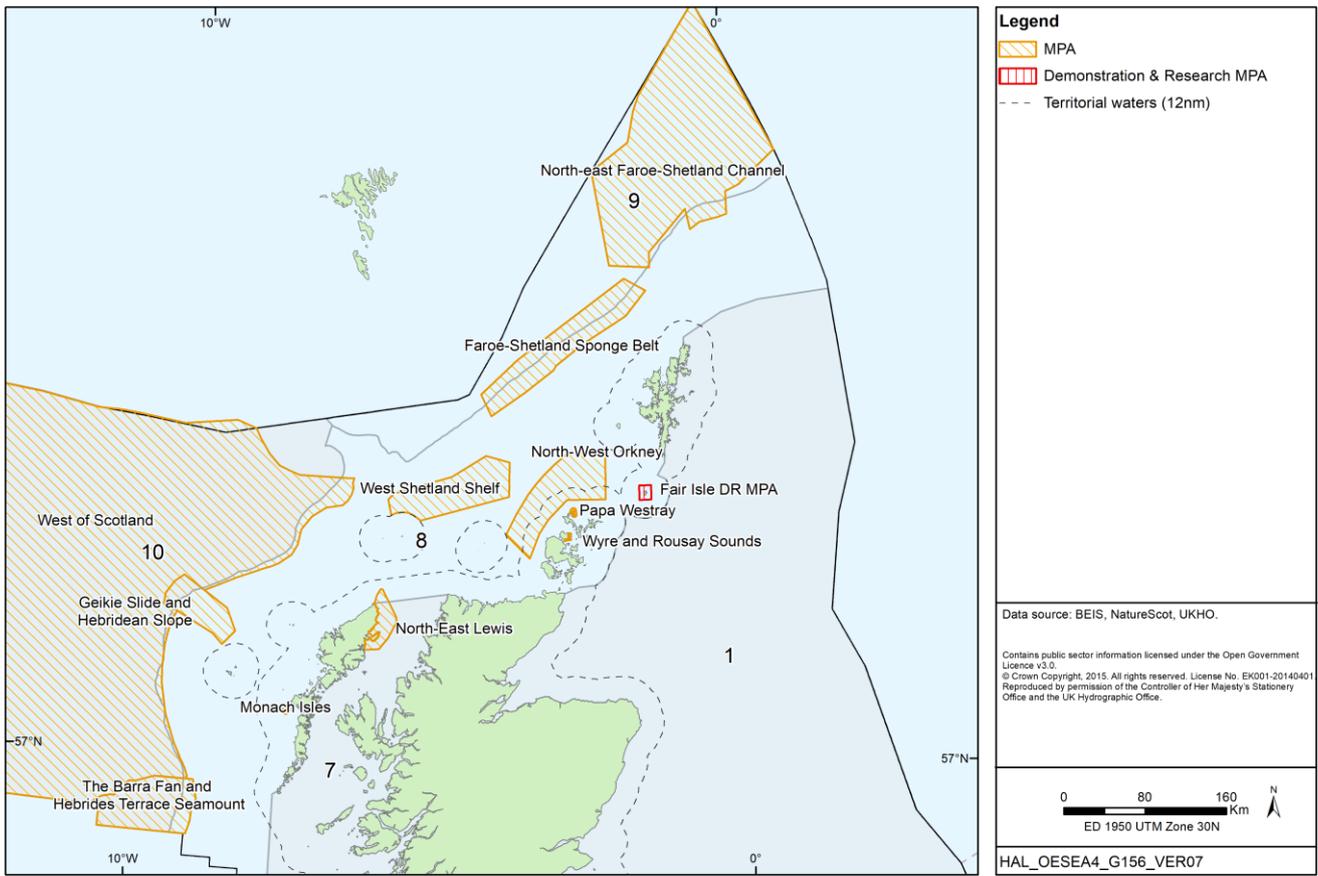


Figure A3j.34: