East Anglia TWO Offshore Windfarm

Habitat Regulations Assessment Appendix 2

Screening Matrices

Applicant: East Anglia TWO Limited
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Glossary of Acronyms

AFL	Agreement for lease
DCO	Develpoment Consent Order
EAOW	East Anglia Offshore Wind
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
EU	European Union
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
MW	Megawatt
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
SPR	ScotttishPower Renewables
UK	United Kingdom
VWPL	Vattenfall Wind Power Limited
ZDA	Zone Development Agreement

Glossary of Terminology

Applicant	East Anglia TWO Limited.
Cable sealing end compound	A compound which allows the safe transition of cables between the overhead lines and underground cables which connect to the National Grid substation.
Cable sealing end (with circuit breaker) compound	A compound (which includes a circuit breaker) which allows the safe transition of cables between the overhead lines and underground cables which connect to the National Grid substation.
Construction consolidation sites	Compounds associated with the onshore works which may include elements such as hard standings, lay down and storage areas for construction materials and equipment, areas for vehicular parking, welfare facilities, wheel washing facilities, workshop facilities and temporary fencing or other means of enclosure.
Construction operation and maintenance platform	A fixed offshore structure required for construction, operation, and maintenance personnel and activities.
Development area	The area comprising the onshore development area and the offshore development area (described as the 'order limits' within the Development Consent Order).
East Anglia TWO project	The proposed project consisting of up to 75 wind turbines, up to four offshore electrical platforms, up to one construction, operation and maintenance platform, inter-array cables, platform link cables, up to one operational meteorological mast, up to two offshore export cables, fibre optic cables, landfall infrastructure, onshore cables and ducts, onshore substation, and National Grid infrastructure.
East Anglia TWO windfarm site	The offshore area within which wind turbines and offshore platforms will be located.
European site	Sites designated for nature conservation under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive, as defined in regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and regulation 18 of the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. These include candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas.
Evidence Plan Process (EPP)	A voluntary consultation process with specialist stakeholders to agree the approach to the EIA and the information required to support HRA.
Horizontal directional drilling (HDD)	A method of cable installation where the cable is drilled beneath a feature without the need for trenching.
HDD temporary working area	Temporary compounds which will contain laydown, storage and work areas for HDD drilling works.

Inter-array cables	Offshore cables which link the wind turbines to each other and the offshore electrical platforms, these cables will include fibre optic cables.
Jointing bay	Underground structures constructed at intervals along the onshore cable route to join sections of cable and facilitate installation of the cables into the buried ducts.
Landfall	The area (from Mean Low Water Springs) where the offshore export cables would make contact with land, and connect to the onshore cables.
Link boxes	Underground chambers within the onshore cable route housing electrical earthing links.
Meteorological mast	An offshore structure which contains metrological instruments used for wind data acquisition.
Mitigation areas	Areas captured within the onshore development area specifically for mitigating expected or anticipated impacts.
Marking buoys	Buoys to delineate spatial features / restrictions within the offshore development area.
Monitoring buoys	Buoys to monitor *in situ* condition within the windfarm, for example wave and metocean conditions.
National electricity grid	The high voltage electricity transmission network in England and Wales owned and maintained by National Grid Electricity Transmission
National Grid infrastructure	A National Grid substation, cable sealing end compounds, cable sealing end (with circuit breaker) compound, underground cabling and National Grid overhead line realignment works to facilitate connection to the national electricity grid, all of which will be consented as part of the proposed East Anglia TWO project Development Consent Order but will be National Grid owned assets.
National Grid overhead line realignment works	Works required to upgrade the existing electricity pylons and overhead lines (including cable sealing end compounds and cable sealing end (with circuit breaker) compound) to transport electricity from the National Grid substation to the national electricity grid.
National Grid overhead line realignment works area	The proposed area for National Grid overhead line realignment works.
National Grid substation	The substation (including all of the electrical equipment within it) necessary to connect the electricity generated by the proposed East Anglia TWO project to the national electricity grid which will be owned by National Grid but is being consented as part of the proposed East Anglia TWO project Development Consent Order.

National Grid substation location	The proposed location of the National Grid substation.
Natura 2000 site	A site forming part of the network of sites made up of Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas designated respectively under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive.
Offshore cable corridor	This is the area which will contain the offshore export cables between offshore electrical platforms and landfall.
Offshore development area	The East Anglia TWO windfarm site and offshore cable corridor (up to Mean High Water Springs).
Offshore electrical infrastructure	The transmission assets required to export generated electricity to shore. This includes inter-array cables from the wind turbines to the offshore electrical platforms, offshore electrical platforms, platform link cables and export cables from the offshore electrical platforms to the landfall.
Offshore electrical platform	A fixed structure located within the windfarm area, containing electrical equipment to aggregate the power from the wind turbines and convert it into a more suitable form for export to shore.
Offshore export cables	The cables which would bring electricity from the offshore electrical platforms to the landfall. These cables will include fibre optic cables.
Offshore infrastructure	All of the offshore infrastructure including wind turbines, platforms, and cables.
Offshore platform	A collective term for the construction, operation and maintenance platform and the offshore electrical platforms.
Onshore cable corridor	The corridor within which the onshore cable route will be located.
Onshore cable route	This is the construction swathe within the onshore cable corridor which would contain onshore cables as well as temporary ground required for construction which includes cable trenches, haul road and spoil storage areas.
Onshore cables	The cables which would bring electricity from landfall to the onshore substation. The onshore cable is comprised of up to six power cables (which may be laid directly within a trench, or laid in cable ducts or protective covers), up to two fibre optic cables and up to two distributed temperature sensing cables.
Onshore development area	The area in which the landfall, onshore cable corridor, onshore substation, landscaping and ecological mitigation areas, temporary construction facilities (such as access roads and construction consolidation sites), and the National Grid Infrastructure will be located.
Onshore infrastructure	The combined name for all of the onshore infrastructure associated with the proposed East Anglia TWO project from landfall to the connection to the national electricity grid.

Onshore preparation works	Activities to be undertaken prior to formal commencement of onshore construction such as pre–planting of landscaping works, archaeological investigations, environmental and engineering surveys, diversion and laying of services, and highway alterations.
Onshore substation	The East Anglia TWO substation and all of the electrical equipment within the onshore substation and connecting to the National Grid infrastructure.
Onshore substation location	The proposed location of the onshore substation for the proposed East Anglia TWO project.
Platform link cable	Electrical cable which links one or more offshore platforms. These cables will include fibre optic cables.
Safety zones	A marine area declared for the purposes of safety around a renewable energy installation or works / construction area under the Energy Act 2004.
Scour protection	Protective materials to avoid sediment being eroded away from the base of the foundations as a result of the flow of water.
Transition bay	Underground structures at the landfall that house the joints between the offshore export cables and the onshore cables.

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1 Introduction

1. This document provides the Information to Support Appropriate Assessment Report screening matrices for the proposed East Anglia TWO project. The matrices summarise information provided in ***Appendix 1*** (Offshore Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening) of the Information to Support Appropriate Assessment (AA) report (document reference 5.3).

2 Screening Matrices

2.1 Effects Considered

2. Potential effects upon the European sites which are considered within the submitted Information to Support AA report are provided in ***Table 2.1***.

Table 2.1 Potential Effects consider in Screening

Site Type	Feature(s)	Potential Effects
Special Protection Area (SPA)	All birds	Offshore effects: • Collision mortality • Displacement/Disturbance • Barrier effect • Cumulative/ In-combination Onshore effects: • Direct effects within SPA boundary • Direct effects on ex-situ habitats • Indirect effects within SPA boundary • Indirect effects on ex-situ habitats
Special Area of Conservation/Site of Community Importance (SAC/SCI)	Benthic habitats	• Permanent loss (and introduction of new sediment where applicable) • Temporary physical disturbance • Smothering due to increased suspended sediment • Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments • Underwater noise and vibration • Cumulative/ In-combination
	Marine mammals	• Underwater noise • Vessel Interactions • Indirect effects on prey • Changes to water quality

Site Type	Feature(s)	Potential Effects
		• Cumulative/ In-combination
	Fish	• Permanent loss (and introduction of new sediment where applicable) • Temporary physical disturbance • Smothering due to increased suspended sediment • Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments • Underwater noise and vibration • Electromagnetic fields (EMF) • Cumulative/ In-combination
	Terrestrial	• Direct effects (e.g. habitat loss) • Impacts on ex-situ habitats functionally connected to the SAC • Impacts from alterations to geology and land contamination • Disturbance due to groundwater / hydrology changes • Impacts from noise disturbance • Impacts from changing air quality • Impacts from light disturbance • Impacts from visual disturbance

2.2 Sites Considered

3. The methodology for screening of sites and effects is discussed in ***Appendix 1*** of the Information to Support AA report.

4. The following sites displayed in ***Table 2.2*** were included in the Screening stage.

Table 2.2 Sites included in Screening

East Anglia TWO Reference Number	Designated site	Ornithology	Marine Mammals	Benthic Habitats	Fish	Terrestrial
1	Abberton Reservoir SPA & Ramsar	✓				
2	Abers - Côtes des légendes SAC		✓			
3	Agger Tange, Nissum Bredning, Skibsted Fjord og Agerø SAC		✓			

East Anglia TWO Reference Number	Designated site	Ornithology	Marine Mammals	Benthic Habitats	Fish	Terrestrial
4	Ålborg Bugt, Randers Fjord Og Mariager Fjord SAC		✓			
5	Alde, Ore and Butley Estuaries SAC			✓		
6	Alde-Ore Estuary SPA & Ramsar	✓				
7	Anholt og havet nord for SAC		✓			
8	Archipel des Glénan SAC		✓			
9	Baie De Canche Et Couloir Des Trois Estuaires SAC		✓		✓	
10	Baie de Morlaix SAC		✓			
11	Baie de Seine Occidentale SAC		✓			
12	Baie de Seine Occidentale SPA	✓				
13	Baie de Seine Orientale SAC	✓	✓			
14	Baie du Mont Saint-Michel SAC		✓			
15	Balgö SAC		✓			
16	Bancs Des Flandres SAC		✓	✓		
17	Bassurelle Sandbank SAC			✓		
18	Benacre to Easton Bavents SPA	✓				
19	Benfleet and Southend Marshes SPA & Ramsar	✓				

East Anglia TWO Reference Number	Designated site	Ornithology	Marine Mammals	Benthic Habitats	Fish	Terrestrial
20	Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC		✓	✓		
21	Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA & Ramsar	✓				
22	Borkum-Riffgrund SCI		✓		✓	
23	Borkum-Riffgrund SPA	✓				
24	Braemar Pockmarks SAC			✓		
25	Breydon Water SPA & Ramsar	✓				
26	Broadland SPA & Ramsar	✓				
27	Bruine Bank pSPA	✓				
28	Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA	✓				
29	Calf of Eday SPA	✓				
30	Cap Sizun SAC		✓			
31	Chausey SAC	✓	✓			
32	Chaussée de Sein SAC		✓			
33	Chesil Beach and The Fleet SPA & Ramsar	✓				
34	Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA & Ramsar	✓				
35	Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA & Ramsar	✓				
36	Copinsay SPA	✓				
37	Coquet Island SPA	✓				

East Anglia TWO Reference Number	Designated site	Ornithology	Marine Mammals	Benthic Habitats	Fish	Terrestrial
38	Côte de Granit Rose-Sept Iles SAC	✓	✓			
39	Cromarty Firth SPA & Ramsar	✓				
40	Crouch and Roach Estuaries (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 3) SPA & Ramsar	✓				
41	Deben Estuary SPA & Ramsar	✓				
42	Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) SPA & Ramsar	✓				
43	Doggerbank SCI		✓			
44	Doggersbank SCI		✓			
45	Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet SPA & Ramsar	✓				
46	Dornoch Firth and Morrich More SAC		✓			
47	Dråby Vig SAC		✓			
48	Dünenlandschaft Süd-Sylt SAC		✓			
49	Dunes De La Plaine Maritime Flamande SAC		✓	✓		
50	East Caithness Cliffs SPA	✓				
51	Essex Estuaries SAC			✓		
52	Estuaire de la Canche, dunes picardes plaquées sur l'ancienne falaise, forêt d'Hardelot et falaise d'Equihen SAC		✓			

East Anglia TWO Reference Number	Designated site	Ornithology	Marine Mammals	Benthic Habitats	Fish	Terrestrial
53	Estuaire de la Seine SCI		✓			
54	Estuaires et Littoral Picards (baies de Somme et d'Authie) SAC		✓		✓	
55	Exe Estuary SPA & Ramsar	✓				
56	Fair Isle SPA	✓				
57	Falaise du Bessin Occidental SPA	✓				
58	Falaises du Cran Aux Oeufs et du Cap Gris-Nez, Dunes du Chatelet, Marais de Tardinghen et Dunes de Wissant SAC		✓	✓		
59	Faray and Holm of Faray SAC		✓			
60	Farne Islands SPA	✓				
61	Fetlar SPA	✓				
62	Firth of Forth SPA & Ramsar	✓				
63	Firth of Tay & Eden Estuary SPA & Ramsar	✓				
64	Firth of Tay & Eden Estuary SAC		✓			
65	Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA	✓				
66	Flamborough Head SAC			✓		
67	Forth Islands SPA	✓				
68	Foula SPA	✓				

East Anglia TWO Reference Number	Designated site	Ornithology	Marine Mammals	Benthic Habitats	Fish	Terrestrial
69	Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5) SPA & Ramsar	✓				
70	Fowlsheugh SPA	✓				
71	Frisian Front SPA	✓				
72	Gibraltar Point SPA & Ramsar	✓				
73	Great Yarmouth North Denes SPA	✓				
74	Greater Wash SPA	✓				
75	Gule Rev SCI		✓			
76	Gullmarsfjorden SAC		✓			
77	Haisborough, Hammond and Winterton SAC			✓		
78	Hamburgisches Wattenmeer SCI		✓			
79	Helgoland mit Helgoländer Felssockel SAC		✓			
80	Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA	✓				
81	Hesselø med omliggende stenrev SAC		✓			
82	Hirsholmene, havet vest herfor og Ellinge Å's udløb SAC		✓			
83	Hornsea Mere SPA	✓				
84	Hoy SPA	✓				
85	Humber Estuary SAC		✓	✓	✓	
86	Humber Estuary SPA & Ramsar	✓				

East Anglia TWO Reference Number	Designated site	Ornithology	Marine Mammals	Benthic Habitats	Fish	Terrestrial
87	Hund und Paapsand SCI		✓			
88	Imperial Dock Lock, Leith SPA	✓				
89	Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge SCI			✓		
90	Inner Moray Firth SPA & Ramsar	✓				
91	Isle of May SAC		✓			
92	Klaverbank SAC		✓			
93	Kosterfjorden-Väderöfjorden SAC		✓			
94	Kungsbackafjorden SAC		✓			
95	Küsten- und Dünenlandschaften Amrums SAC		✓			
96	Lindisfarne SPA & Ramsar	✓				
97	Littoral Seino-Marin SPA	✓				
98	Loch of Strathbeg SPA & Ramsar	✓				
99	Løgstør Bredning, Vejlerne og Bulbjerg SAC		✓			
100	Lovns Bredning, Hjarbæk Fjord og Skals, Simested og Nørre Ådal, Skravad Bæk SAC		✓			
101	Malmöfjord SAC		✓			

East Anglia TWO Reference Number	Designated site	Ornithology	Marine Mammals	Benthic Habitats	Fish	Terrestrial
102	Marais du Cotentin et du Bessin - Baie des Veys SAC		✓			
103	Margate and Long Sands SCI			✓		
104	Marwick Head SPA	✓				
105	Måseskär SAC		✓			
106	Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA & Ramsar	✓				
107	Minsmere-Walberswick SPA & Ramsar	✓				
108	Montrose Basin SPA & Ramsar	✓				
109	Moray and Nairn Coast SPA & Ramsar	✓				
110	Mousa SPA	✓				
111	Mousa SAC		✓			
112	Nationalpark Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer SAC		✓			
113	Nibe Bredning, Halkær Ådal og Sønderup Ådal SAC		✓			
114	Nidingen SAC		✓			
115	Noordzeekustzone SAC		✓	✓	✓	
116	Nordre älvs estuarium SAC		✓			
117	Nordvästra Skånes havsområde SAC		✓			
118	North Caithness Cliffs SPA	✓				

East Anglia TWO Reference Number	Designated site	Ornithology	Marine Mammals	Benthic Habitats	Fish	Terrestrial
119	North Norfolk Coast SPA & Ramsar	✓				
120	North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef SAC			✓		
121	Northumbria Coast SPA & Ramsar	✓				
122	Noss SPA	✓				
123	NTP S-H Wattenmeer und angrenzende Küstengebiete SAC		✓			
124	Oosterschelde SAC		✓			
125	Orfordness - Shingle Street SAC			✓		
126	Östliche Deutsche Bucht SPA	✓				
127	Ouessant-Molène SAC		✓			
128	Outer Thames Estuary SPA	✓				
129	Papa Stour SPA	✓				
130	Papa Westray (North Hill and Holm) SPA	✓				
131	Pater Noster-skärgården SAC		✓			
132	Pentland Firth Islands SPA	✓				
133	Portsmouth Harbour SPA & Ramsar	✓				
134	Presqu'ile de Crozon SAC		✓			
135	Ramsar-Gebiet S-H Wattenmeer und	□				

East Anglia TWO Reference Number	Designated site	Ornithology	Marine Mammals	Benthic Habitats	Fish	Terrestrial
	angrenzende Küstengebiete SPA					
136	Récifs et marais arrière-littoraux du Cap Lévi à la Pointe de Saire SAC		✓			
137	Récifs Gris-Nez Blanc-Nez SAC		✓	✓		
138	Ridens et dunes hydrauliques du détroit du Pas-de-Calais SAC		✓	✓		
139	River Derwent SAC				✓	
140	Ronas Hill - North Roe and Tingon SPA	✓				
141	Rousay SPA	✓				
142	Sälöfjorden SAC		✓			
143	Sanday SAC		✓			
144	Sandlings SPA	✓				✓
145	SBZ 1 / ZPS 1 SPA		✓			
146	SBZ 2 / ZPS 2 SPA	✓				
147	SBZ 3 / ZPS 3 SPA	✓				
148	Scanner Pockmark SAC			✓		
149	Seevogelschutzgebiet Helgoland SPA	✓				
150	Skagens Gren og Skagerrak SAC		✓			
151	Solent and Southampton Water SPA & Ramsar	✓				
152	Soteskär SAC		✓			
153	Southern North Sea SAC		✓			

East Anglia TWO Reference Number	Designated site	Ornithology	Marine Mammals	Benthic Habitats	Fish	Terrestrial
154	St Abb`s Head to Fast Castle SPA	✓				
155	Staverton Park and the Thicks Wantisden SAC					✓
156	Steingrund SAC		✓			
157	Store Rev SCI		✓			
158	Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA & Ramsar	✓				
159	Strandenge på Læsø og havet syd herfor SAC		✓			
160	Sumburgh Head SPA	✓				
161	Sydlige Nordsø SAC		✓			
162	Sylter Außenriff SCI	✓	✓			
163	Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA & Ramsar	✓				
164	Thames Estuary and Marshes SPA & Ramsar	✓				
165	Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA & Ramsar	✓				
166	Thanet Coast SAC			✓		
167	The Swale SPA & Ramsar	✓				
168	The Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC		✓	✓		
169	The Wash SPA & Ramsar	✓				
170	Tregor Goëlo SAC		✓			
171	Troup, Pennan and Lion`s Heads SPA	✓				

East Anglia TWO Reference Number	Designated site	Ornithology	Marine Mammals	Benthic Habitats	Fish	Terrestrial
172	Unterems und Außenems SCI		✓			
173	Vadehavet med Ribe Å, Tved Å og Varde Å vest for Varde SAC		✓			
174	Venø, Venø Sund SAC		✓			
175	Vlaamse Banken SAC		✓	✓	✓	
176	Vlakte van de Raan SCI/SAC		✓		✓	
177	Voordelta SAC and SPA	✓	✓	✓	✓	
178	Vrångöskärgården SAC		✓			
179	Waddenzee SPA	✓				
180	Waddenzee SAC		✓	✓		
181	West Westray SPA	✓				
182	Westerschelde & Saeftinghe SAC				✓	
183	Winterton – Horsey Dunes SAC		✓			
184	Yell Sound Coast SAC		✓			
185	Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA	✓				

2.3 Assessment of potential effects

5. A summary of the evidence presented in the determination of the risk of likely significant effects (LSE) on the relevant qualifying features of a site is detailed within the footnotes to the screening matrices below.