International, national and local sites

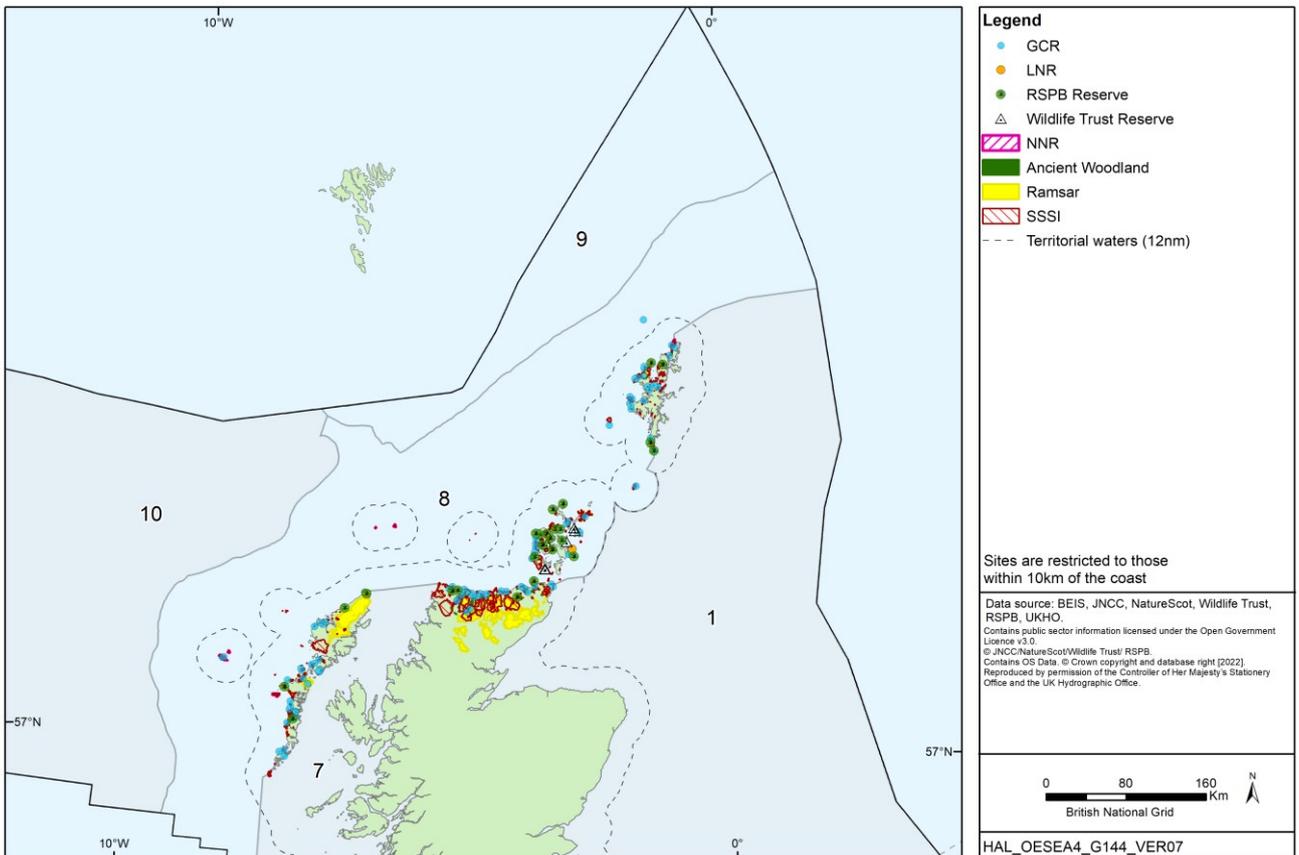