6. The following abbreviations are used within the screening matrices:

- Y = LSE **cannot** be excluded
- N = LSE **can** be excluded
- C = construction

- O = operation
- D = decommissioning

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

Site	**1**											
Name of European Site:	**Abberton Reservoir SPA and Ramsar**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**88 (windfarm site) and 62 (offshore cable corridor)**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage including as named features shoveler *Anas clypeata*, teal *Anas crecca*, wigeon *Mareca penelope*, gadwall *Mareca strepera*, pochard *Mareca strepera*, tufted duck *Aythya fuligula*, goldeneye *Bucephala clangula*, mute swan *Cygnus olor*, coot *Fulica atra*, great crested grebe *Podiceps cristatus*		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Breeding cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of the SPA features found at that site occurring in the East Anglia TWO windfarm site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO windfarm site.

b) Maximum foraging range of breeding cormorants from their colonies is 35km (Thaxter et al. 2012); the East Anglia TWO site is therefore located beyond the maximum range and so has no breeding season connectivity. It is extremely unlikely that cormorants from Abberton Reservoir SPA would visit the East Anglia TWO windfarm site in the non-breeding season as they mostly overwinter in freshwater habitat in southern England.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Abberton Reservoir SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**2**														
Name of European Site:	**Abers - Côtes Des Legendes SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**599 (windfarm site)**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**3**														
Name of European Site:	**Agger Tange, Nissum Bredning, Skibsted Fjord og Agerø SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**603**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**4**														
Name of European Site:	**Ålborg Bugt, Randers Fjord og Mariager Fjord SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**843**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**5**																	
Name of European Site:	**Alde, Ore and Butley Estuaries SAC**																	
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**3.6**																	
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																	
	Permanent loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Offshore habitats																		
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)
Estuaries	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)
Atlantic Salt Meadows	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)

a) Within range of theoretical indirect effect (sediment deposition) but effect negligible as features are primarily sedimentary.

Site	**6**											
Name of European Site:	**Alde-Ore Estuary SPA and Ramsar**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**37 (windfarm site) and 4 (offshore cable corridor)**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding lesser black-backed gulls *Larus fuscus*		**Y (a)**		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (h)	**Y (a)**	N (h)
Breeding marsh harrier *Circus aeruginosus*		N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (h)	N (h)	N (h)
Breeding avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*		N (d)		N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (h)	N (h)	N (h)
Breeding little tern *Sternula albifrons*		N (e)		N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)
Breeding Sandwich tern *Sterna sandvicensis*		N (f)		N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (h)	N (h)	N (h)
Nonbreeding ruff *Philomachus pugnax*, avocet, redshank *Tringa totanus*		N (g)		N (g)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)	N (h)	N (h)	N (h)
Seabird assemblage of international importance		Y (i)		N (h	N (h	N (h	N (h	N (h	N (h	N (h	Y (i)	N (h

a) Model predictions of collision mortality indicate that LSE cannot be ruled out at screening and so requires further consideration.

b) Evidence indicates that lesser black-backed gulls are not affected by displacement, disturbance or barrier effects at offshore wind farms.

c) Marsh harrier is a migrant species. Satellite tracking suggests that marsh harriers migrate overland to the south coast of England and over the Channel to France, rather than across the North Sea.

Site	**6**
Name of European Site:	**Alde-Ore Estuary SPA and Ramsar**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**37 (windfarm site) and 4 (offshore cable corridor)**

d) Avocet has not been observed in the East Anglia TWO windfarm site during bird surveys. It is highly unlikely that avocets from this SPA will migrate through the East Anglia TWO site, and if they did, their flight height is likely not to be at collision risk height.

e) Breeding little tern has a maximum foraging range of 11km from colonies, so would have no connectivity with the East Anglia TWO site. Migrating little terns are considered to be 'extremely coastal on passage with very few sightings in open ocean or inland' (Forrester et al. 2007), so are unlikely to pass through the East Anglia TWO site.

f) Breeding Sandwich tern has a maximum foraging range of 54km from colonies, so would have connectivity with the East Anglia TWO site. However, only very small numbers of terns of any species were observed in the East Anglia TWO site in surveys. Migrating Sandwich terns from this SPA population will form a very small fraction of the very small total numbers of terns passing the site on passage.

g) Ruff, avocet and redshank have not been observed during bird surveys at the East Anglia TWO windfarm site. It is highly unlikely that these birds would migrate through the East Anglia TWO site as their migration is likely to take a coastal route and cross sea at narrow points such as The English Channel. If they did migrate through the East Anglia TWO site their flight height is likely not to be at collision risk height.

h) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Alde-Ore Estuary SPA and Ramsar.

i) Herring gull populations may have connectivity with East Anglia TWO. This SPA holds the closest large colony of these species to East Anglia TWO, and some birds from that SPA may pass through East Anglia TWO during migration

Site	**7**														
Name of European Site:	**Anholt og havet nord for SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**904**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**8**														
Name of European Site:	**Archipel des Glénan SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**638**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.															

Site	**9**															
Name of European Site:	**Baie de Canche et couloir des trois estuaires SAC**															
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**168**															
Marine Mammals																
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO															
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination			
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	

Fish																					
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																				
	Permanent habitat loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			Electromagnetic fields (EMF)			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Salmon *Salmo salar*	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)

Site	**9**																			
Name of European Site:	**Baie de Canche et couloir des trois estuaires SAC**																			
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**168**																			
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																			
	Permanent habitat loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			Electromagnetic fields (EMF)			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	C	O	C	O	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Sea lamprey *Petromyzon marinus*	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)
River lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis*	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)
Allis shad *Alosa alosa*	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site are negligible and would result in no potential for LSE.

b) It was agreed as part of the East Anglia TWO Scoping Report that transboundary impacts on fish would be scoped out of the EIA. We have therefore screened them out from consideration in the HRA.

Site	**10**														
Name of European Site:	**Baie De Morlaix SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**552**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**11**														
Name of European Site:	**Baie de Seine Occidentale SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**350**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**12**											
Name of European Site:	**Baie de Seine Occidentale SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**350**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding, wintering and passage waterbirds		N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Baie de Seine Occidentale SPA features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site, as most migrant waterfowl moving between northern breeding areas and southern wintering areas and using staging areas such as Baie de Seine Occidentale in France pass along the west European flyway along the continental coast rather than crossing the North Sea to the UK. At a distance of 341km, the chances of birds from this SPA moving through the East Anglia TWO site are extremely small.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Baie de Seine Occidentale SPA.

Site	**13**														
Name of European Site:	**Baie de Seine Orientale SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**324**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**14**														
Name of European Site:	**Baie du Mont Saint-Michel SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**520**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.															

Site	**15**														
Name of European Site:	**Balgö SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**903**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.															

Site	**16**
Name of European Site:	**Bancs des Flandres SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**82 (windfarm site) and 93 (offshore cable corridor)**

Marine Mammals

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	**Y(c)**	**Y(c)**	**Y(c)**	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

Benthic Habitats

Site Features	Permanent loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminate d sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

Site	**16**
Name of European Site:	**Bancs des Flandres SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**82 (windfarm site) and 93 (offshore cable corridor)**

the time																		

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

b) As it has been agreed through the scoping process that transboundary effects are scoped out for EIA (given the distance to sites in other Members States jurisdictions) these have also been screened out from consideration for HRA purposes

c) The East Anglia TWO windfarm site is within the foraging range of grey seal and therefore the potential for LSE from underwater noise impacts cannot be ruled out.

Site	**17**
Name of European Site:	**Bassurelle Sandbank SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**169 (windfarm site) and 172 (offshore cable corridor)**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																	
	Permanent loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)

a) The distance between the offshore project area and the designated site is beyond the range of any potential LSE.

Site **Name of European Site:** **Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)**	**18** **Benacre to Easton Bavents SPA** **19 (onshore cable corridor)**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding Great bittern *Botarus stellaris*		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)
Breeding Eurasian marsh harrier *Circus aeruginosus*		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)
Breeding Little tern *Sterna albifrons*		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)
a) No overlap therefore no direct effect and beyond the range of potential significant indirect effect												

Site	**19**											
Name of European Site:	**Benfleet & Southend Marshes SPA and Ramsar**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**110 (windfarm site) and 93 (cable corridor)**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage including as named features brent goose *Branta bernicla*, dunlin *Calidris alpina*, knot *Calidris canutus*, ringed plover *Charadrius hiaticula*, grey plover *Pluvialis squatarola*		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

b) Survey data show little or no evidence of Benfleet & Southend Marshes SPA features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site during migration.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Benfleet & Southend Marshes SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**20**
Name of European Site:	**Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**4126 (windfarm site) and 407 (offshore cable corridor)**

Marine Mammals

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

Benthic Habitats

Site Features	Permanent loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re-mobilisation of contaminate d sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Coastal lagoons	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)
Submerged or partially	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

Site	**20**
Name of European Site:	**Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**4126 (windfarm site) and 407 (offshore cable corridor)**

submerged sea caves																		

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

b) The distance between the offshore project area and the designated site is beyond the range of any potential LSE.

Site	**21**											
Name of European Site:	**Blackwater Estuary SPA and Ramsar**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**88 (windfarm site) and 64 (offshore cable corridor)**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage including as named features brent goose, dunlin, ringed plover, black-tailed godwit *Limosa limosa limosa*, grey plover		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)
Nonbreeding hen harrier *Circus cyaneus*		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)
Breeding pochard		N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)
Breeding ringed plover		N (d)		N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)
Breeding little tern		N (e)		N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Blackwater Estuary SPA features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site during migration.

b) Survey data show no evidence of Blackwater Estuary SPA feature (hen harrier) occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

c) Survey data show no evidence of Blackwater Estuary SPA feature (pochard) occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

d) Survey data show no evidence of Blackwater Estuary SPA feature (ringed plover) occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

e) e) Breeding little tern has a maximum foraging range of 11km from colonies, so would have no connectivity with the East Anglia TWO site. Migrating little terns are considered to be 'extremely coastal on passage with very few sightings in open ocean or inland' (Forrester et al. 2007), so are unlikely to pass through the East Anglia TWO site.

f) f) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Blackwater Estuary SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**22**
Name of European Site:	**Borkum-Riffgrund (Borkum Reef Ground) SCI**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**320**

Marine Mammals

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)

Fish

Site Features	Permanent habitat loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			Electromagnetic fields (EMF)			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D

Twaite shad *Alosa fallax*	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

b) It was agreed as part of the East Anglia TWO Scoping Report that transboundary impacts on fish would be scoped out of the EIA. We have therefore screened them out from consideration in the HRA .

Site	**23**											
Name of European Site:	**Borkum-Riffgrund SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**320**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Nonbreeding seabird assemblage including as named features black-throated diver *Gavia arctica*, red-throated diver *Gavia stellata*, common gull *Larus canus*, lesser black-backed gull, great black-backed gull *Larus marinus*, little gull *Larus minutus*, kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla*, common tern *Sterna hirundo*, Arctic tern *Sterna paradisaea*, Sandwich tern, gannet *Morus bassanus*, guillemot *Uria aalge*		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site during migration relative to the size of Biologically Defined Minimum Population Scale (BDMPS) regional populations. Not only are the sites 320km apart, but much of the seasonal movement of birds avoids crossing of the North Sea so that birds on the continental side of the North Sea are more likely to move along the continental coast rather than crossing to the UK.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Borkum-Riffgrund SPA.

Site	**24**																	
Name of European Site:	**Braemar Pockmarks SAC**																	
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**741**																	
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																	
	Permanent loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Submarine structures made by leaking gases	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)

a) As it has been agreed through the scoping process that transboundary effects are scoped out for EIA (given the distance to sites in other Members States jurisdictions) these have also been screened out from consideration for HRA purposes.

Site	**25**											
Name of European Site:	**Breydon Water SPA and Ramsar**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**44 (windfarm site) and 33 (offshore cable corridor)**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage including as named features Bewick's swan *Cygnus columbianus bewickii*, ruff, golden plover *Pluvialis apricaria*, avocet, lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*		**Y (a)**		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	**Y (a)**	N (b)
Breeding common tern *Sterna hirundo*		N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)

a) Band model estimates of collision mortality indicate that LSE cannot be ruled out at the Screening stage.

b) Survey data show little or no evidence of SPA features occurring in East Anglia TWO and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the site during migration.

c) SPA is far beyond the maximum foraging range of common tern (30km) so has no breeding season connectivity. Numbers of SPA common tern migrating through the East Anglia TWO windfarm site are likely to be extremely small relative to BDMPS.

d) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Breydon Water SPA and Ramsar

Site	**26**
Name of European Site:	**Broadland SPA and Ramsar**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**34 (windfarm site) and 21 (offshore cable corridor)**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO offshore project area											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage including as named features shoveler, wigeon, gadwall, Bewick's swan, whooper swan, ruff	N (b)	**Y (a)**	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (c)	**Y (a)**	N (c)

a) Band model estimates of collision mortality indicate that LSE cannot be ruled out at the Screening stage.

b) Survey data show little or no evidence of SPA features occurring in East Anglia TWO and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the site during migration.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Breydon Water SPA and Ramsar

Site	**27**											
Name of European Site:	**Bruine Bank (Brown Ridge) pSPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**82 (offshore cable corridor)**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Nonbreeding common guillemots *Uria aalge* and razorbills *Alca torda*		N (b)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)

a) The designated features of Bruine Bank pSPA are likely to be common guillemot and razorbill, species for which low flight height results in low risk of collision with offshore wind turbines. Furthermore, birds wintering on Bruine Bank are likely to remain at the pSPA because it is a high-quality feeding habitat (i.e. the reason why this concentration of birds is being proposed for SPA status), and so these birds are unlikely to be at risk of collision at the East Anglia TWO site.

b) Bruine Bank is high quality feeding habitat for nonbreeding piscivorous seabirds from breeding areas further north, so the birds in that pSPA are unlikely to pass through the East Anglia TWO site on migration as it lies west rather than north of the pSPA. Therefore, displacement, disturbance and barrier effect at the East Anglia TWO site will not be likely to affect birds on Bruine Bank pSPA.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Bruine Bank pSPA.

Site	**28**											
Name of European Site:	**Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**615**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabird assemblage, including as named features kittiwake, shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*, fulmar, guillemot, herring gull *Larus argentatus*		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA is beyond maximum foraging range of designated seabird species so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are likely to be very small relative to BDMPS.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA.

Site	**29**											
Name of European Site:	**Calf of Eday SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**825**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabird assemblage including as named features cormorant, fulmar *Fulmarus glacialis*, guillemot, kittiwake and great black-backed gull		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Calf of Eday SPA is beyond maximum foraging range of designated seabird species so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are likely to be small relative to BDMPS.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Calf of Eday SPA.

Site	**30**														
Name of European Site:	**Cap Sizun SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**639**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.															

Site	**31**														
Name of European Site:	**Chausey SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**430**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.															

Site	**32**
Name of European Site:	**Chaussée de Sein SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**700**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**33**
Name of European Site:	**Chesil Beach and The Fleet SPA & Ramsar**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**360 (windfarm site) and 336 (offshore cable corridor)**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Nonbreeding brent goose		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Chesil Beach & The Fleet SPA feature (brent goose) occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Chesil Beach & The Fleet SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**34**											
Name of European Site:	**Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA & Ramsar**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**245 (windfarm site) and 225 (offshore cable corridor)**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Migratory waterbird assemblage including as named features pintail *Anas acuta*, shoveler, teal, wigeon, turnstone *Arenaria interpres*, brent goose, sanderling *Calidris alba*, dunlin, ringed plover, bar-tailed godwit *Limosa lapponica*, red-breasted merganser *Mergus serrator*, curlew *Numenius arquata*, grey plover, shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*, redshank		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Breeding little tern, common tern, Sandwich tern		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Chichester & Langstone Harbour SPA features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) Little tern, common tern and Sandwich tern have maximum foraging ranges from colonies of 11km, 30km and 54km respectively, so there is no connectivity between the SPA and East Anglia TWO site. Furthermore, these species tend to forage in coastal waters rather than offshore. Therefore, collision risk, displacement and barrier effects can be excluded.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Chichester & Langstone Harbour SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**35**
Name of European Site:	**Colne Estuary SPA and Ramsar**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**77 (windfarm site) and 55 (offshore cable corridor)**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Nonbreeding brent goose		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)
Nonbreeding redshank		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)
Nonbreeding hen harrier		N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)
Breeding pochard		N (d)		N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)
Breeding ringed plover		N (e)		N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)
Breeding little tern		N (f)		N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)

a) Survey data show no evidence of Colne Estuary SPA feature (brent goose) occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) Survey data show no evidence of Colne Estuary SPA feature (redshank) occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

c) Survey data show no evidence of Colne Estuary SPA feature (hen harrier) occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

d) Survey data show no evidence of Colne Estuary SPA feature (pochard) occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

e) Survey data show no evidence of Colne Estuary SPA feature (ringed plover) occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

Site	**35**
Name of European Site:	**Colne Estuary SPA and Ramsar**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**77 (windfarm site) and 55 (offshore cable corridor)**

f) Breeding little tern has a maximum foraging range of 11km from colonies, so would have no connectivity with the East Anglia TWO site. Migrating little terns are considered to be 'extremely coastal on passage with very few sightings in open ocean or inland' (Forrester et al. 2007), so are unlikely to pass through the East Anglia TWO site.

g) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Colne Estuary SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**36**
Name of European Site:	**Copinsay SPA**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**789**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabird assemblage including as named features fulmar, guillemot, kittiwake and great black-backed gull		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Copinsay SPA is beyond maximum foraging range of designated seabird species so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are likely to be very small relative to BDMPS.

Site	**36**
Name of European Site:	**Copinsay SPA**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**789**

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Copinsay SPA.

Site	**37**
Name of European Site:	**Coquet Island SPA**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**414**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding roseate tern *Sterna dougallii*, Arctic tern, common tern, Sandwich tern		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Coquet Island SPA is far beyond the maximum foraging range of designated seabird species (all less than 55km) so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are likely to be very small relative to BDMPS.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Coquet Island SPA.

Site	**38**														
Name of European Site:	**Côte De Granit Rose-Sept-Iles SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**512**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.															

Site	**39**											
Name of European Site:	**Cromarty Firth SPA & Ramsar**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**716 (windfarm site) and (offshore cable corridor)**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage including as named features curlew, dunlin, grey-lag goose *Anser anser*, pintail, red-breasted merganser, whooper swan, bar-tailed godwit, oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*, wigeon, scaup *Aythya marila*, knot and redshank		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)
Breeding common tern		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)
Breeding osprey *Pandion haliaetus*		N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Cromarty Firth SPA features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) SPA is beyond maximum foraging range of common tern (30km), and so has no breeding season connectivity. Numbers of SPA common tern migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are likely to be extremely small relative to BDMPS.

c) Osprey has not been observed in the East Anglia TWO site, and it is improbable than any ospreys from the SPA migrate through the East Anglia TWO site.

Site	**39**
Name of European Site:	**Cromarty Firth SPA & Ramsar**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**716 (windfarm site) and (offshore cable corridor)**

d) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Cromarty Firth SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**40**
Name of European Site:	**Crouch and Roach Estuaries SPA & Ramsar**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**96 (windfarm site) and 78 (offshore cable corridor)**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Nonbreeding brent goose		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Nonbreeding hen harrier		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Crouch & Roach Estuary SPA feature (brent goose) occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) Survey data show no evidence of Crouch & Roach Estuary SPA feature (hen harrier) occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Crouch & Roach Estuary SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**41**											
Name of European Site:	**Deben Estuary SPA & Ramsar**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**250 (windfarm site) and 20 (offshore cable corridor)**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Nonbreeding dark-bellied brent goose *Branta bernicla bernicla*		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Nonbreeding avocet		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Deben Estuary SPA features (brent goose) occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from the SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) Survey data show no evidence of avocets occurring within the East Anglia TWO site, and numbers migrating through the site are likely to be negligible.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Deben Estuary SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**42**											
Name of European Site:	**Dengie SPA & Ramsar**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**87 (windfarm site) and 66 (offshore cable corridor)**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Nonbreeding brent goose		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)
Nonbreeding knot		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)
Nonbreeding grey plover		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)
Nonbreeding hen harrier		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Dengie SPA features (brent goose, knot, grey plover, hen harrier) occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Dengie SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**43**														
Name of European Site:	**Doggerbank SCI**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**365**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.															

Site	**44**														
Name of European Site:	**Doggersbank SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**232**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**45**											
Name of European Site:	**Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet SPA & Ramsar**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**722 (windfarm site) and 714 (offshore cable corridor)**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage including as named features curlew, dunlin, greylag goose, wigeon, bar-tailed godwit, teal, oystercatcher		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Breeding osprey		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Dornoch Firth & Loch Fleet SPA features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) Osprey has not been observed in the East Anglia TWO site, and it is improbable than any ospreys from the SPA migrate through the East Anglia TWO site.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Dornoch Firth & Loch Fleet SPA & Ramsar.

Site	**46**														
Name of European Site:	**Dornoch Firth and Morrich More SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**766**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**47**														
Name of European Site:	**Dråby Vig SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**642**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**48**														
Name of European Site:	**Dünenlandschaft Süd-Sylt SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**486**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**49**																		
Name of European Site:	**Dunes De La Plaine Maritime Flamande SAC**																		
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**106 (windfarm site) and 118 (offshore cable corridor)**																		
Marine Mammals																			
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																		
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination						
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D				
Harbour seal	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)				
Benthic Habitats																			
Site Features	Permanent loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminate d sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	

Site	**49**
Name of European Site:	**Dunes De La Plaine Maritime Flamande SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**106 (windfarm site) and 118 (offshore cable corridor)**

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the site is beyond that of potential for direct or indirect effects.

b) As it has been agreed through the scoping process that transboundary effects are scoped out for EIA (given the distance to sites in other Members States jurisdictions) these have also been screened out from consideration for HRA purposes.