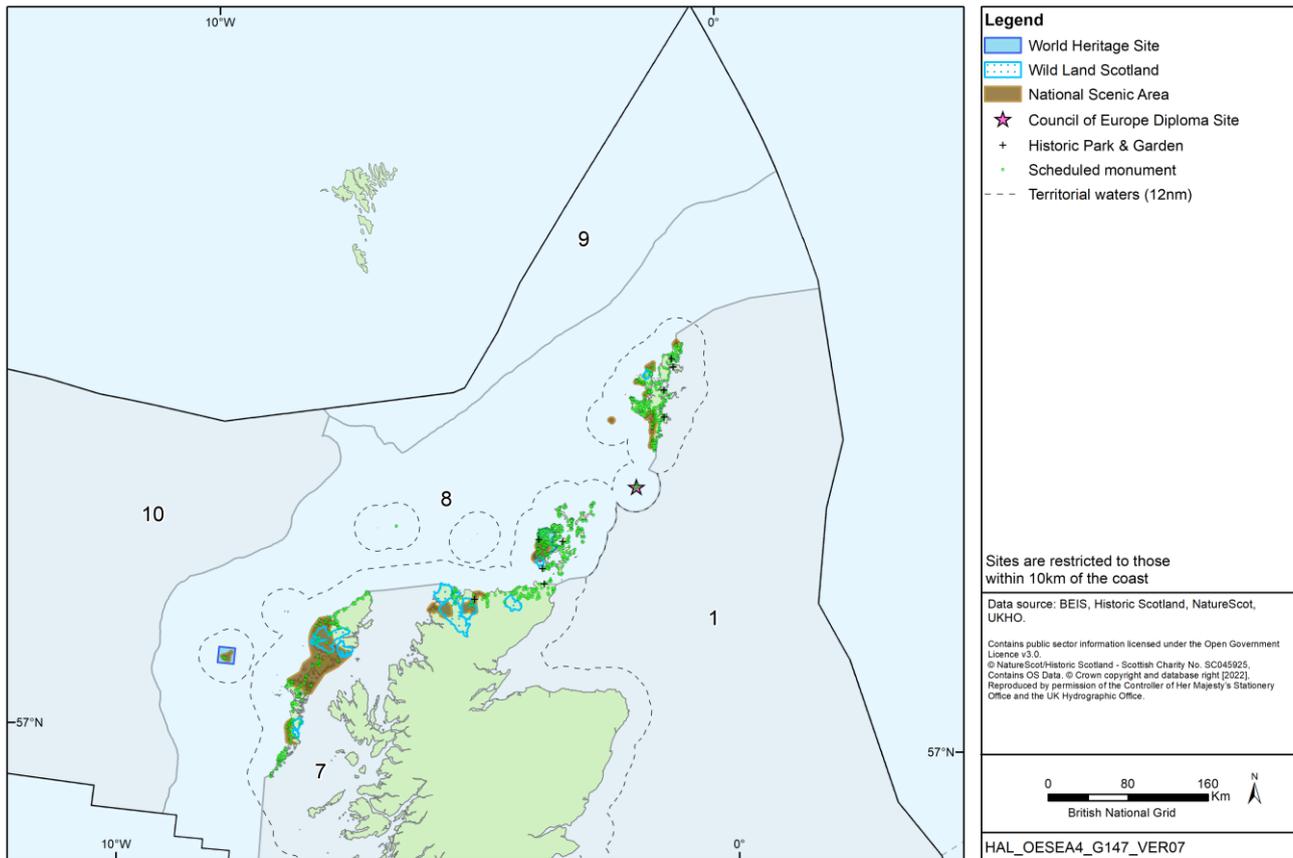