Site	**50**											
Name of European Site:	**East Caithness Cliffs SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**741**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabird assemblage including as named features cormorant, guillemot, herring gull, puffin *Fratercula arctica*, razorbill, shag, fulmar and great black-backed gull		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Breeding peregrine *Falco peregrinus*		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) East Caithness Cliffs SPA is beyond maximum foraging range of designated seabird species so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are small relative to BDMPS.

b) Peregrines breeding in the UK normally remain close to their breeding areas throughout the year, and are therefore very unlikely to migrate offshore.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at East Caithness Cliffs SPA.

Site	**51**
Name of European Site:	**Essex Estuaries SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**77 (windfarm site) 55 (offshore cable corridor)**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																	
	Permanent loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Estuaries	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)

a) The distance between the offshore project area and the designated site is beyond the range of any potential LSE.

Site	**51**														
Name of European Site:	**Essex Estuaries SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**77 (windfarm site) 55 (offshore cable corridor)**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.															

Site	**52**
Name of European Site:	**Estuaire De La Canche, Dunes Picardes Plaquees Sur L'ancienne Falaise, Foret D'hardelot Et Falaise D'equihen SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**155**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**53**
Name of European Site:	**Estuaire de la Seine SCI**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**309**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**54**
Name of European Site:	**Estuaires et littoral picards (baies de Somme et d'Authie) SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**189 (windfarm site) and 199 (offshore cable corridor)**

Marine Mammals

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)

Fish

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																				
	Permanent habitat loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			Electromagnetic fields (EMF)			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
River lamprey	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**54**
Name of European Site:	**Estuaires et littoral picards (baies de Somme et d'Authie) SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**189 (windfarm site) and 199 (offshore cable corridor)**

b) It was agreed as part of the East Anglia TWO Scoping Report that transboundary impacts on fish would be scoped out of the EIA. We have therefore screened them out from consideration in the HRA

Site	**55**
Name of European Site:	**Exe Estuary SPA & Ramsar**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**416 (windfarm site) and 390 (offshore cable corridor)**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Migratory waterbird assemblage including as named features brent goose, dunlin, oystercatcher, black-tailed godwit, grey plover, Slavonian grebe *Podiceps auritus*, avocet		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Exe Estuary SPA features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Exe Estuary SPA & Ramsar.

Site	**56**											
Name of European Site:	**Fair Isle SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**830**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabird assemblage including as named features Arctic skua *Stercorarius parasiticus*, fulmar, gannet, great skua *Stercorarius skua*, puffin, razorbill, Arctic tern, guillemot, kittiwake, shag		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Fair Isle wren		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Fair Isle SPA is beyond maximum foraging range of designated seabird species so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are likely to be very small relative to BDMPS.

b) Fair Isle wren is a resident Shetland subspecies that is thought never to leave the island.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Fair Isle SPA.

Site	**57**
Name of European Site:	**Falaise du Bessin Occidental SPA**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**365**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding kittiwake, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, fulmar		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)
Nonbreeding red-throated diver		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)
Nonbreeding cormorant, shag, red-breasted merganser		N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)
Nonbreeding guillemot, razorbill		N (d)		N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)
Nonbreeding peregrine, short-eared owl *Asio flammeus*		N (e)		N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)
Breeding Dartford warbler *Sylvia undata*		N (f)		N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)

a) Falaise du Bessin Occidental SPA is far beyond maximum foraging range of designated seabird species so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are likely to be extremely small relative to BDMPS, as these species are likely to migrate into the Atlantic rather than northwards into the North Sea in autumn, and are unlikely to pass through the North Sea in spring.

b) Nonbreeding red-throated divers at this SPA are likely to include birds from Scandinavia and the UK, especially juveniles which winter further south than adults. Their migrations between breeding grounds and the SPA probably take most individuals along the continental coast of Europe rather than across the North Sea. Small numbers may cross the North Sea towards the UK or Icelandic breeding grounds. However, red-throated divers tend to fly low over the sea so will be at very low risk of collision. Red-throated divers strongly avoid disturbance and offshore wind farms and so may have to fly further by flying around the East Anglia TWO site rather than through the wind farm. However, in the context of a migration of over

Site	**57**
Name of European Site:	**Falaise du Bessin Occidental SPA**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**365**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D

1000km, the extra distance flown to pass an offshore wind farm represents a negligible increase in energy expenditure for the very few individuals that might be affected.

c) Cormorants, shags and red-breasted mergansers do not normally occur at the East Anglia TWO site based on bird survey data. Furthermore, these species tend to fly low over the sea and so would be at negligible risk of collision, and do not show displacement or barrier effects. Indeed, cormorants seem to benefit from offshore wind farm structures permitting them to extend foraging range offshore, and the same may be true for shag and red-breasted merganser which may also benefit from foraging opportunities around turbine bases.

d) Nonbreeding guillemots and razorbills fly low over the sea and so are at very low risk of collision. However, they are partially displaced from offshore wind farms and may fly around rather than through offshore wind farms. A very small proportion of the guillemots and razorbills from this SPA might migrate through the East Anglia TWO site towards breeding areas further north, but the area of foraging habitat lost to these birds if they avoid the East Anglia TWO site would be negligible in relation to the wider area of the North Sea and Channel over which they forage, and the increase in migration distance to fly around rather than through the wind farm would be negligible in relation to a migration distance of hundreds of kilometres.

e) Peregrines in western Europe do not normally migrate, so would be extremely unlikely to move between this SPA and the East Anglia TWO site. Short-eared owls are more migratory, and sometimes cross the North Sea, but since this SPA is 445km from the East Anglia TWO site, the chances of a short-eared owl from the SPA passing through the East Anglia TWO site are extremely small.

f) Dartford warbler is a resident species that is unlikely to move from this SPA.

g) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Falaise du Bessin Occidental SPA.

Site	**58**
Name of European Site:	**Falaises du Cran aux Oeufs et du Cap Gris-Nez, Dunes du Chatelet, Marais de Tardinghen et Dunes de Wissant SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**131 (windfarm site) and 141 (offshore cable corridor)**

Marine Mammals

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO															
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination			
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	

Benthic Habitats

Site Features	Permanent loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminate d sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	**D**

Site	**58**																
Name of European Site:	**Falaises du Cran aux Oeufs et du Cap Gris-Nez, Dunes du Chatelet, Marais de Tardinghen et Dunes de Wissant SAC**																
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**131 (windfarm site) and 141 (offshore cable corridor)**																
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)
Reefs	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

b) As it has been agreed through the scoping process that transboundary effects are scoped out for EIA (given the distance to sites in other Members States jurisdictions) these have also been screened out from consideration for HRA purposes..

Site	**59**														
Name of European Site:	**Faray and Holm of Faray SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**826**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**60**											
Name of European Site:	**Farne Islands SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**442**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding Arctic tern, common tern, Sandwich tern		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Farne Islands SPA is beyond maximum foraging range of these designated seabird species so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are likely to be very small relative to BDMPS.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Farne Islands SPA.

Site	**61**
Name of European Site:	**Fetlar SPA**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**932**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabird assemblage including as named features Arctic skua, fulmar, great skua, Arctic tern		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Breeding dunlin, whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*, red-necked phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus*		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Fetlar SPA is beyond the maximum foraging range of designated seabird species so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are small relative to BDMPS.

b) Dunlin, whimbrel and red-necked phalarope have not been observed migrating through the East Anglia TWO site. Red-necked phalaropes from Fetlar SPA have been tracked by geolocator and migrate from Shetland to the Pacific Ocean via Iceland, Greenland and Canada, and so would not pass near to East Anglia TWO. Dunlin and whimbrel from Fetlar SPA migrate south, but are unlikely to pass through the East Anglia TWO site.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Fetlar SPA.

Site	**62**											
Name of European Site:	**Firth of Forth SPA & Ramsar**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**511 (windfarm site) and 501 (offshore cable corridor)**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage including as named features curlew, dunlin, goldeneye, great crested grebe, knot, lapwing, mallard *Anas platyrhynchos,* pink-footed goose *Anser brachyrhynchus*, red-breasted merganser, ringed plover, Sandwich tern, Slavonian grebe, turnstone, wigeon, common scoter *Melanitta nigra*, golden plover, long-tailed duck *Clangula hyemalis*, redshank, shelduck, bar-tailed godwit, cormorant, eider *Somateria mollissima*, grey plover, oystercatcher, red-throated diver, scaup, velvet scoter *Melanitta fusca*		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site during migration. Therefore, proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are likely to be extremely small relative to BDMPS.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Firth of Forth SPA & Ramsar.

Site	**63**
Name of European Site:	**Firth of Tay & Eden Estuary SPA & Ramsar**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**551 (windfarm site) and 542 (offshore cable corridor)**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage including as named features common scoter, cormorant, eider, goosander *Mergus merganser*, grey plover, long-tailed duck, red-breasted merganser, sanderling, velvet scoter, dunlin, greylag goose, redshank, oystercatcher, bar-tailed godwit, goldeneye, Icelandic black-tailed godwit *Limosa limosa islandica*, pink-footed goose		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)
Breeding marsh harrier		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)
Breeding little tern		N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Firth of Tay & Eden Estuary SPA features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) Marsh harrier is a migrant species. Satellite tracking suggests that marsh harriers from Scotland migrate overland to the south coast of England and over the Channel to France, rather than across the North Sea, and so are unlikely to pass through the East Anglia TWO site.

c) Breeding little tern has a maximum foraging range of 11km from colonies, so would have no connectivity with the East Anglia TWO site. Migrating little terns are considered to be 'extremely coastal on passage with very few sightings in open ocean or inland' (Forrester et al. 2007), so are unlikely to pass through the East Anglia TWO site.

d) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Firth of Tay & Eden Estuary SPA & Ramsar.

Site	**64**														
Name of European Site:	**Firth of Tay & Eden Estuary SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**548**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**65**
Name of European Site:	**Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**248**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding kittiwake		**Y (a)**		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (c)	**Y (a)**	N (c)
Breeding gannet		**Y (a)**		N (d)	**Y (d)**	N (d)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (c)	**Y (a)**	N (c)
Breeding common guillemot		N (f)		N (g)	**Y (h)**	N (g)	N (g)	N (i)	N (g)	N (c)	**Y (h)**	N (c)
Breeding razorbill		N (f)		N (g)	**Y (h)**	N (g)	N (g)	N (i)	N (g)	N (c)	**Y (h)**	N (c)
Breeding puffin		N (f)		N (g)	**Y (h)**	N (g)	N (g)	N (i)	N (g)	N (c)	**Y (h)**	N (c)

a) Band model estimates of collision mortality indicate that LSE cannot be ruled out at the Screening stage.

b) Kittiwakes are not considered to be at risk of disturbance and displacement or barrier effects at offshore wind farms therefore LSE can be ruled out.

c) The predicted effect attributable to the proposed East Anglia TWO project is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA.

d) Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA is 239km from East Anglia TWO. Thaxter et al. (2012) report a mean foraging range of breeding gannets as 92.5km, and a maximum recorded distance of 590km. East Anglia TWO is therefore considerably beyond the mean foraging range of breeding gannets, but within their maximum range. Breeding gannets from Flamborough & Filey Coast SPA may therefore be affected by displacement. Searle et al. (2014) found that even for offshore wind farms considerably closer to a gannet breeding colony than under consideration here, impacts of displacement were negligible for this species because of its very long foraging range and large area used for foraging. Similarly, impacts of displacement during migration are considered likely to be negligible. Nonetheless, Natural England consider that an LSE cannot be ruled out at the Screening stage.

Site	**65**
Name of European Site:	**Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**248**

e) Gannets are not considered at risk of barrier effects due to their wide ranging habits (see (d)), and migrating gannets cover very large distances, extending from the North Sea to West Africa, so that slight local effects would be negligible in the context of their large migrations and area use, therefore LSE can be ruled out.

f) Common guillemots, razorbills and puffins tend to fly low over the sea so have a very low risk of collision mortality, therefore LSE can be ruled out.

g) Construction and decommissioning impacts are temporary and localised therefore LSE can be ruled out.

h) Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA is 216km from East Anglia TWO. Thaxter et al. (2012) report a mean foraging range of breeding common guillemots as 37.8km, and a maximum recorded distance of 135km. Thaxter et al. (2012) report a mean foraging range of breeding razorbills as 23.7km, and a maximum recorded distance of 95km. Thaxter et al. (2012) report a mean foraging range of breeding puffin as 4km, and a maximum recorded distance of 200km. East Anglia TWO is therefore considerably beyond the normal foraging range of these species from Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA. It is therefore unlikely that any breeding adults from Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA will be present at East Anglia TWO during the breeding season. During the nonbreeding season, birds from Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA are likely to be mixed with the large BDMPS populations of these species so that apportioning of the impact of the low level of displacement mortality generates a negligible impact to Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA. Nonetheless, Natural England consider that an LSE cannot be ruled out at the Screening stage.

i) Since East Anglia TWO is beyond the normal foraging range of breeding common guillemots, razorbills and puffins from Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA, there will be no breeding season barrier impact for those populations. During the nonbreeding period birds from Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA are likely to be mixed with the large BDMPS populations of these species so that apportioning of the impact of the low level of displacement to this very large BDMPS population apportions a negligible impact to Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA.

Site	**66**																	
Name of European Site:	**Flamborough Head SAC**																	
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**233 (offshore cable corridor)**																	
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																	
	Permanent loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)

a) The distance between the offshore project area and the designated site is beyond the range of any potential LSE.

Site	**67**
Name of European Site:	**Forth Islands SPA**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**519**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabird assemblage including as named features gannet, kittiwake, lesser black-backed gull, roseate tern, Sandwich tern, guillemot, razorbill, fulmar, common tern, Arctic tern, cormorant, herring gull, puffin, shag		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Forth Islands SPA is beyond maximum foraging range of designated seabird species so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are small relative to BDMPS.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Forth Islands SPA.

Site	**68**											
Name of European Site:	**Foula SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**902**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabird assemblage including as named features Arctic tern, fulmar, guillemot, razorbill, red-throated diver, Arctic skua, kittiwake, shag, Leach's storm-petrel *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*, great skua, puffin		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Foula SPA is beyond maximum foraging range of designated seabird species so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are small relative to BDMPS.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Foula SPA.

Site	**69**											
Name of European Site:	**Foulness SPA and Ramsar**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**85 (windfarm site) and 69 (offshore cable corridor)**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage including as named features brent goose, knot, oystercatcher, bar-tailed godwit, grey plover, avocet, redshank		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)
Nonbreeding hen harrier		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)
Breeding ringed plover, avocet		N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Breeding little tern, common tern, Sandwich tern		N (d)		N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Foulness SPA features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site during migration.

b) Survey data show no evidence of hen harrier occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site during migration, as the species is likely to migrate overland rather than over sea where the option is available.

c) Ringed plover and avocet have not been observed during bird site-specific surveys. It is highly unlikely that these birds would migrate through the East Anglia TWO site as their migration is likely to take a coastal route and cross sea at narrow points such as The English Channel. If they did migrate through the East Anglia TWO site their flight height is likely not to be at collision risk height.

Site	**69**
Name of European Site:	**Foulness SPA and Ramsar**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**85 (windfarm site) and 69 (offshore cable corridor)**

d) Little tern, common tern and Sandwich tern have maximum foraging ranges from colonies of 11km, 30km and 54km respectively, so there is no connectivity between the SPA and East Anglia TWO site. Furthermore, these species tend to forage in coastal waters rather than offshore. Therefore, collision risk, displacement and barrier effects can be excluded.

e) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Foulness SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**70**											
Name of European Site:	**Fowlsheugh SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**580**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabird assemblage including as named features fulmar, guillemot, kittiwake, razorbill, herring gull		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Fowlsheugh SPA is beyond maximum foraging range of designated seabird species so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are likely to be very small relative to BDMPS.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Fowlsheugh SPA.

Site	**71**											
Name of European Site:	**Frisian Front SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**183**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Nonbreeding common guillemot, great skua, great black-backed gull, lesser black-backed gull		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Migrations of birds from this pSPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site during migration relative to the size of BDMPS regional populations.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Frisian Front pSPA.

Site	**72**											
Name of European Site:	**Gibraltar Point SPA and Ramsar**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**149**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Nonbreeding sanderling, bar-tailed godwit, grey plover		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Breeding little tern		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Survey data show no evidence of Gibraltar Point SPA features (sanderling, bar-tailed godwit, grey plover) occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site during migration.

b) Breeding little tern has a maximum foraging range of 11km (Thaxter et al. 2012) from colonies, so would have no connectivity with the East Anglia TWO site. Migrating little terns are considered to be 'extremely coastal on passage with very few sightings in open ocean or inland' (Forrester et al. 2007), so are unlikely to pass through the East Anglia TWO site.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Gibraltar Point SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**73**											
Name of European Site:	**Great Yarmouth and North Denes SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**43 (windfarm site) and 34 (offshore cable corridor)**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding little tern		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Great Yarmouth & North Denes SPA is beyond the maximum foraging range of little tern (11km) and foraging tends to be coastal so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of this population migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are likely to be small as the species is thought to remain close to shore during much of its migration through UK waters.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Great Yarmouth & North Denes SPA.

Site	**74**											
Name of European Site:	**Greater Wash SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**38 (windfarm site) and 24 (offshore cable corridor)**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabirds (little tern, common tern, Sandwich tern)		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)
Nonbreeding red-throated diver		N (b)		**Y (c)**	**Y (i)**	N (d)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	**Y (c)**	**Y (i)**	N (h)
Nonbreeding little gull		**Y (e)**		N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (h)	**Y (e)**	N (h)
Nonbreeding common scoter		N (g)		N (g)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)	N (h)	N (h)	N (h)

a) Little tern, common tern and Sandwich tern have maximum foraging ranges from colonies of 11km, 30km and 54km respectively, which suggests potential connectivity between the SPA and the East Anglia TWO site. However, the tern colonies are at locations along the Norfolk coast which are beyond these foraging distances from the East Anglia TWO site. Therefore, connectivity between the SPA and East Anglia TWO site is ruled out on the basis of distance. Furthermore, these species tend to forage in coastal waters rather than offshore. Hence, collision risk, displacement and barrier effects can be excluded.

b) Red-throated divers fly close to the sea surface and are therefore at extremely low risk of collisions or barrier effects.

c) LSE cannot be ruled out at screening for impacts of Displacement/Disturbance to nonbreeding red-throated divers as a result of construction work (specifically for export cable laying operations through part of the Greater Wash SPA).

d) Displacement/Disturbance of red-throated diver during operation and decommissioning is considered negligible as the increase in vessel traffic within the SPA due to East Anglia TWO will be negligible compared to the current baseline.

e) There is potential for little gull connectivity between the SPA and the East Anglia TWO site, therefore LSE cannot be ruled out at screening for collision risk impacts to nonbreeding little gull.

Site	**74**
Name of European Site:	**Greater Wash SPA**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**38 (windfarm site) and 24 (offshore cable corridor)**

f) Displacement of little gulls by offshore wind farms appears to be negligible**, indicating no LSE for this SPA feature as a consequence of displacement or barrier effects.

g) Surveys found no common scoters in the East Anglia TWO site since this species favours waters <20m in depth. Common scoter was also only present at very low densities along the export cable route, therefore no LSE for this SPA feature is predicted.

h) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Greater Wash SPA.

i) Following advice from Natural England it is considered that Operations and Maintenance vessels may disturb red-throated divers whilst transiting through the SPA therefore an LSE cannot be screened out.

Site	**75**														
Name of European Site:	**Gule Rev SCI**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**659**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.															

Site	**76**														
Name of European Site:	**Gullmarsfjorden SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**877**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.															

Site	**77**
Name of European Site:	**Haisborough, Hammond and Winterton SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**37 (windfarm site) and 30 (offshore cable corridor)**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																	
	Permanent loss/Introduction of new sediment			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**		**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**		**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**
Reefs	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**		**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**		**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**

a) Within range of theoretical indirect effect (sediment deposition) but effect negligible. Features are primarily sedimentary.

Site	**78**														
Name of European Site:	**Hamburgisches Wattenmeer SCI**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**444**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Grey seal	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Harbour seal	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**79**														
Name of European Site:	**Helgoland mit Helgolander Felssockel SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**428**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**80**											
Name of European Site:	**Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**954**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabird assemblage including as named features gannet, guillemot, red-throated diver, puffin, fulmar, kittiwake, great skua, shag		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Hermaness, Saxa Vord & Valla Field SPA is beyond the maximum foraging range of designated seabird species so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are likely to be very small relative to BDMPS.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Hermaness, Saxa Vord & Valla Field SPA.

Site	**81**														
Name of European Site:	**Hesselø med omliggende stenrev SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**976**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.															

Site	**82**														
Name of European Site:	**Hirsholmene, havet vest herfor og Ellinge Å's udløb SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**813**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.															

Site	**83**											
Name of European Site:	**Hornsea Mere SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**235**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Nonbreeding gadwall, mute swan		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Survey data show no evidence of Hornsea Mere SPA features (gadwall, mute swan) occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Hornsea Mere SPA.