Figure A3j.35: International, national and local sites



A1j.5.8 Regional Sea 10 & 11

Regional Seas 10 and 11 have no contiguous coastline but has one candidate SAC (Hatton Bank) and five SACs (East Rockall Bank, North West Rockall Bank, Anton Dohrn Seamount, Wyville Thomson Ridge and Darwin Mounds). Additionally, the Regional Seas contain four MPAs. The location of these is shown in Figures A1j.36 and A1j.37, and details are given in Section A1j.1.1.

Figure A1j.36: Offshore SACs and cSACs

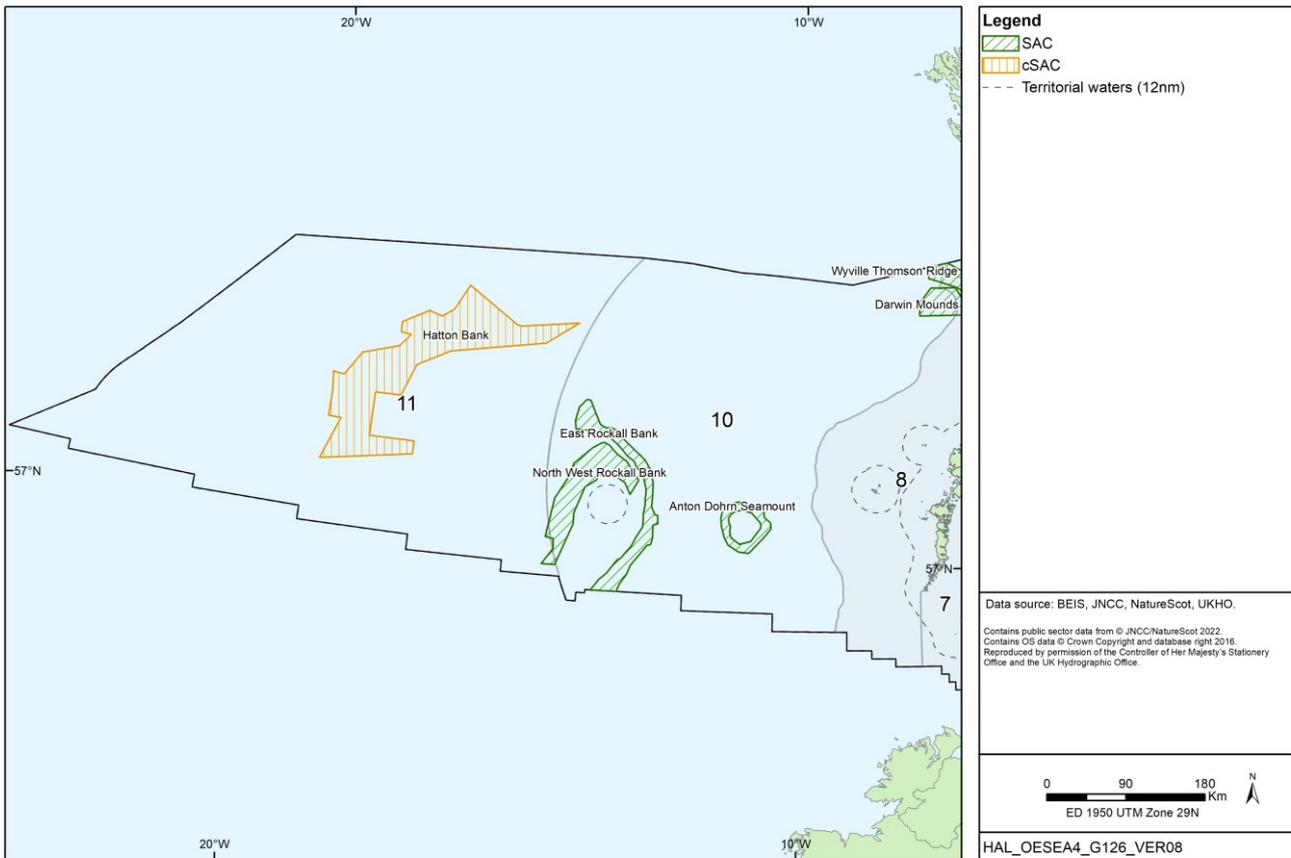
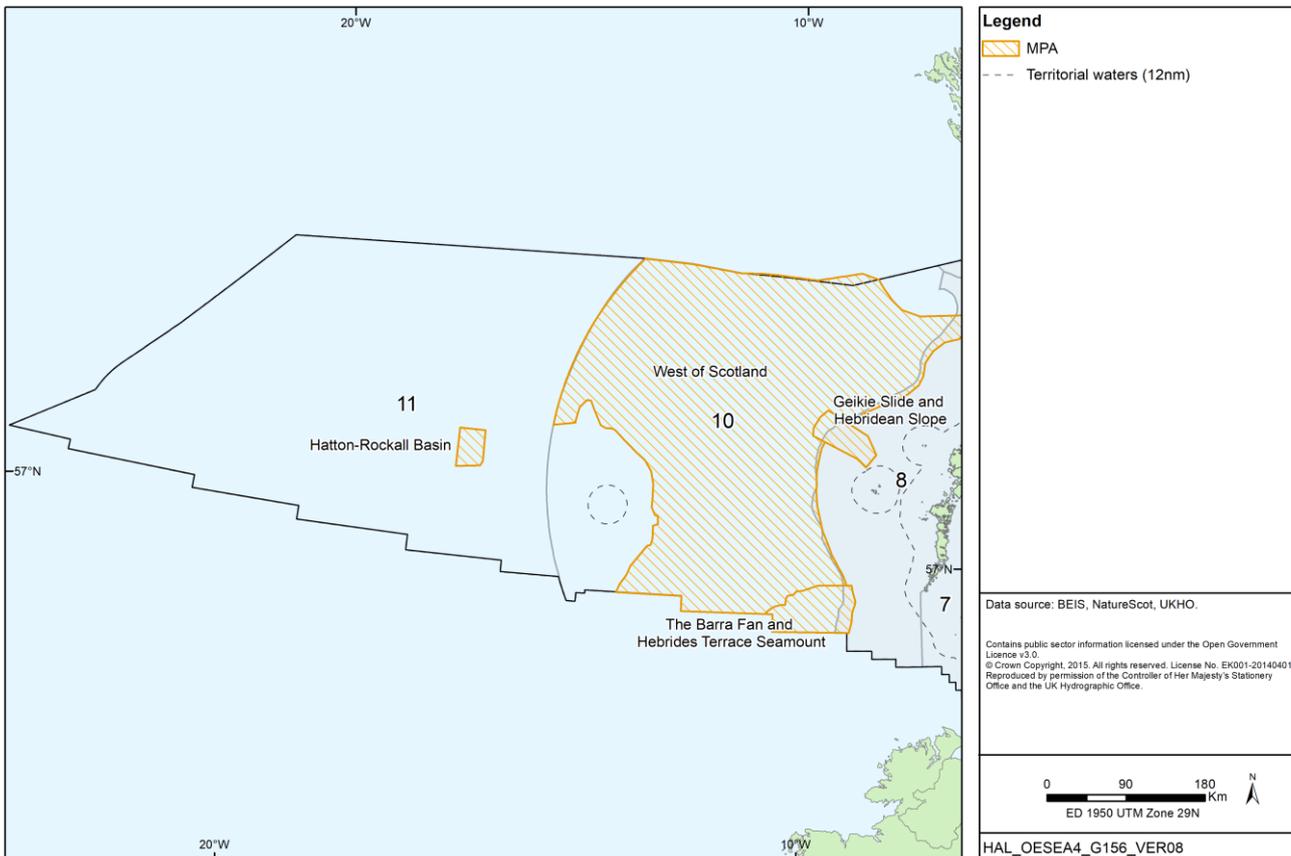


Figure A1j.37: MPAs



A1j.6 European sites in adjacent states

SACs and SPAs in adjacent states are shown in Figure A1j.38. These have been selected using EEA data on the basis of the sites containing features of relevance to the marine environment.

Figure A1j.38: European sites in adjacent states