Site	**84**											
Name of European Site:	**Hoy SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**793**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabird assemblage including as named features Arctic skua, great black-backed gull, guillemot, kittiwake, red-throated diver, fulmar, puffin, great skua		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Breeding peregrine		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Hoy SPA is beyond maximum foraging range of designated seabird species so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are small relative to BDMPS.

b) Peregrines breeding in the UK normally remain close to their breeding areas throughout the year, and are very unlikely to migrate offshore in the UK.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Hoy SPA.

Site	**85**																			
Name of European Site:	**Humber Estuary SAC**																			
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**178 (windfarm site) and 164 (cable corridor)**																			
Marine Mammals																				
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																			
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions and disturbance at seal haul outs			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination							
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D					
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**		**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**					
Fish																				
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																			
	Permanent habitat loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			Electromagnetic fields (EMF)			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Sea Lamprey *Petromyzon marinus*	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)
River lamprey *Lampetra fluvialitis*	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)

Site	**85**																	
Name of European Site:	**Humber Estuary SAC**																	
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**178 (windfarm site) and 164 (cable corridor)**																	
Benthic habitats																		
Site Features	Permanent loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminate d sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Estuaries	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Coastal lagoons	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)

a) Potential effects from underwater noise; vessel interactions; changes to water quality; changes to prey resources; and disturbance at seal haul-out sites cannot be ruled out.

b) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

c) The distance between the offshore project area and the designated site is beyond the range of any potential LSE

Site	**86**											
Name of European Site:	**Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**178 (windfarm site) and 164 (offshore cable corridor)**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage including as named features teal, wigeon, mallard, turnstone, pochard, scaup, bittern, brent goose, goldeneye, sanderling, dunlin, knot, ringed plover, oystercatcher, bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, curlew, golden plover, grey plover, avocet, shelduck, redshank, lapwing, whimbrel, ruff, greenshank *Tringa nebularia*		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)
Nonbreeding hen harrier		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)
Breeding bittern		N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)
Breeding marsh harrier		N (d)		N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)
Breeding avocet		N (e)		N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)
Breeding little tern		N (f)		N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)

Site	**86**
Name of European Site:	**Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**178 (windfarm site) and 164 (offshore cable corridor)**

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Humber Estuary SPA features occurring in the East Anglia TWO sites, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site during migration.

b) Survey data show no evidence of Humber Estuary SPA feature hen harrier occurring in the East Anglia TWO sites, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site during migration as UK birds are likely to migrate overland rather than over the sea where possible.

c) Bittern has not been observed during bird surveys at East Anglia TWO, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site during migration.

d) Marsh harrier is a migrant species. Satellite tracking suggests that marsh harriers migrate overland to the south coast of England and over the Channel to France, rather than across the North Sea.

e) Avocet has not been observed during bird site specific surveys. It is highly unlikely that these birds would migrate through the East Anglia TWO site as their migration is likely to take a coastal route and cross sea at narrow points such as The English Channel. If they did migrate through the East Anglia TWO site their flight height is likely not to be at collision risk height.

f) Breeding little tern has a maximum foraging range of 11km from colonies, so would have no connectivity with East Anglia TWO. Migrating little terns are considered to be 'extremely coastal on passage with very few sightings in open ocean or inland' (Forrester et al. 2007), so are unlikely to pass through the East Anglia TWO site.

g) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**87**														
Name of European Site:	**Hund und Paapsand SCI**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**339**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of the proposed project and the site is beyond that of potential for direct or indirect effects.

Site	**88**											
Name of European Site:	**Imperial Dock Lock, Leith SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**535**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding common tern		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) SPA is far beyond maximum foraging range of designated seabird species (common tern) so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through East Anglia TWO are small relative to BDMPS.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Imperial Dock Lock SPA.

Site	**89**
Name of European Site:	**Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge SCI**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**118 (windfarm site) and 109 (cable corridor)**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																	
	Permanent loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)
Reefs	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)

a) The distance between the offshore project area and the designated site is beyond the range of any potential LSE.

Site	90										
Name of European Site:	Inner Moray Firth SPA & Ramsar										
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	703 (windfarm site) and 694 (cable corridor)										
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO										
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage including as named features bar-tailed godwit, curlew, goldeneye, greylag goose, redshank, wigeon, goosander, teal, red-breasted merganser, cormorant, oystercatcher, scaup		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)
Breeding osprey		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)
Breeding common tern		N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Inner Moray Firth SPA features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA and Ramsar are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) Osprey has not been observed in the East Anglia TWO site, and it is extremely unlikely that any ospreys from the Inner Moray Firth SPA migrate through the East Anglia TWO site.

c) Inner Moray Firth SPA is far beyond maximum foraging range of common tern so has no breeding season connectivity. The proportion of the population migrating through the East Anglia TWO site is likely to be extremely small relative to BDMPS.

d) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Inner Moray Firth SPA & Ramsar.

Site **Name of European Site:** **Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)**	**91** **Isle of May SAC** **527**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**92**														
Name of European Site:	**Klaverbank SCI**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**177**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**93**														
Name of European Site:	**Kosterfjorden-Väderöfjorden SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**889**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of the proposed project and the site is beyond that of potential for direct or indirect effects.															

Site	**94**														
Name of European Site:	**Kungsbackafjorden SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**877**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of the proposed project and the site is beyond that of potential for direct or indirect effects.															

Site	**95**														
Name of European Site:	**Küsten- und Dünenlandschaften Amrums SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**482**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of the proposed project and the site is beyond that of potential for direct or indirect effects.															

Site	**96**											
Name of European Site:	**Lindisfarne SPA and Ramsar**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**446 (windfarm site) and 437 (offshore cable corridor)**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage including as named features wigeon, greylag goose, brent goose, sanderling, dunlin, ringed plover, goldeneye, whooper swan, black-tailed godwit, common scoter, red-breasted merganser, golden plover, grey plover, eider, shelduck, redshank		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Breeding little tern, roseate tern		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of SPA features occurring in East Anglia TWO and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the site during migration.

b) Breeding little tern has a maximum foraging range of 11km from colonies, so would have no connectivity with East Anglia TWO. Migrating little terns are considered to be 'extremely coastal on passage with very few sightings in open ocean or inland' (Forrester et al. 2007), so are unlikely to pass through the East Anglia TWO site. Breeding roseate tern has a maximum foraging range of 30km from colonies, so would have no connectivity with East Anglia TWO. Migrating roseate terns are unlikely to pass through the East Anglia TWO site as their migration tends to be coastal.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Lindisfarne SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**97**
Name of European Site:	**Littoral Seino-Marin SPA**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**229**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabirds including fulmar, shag, gannet, herring gull, great black-backed gull, kittiwake		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)
Nonbreeding winter and passage seabird assemblage including as named features red-throated diver, black-throated diver, great crested grebe, fulmar, gannet, cormorant, shag, pomarine skua *Stercorarius pomarinus*, great skua, Mediterranean gull *Larus melanocephalus*, little gull, lesser black-backed gull, herring gull, great black-backed gull, kittiwake, Sandwich tern, common tern, guillemot, razorbill		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)
Nonbreeding little egret, spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*, honey buzzard *Pernis apivorus*, hen harrier, merlin *Falco columbarius*, peregrine, avocet		N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Breeding peregrine		N (d)		N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)

Site	**97**											
Name of European Site:	**Littoral Seino-Marin SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**229**											
Nonbreeding woodlark *Lullula arborea*		N (e)		N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)

a) East Anglia TWO is within the theoretical maximum foraging range of breeding gannets from this SPA but tracking data show that breeding gannets from the SPA do not reach East Anglia TWO. The SPA is far beyond maximum foraging range of other designated seabird species so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through East Anglia TWO are likely to be extremely small relative to BDMPS.

b) Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are likely to be extremely small relative to BDMPS.

c) None of these species has been recorded during bird surveys at the East Anglia TWO site. It is unlikely that birds from the SPA will migrate through the East Anglia TWO site, as these species are generally scarce migrants in the UK, and their migrations tend to be coastal rather than over open sea.

d) Breeding peregrines in western Europe tend to remain close to their breeding site throughout the year so it is extremely unlikely that any from the SPA would reach East Anglia TWO site.

e) Woodlark is a very scarce migrant to the UK, so it is very unlikely that individuals from the SPA would reach the East Anglia TWO site.

f) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Littoral Seino-Marin SPA.

Site	**98**
Name of European Site:	**Loch of Strathbeg SPA & Ramsar**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**642**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage including as named features greylag goose, pink-footed goose, teal, Svalbard barnacle goose *Branta leucopsis*, whooper swan		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Breeding Sandwich tern		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Loch of Strathbeg SPA features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) Loch of Strathbeg SPA is far beyond maximum foraging range of Sandwich tern (54km, Thaxter et al. 2012) so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportion of the population migrating through the East Anglia TWO site is likely to be extremely small relative to BDMPS.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Loch of Strathbeg SPA & Ramsar.

Site	**99**														
Name of European Site:	**Løgstør Bredning, Vejlerne og Bulbjerg SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**679**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**100**														
Name of European Site:	**Lovns Bredning, Hjarbæk Fjord og Skals, Simested og Nørre Ådal, Skravad Bæk SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**676**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**101**														
Name of European Site:	**Malmöfjord SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**882**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**102**														
Name of European Site:	**Marais du Cotentin et du Bessin - Baie des Veys SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**378**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.															

Site			**103**															
Name of European Site:			**Margate and Long Sands SCI**															
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)			**39 (windfarm site) and 37 (cable corridor)**															
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																	
	Permanent loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)
a) The distance between the offshore project area and the designated site is beyond the range of any potential LSE.																		

Site	**104**											
Name of European Site:	**Marwick Head SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**829**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabird assemblage including as named features guillemot and kittiwake		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Marwick Head SPA is beyond maximum foraging range of designated seabird species so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are small relative to BDMPS.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Marwick Head SPA.

Site	**105**														
Name of European Site:	**Måseskär SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**871**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**106**											
Name of European Site:	**Medway Estuary & Marshes SPA and Ramsar**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**118 (windfarm site) and 101 (offshore cable corridor)**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage including as named features pintail, shoveler, teal, wigeon, turnstone, brent goose, dunlin, knot, ringed plover Bewick's swan, oystercatcher, black-tailed godwit, curlew, grey plover, great crested grebe, avocet, shelduck, greenshank, redshank		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)
Breeding avocet		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)
Breeding little tern, common tern		N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Medway Estuary & Marshes SPA features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) Avocet has not been observed during bird site-specific surveys. It is highly unlikely that these birds would migrate through the East Anglia TWO site as their migration is likely to take a coastal route and cross sea at narrow points such as The English Channel. If they did migrate through the East Anglia TWO site their flight height is likely not to be at collision risk height.

c) Breeding little tern has a maximum foraging range of 11km from colonies (Thaxter et al. 2012), so would have no connectivity with East Anglia TWO. Migrating little terns are considered to be 'extremely coastal on passage with very few sightings in open ocean or inland' (Forrester et al. 2007), so are unlikely to pass through the East Anglia TWO site. Breeding common tern has a maximum foraging range of 30km from colonies (Thaxter et al.

Site	106
Name of European Site:	Medway Estuary & Marshes SPA and Ramsar

2012), so would have no connectivity with East Anglia TWO. Migrating common terns are unlikely to pass through the East Anglia TWO site as their migration tends to be coastal where that is an option.

d) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Medway Estuary & Marshes SPA and Ramsar.

Site	107											
Name of European Site:	Minsmere - Walberswick SPA and Ramsar											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	34 (windfarm site) and 2 (cable corridor)											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering shoveler, gadwall, white-fronted goose		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)
Nonbreeding hen harrier		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)
Breeding shoveler, teal, gadwall, bittern, avocet		N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)
Breeding nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus*		N (d)		N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (g)	N (g)	N (g)
Breeding marsh harrier		N (e)		N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)
Breeding little tern		N (f)		N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)

Site	**107**
Name of European Site:	**Minsmere - Walberswick SPA and Ramsar**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**34 (windfarm site) and 2 (cable corridor)**

a) Survey data show no evidence of Minsmere-Walberswick SPA features shoveler, gadwall or white-fronted goose occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) Survey data show no evidence of hen harrier occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site as UK birds are likely to migrate overland rather than over the sea where possible.

c) Survey data show no evidence of Minsmere-Walberswick SPA features shoveler, teal, gadwall, bittern or avocet occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

d) Survey data show no evidence of nightjar occurring in the East Anglia TWO OWF sites, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site as UK birds are likely to migrate overland rather than over the sea where possible and make short sea crossings from southern England to France.

e) Marsh harrier is a migrant species. Satellite tracking suggests that marsh harriers migrate overland to the south coast of England and over the Channel to France, rather than across the North Sea.

f) Breeding little tern has a maximum foraging range of 11km from colonies (Thaxter et al. 2012), so would have no connectivity with East Anglia TWO. Migrating little terns are considered to be ‘extremely coastal on passage with very few sightings in open ocean or inland’ (Forrester et al. 2007), so are unlikely to pass through the East Anglia TWO site.

g) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Minsmere-Walberswick SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**108**											
Name of European Site:	**Montrose Basin SPA & Ramsar**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**572**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage including as named features dunlin, eider, knot, shelduck, wigeon, pink-footed goose, greylag goose, redshank, oystercatcher		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Montrose Basin SPA features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Montrose Basin SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**109**
Name of European Site:	**Moray and Nairn Coast SPA & Ramsar**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**679**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage including as named features common scoter, long-tailed duck, oystercatcher, bar-tailed godwit, wigeon, pink-footed goose, red-breasted merganser, redshank, velvet scoter, greylag goose, dunlin		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Breeding osprey		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Moray & Nairn Coast SPA features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) Osprey has not been observed in the East Anglia TWO site, and it is improbable that any ospreys from the SPA migrate through the East Anglia TWO site.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Moray & Nairn Coast SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**110**
Name of European Site:	**Mousa SPA**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**883**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding Arctic tern		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Breeding European storm-petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus*		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Mousa SPA is beyond maximum foraging range of Arctic tern (30km, Thaxter et al. 2012) so has no breeding season connectivity. The proportion of the population migrating through the East Anglia TWO site is likely to be extremely small relative to BDMPS.

b) European storm-petrels were not observed in the East Anglia TWO site, and are rarely seen anywhere in the southern North Sea, so evidence suggests that this species migrates from its breeding site on Mousa into the North Atlantic and not normally through the North Sea.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Mousa SPA.

Site	**111**														
Name of European Site:	**Mousa SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**878**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**112**														
Name of European Site:	**Nationalpark Niedersächsisched Wattenmeer SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**329**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**113**														
Name of European Site:	**Nibe Bredning, Halkær Ådal og Sønderup Ådal SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**682**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.															

Site	**114**														
Name of European Site:	**Nidingen SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**883**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.															

Site	**115**
Name of European Site:	**Noordzeekustzone SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**163**

Marine Mammals

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions and disturbance at seal haul outs			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)
Grey seal	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)
Harbour seal	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)

Fish

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																				
	Permanent habitat loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			Electromagnetic fields (EMF)			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Sea Lamprey	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)
Allis Shad	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)
Twaite Shad	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)	N(b)

Site	**115**
Name of European Site:	**Noordzeekustzone SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**163**

Benthic Habitats

Site Features	Permanent loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminate d sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

b) It was agreed as part of the East Anglia TWO Scoping Report that transboundary impacts on fish would be scoped out of the EIA. We have therefore screened them out from consideration in the HRA

c) As it has been agreed through the scoping process that transboundary effects are scoped out for EIA (given the distance to sites in other Members States jurisdictions) these have also been screened out from consideration for HRA purposes.

Site	**116**														
Name of European Site:	**Nordre älvs estuarium SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**850**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.															

Site	**117**														
Name of European Site:	**Nordvästra Skånes havsområde SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**975**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Harbour seal Phoca vitulina	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.															

Site	**118**											
Name of European Site:	**North Caithness Cliffs SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**769**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabird assemblage including as named features fulmar, guillemot, kittiwake, razorbill, puffin		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Breeding peregrine		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) North Caithness Cliffs SPA is far beyond the maximum foraging range of designated seabird species so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are small relative to BDMPS.

b) Peregrines breeding in the UK normally remain close to their breeding areas throughout the year, and are very unlikely to migrate offshore from the UK.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at North Caithness Cliffs SPA.

Site	**119**											
Name of European Site:	**North Norfolk Coast SPA and Ramsar**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**99 (windfarm site) and 87 (cable corridor)**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage including as named features wigeon, pink-footed goose, brent goose, knot, avocet		**Y (a)**		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (f)	**Y (a)**	N (f)
Breeding bittern		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)
Breeding marsh harrier		N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)
Breeding avocet		N (d)		N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)
Breeding little tern, common tern, Sandwich tern		N (e)		N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)	N (f)	N (f)	N (f)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of North Norfolk Coast SPA features wigeon, pink-footed goose, brent goose, knot, avocet occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site during migration.

b) Survey data show no evidence of North Norfolk Coast SPA feature bittern occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

c) Marsh harrier is a migrant species. Satellite tracking suggests that marsh harriers migrate overland to the south coast of England and over the Channel to France, rather than across the North Sea.

d) Survey data show no evidence of North Norfolk Coast SPA feature avocet occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

Site	**119**
Name of European Site:	**North Norfolk Coast SPA and Ramsar**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**99 (windfarm site) and 87 (cable corridor)**

e) Little tern, common tern and Sandwich tern have maximum foraging ranges from colonies of 11km, 30km and 54km respectively (Thaxter et al. 2012), so there is no connectivity between the SPA and East Anglia TWO site. Furthermore, these species tend to forage in coastal waters rather than offshore. Therefore, collision risk, displacement and barrier effects can be excluded.

f) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at North Norfolk Coast SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**120**																	
Name of European Site:	**North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef SAC**																	
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**75 (windfarm site) and 73 (cable corridor)**																	
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																	
	Permanent loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)
Reefs	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)

a) Beyond the range of potential impact

Site	**121**											
Name of European Site:	**Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**350 (windfarm site) and 339 (cable corridor)**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Nonbreeding turnstone, purple sandpiper *Calidris maritima*		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Breeding little tern		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of SPA features occurring in East Anglia TWO and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the site during migration.

b) Breeding little tern has a maximum foraging range of 11km from colonies (Thaxter et al. 2012), so would have no connectivity with East Anglia TWO. Migrating little terns are considered to be 'extremely coastal on passage with very few sightings in open ocean or inland' (Forrester et al. 2007), so are unlikely to pass through the East Anglia TWO site.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**122**											
Name of European Site:	**Noss SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**889**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabird assemblage including as named features gannet, fulmar, guillemot, kittiwake, puffin, great skua		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) SPA is far beyond maximum foraging range of designated seabird species so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through East Anglia TWO are small relative to BDMPS.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Noss SPA.

Site	**123**														
Name of European Site:	**NTP S-H Wattenmeer und angrenzende Kustengebiete SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**448**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of the proposed project and the site is beyond that of potential for direct or indirect effects.

Site	**124**														
Name of European Site:	**Oosterschelde SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**104**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of the proposed project and the extent of any impact on individuals from this site result are negligible and would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**125**																	
Name of European Site:	**Orfordness - Shingle Street SAC**																	
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**37 (windfarm site) and 5 (cable corridor)**																	
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																	
	Permanent loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Coastal lagoons	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)

a) The primary feature of the SAC is a series of percolation lagoons which are separated from the marine environment by the Orford shingle beach. These features are described as non-marine as they occur landward of highest astronomical tide. Therefore, due to a physical barrier there is no pathway between the source of any effects in the marine environment and the receptor.

Site	**126**											
Name of European Site:	**Östliche Deutsche Bucht SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**434**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Ornithology												
Nonbreeding seabirds (razorbill, fulmar, black-throated diver, red-throated diver, herring gull, common gull, lesser black-backed gull, great black-backed gull, little gull, black-headed gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*, common scoter, great crested grebe, kittiwake, common tern, Arctic tern, sandwich tern, gannet, guillemot)		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through East Anglia TWO during migration relative to the size of BDMPS regional populations..

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at östliche Deutsche Bucht SPA.

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO				
	Underwater noise	Vessel Interactions	Indirect effects on prey	Changes to water quality	In-combination

Site	**126**														
Name of European Site:	**Östliche Deutsche Bucht SPA**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**434**														
	C	O	D	C	O	C	O	D	C	O	C	O	D	C	O
Marine Mammals															
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)				N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)				N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)				N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)
c) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.															

Site	**127**														
Name of European Site:	**Ouessant-Molene SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**630**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any impact on individuals from this site result are negligible and would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**128**
Name of European Site:	**Outer Thames Estuary SPA and pSPA extension**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**Within cable corridor**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Nonbreeding red-throated divers		**Y (a)**		**Y (b)**	**Y (c)**	**Y (b)**	**Y (b)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (b)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	N (e)
Breeding little tern and common tern		N (d)		N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)

a) Given the overlap of the East Anglia TWO cable corridor with this SPA and pSPA, collision risk cannot be ruled out at this stage and further assessment is required.

b) Given the overlap of the East Anglia TWO cable corridor with this SPA and pSPA, further detailed assessment is appropriate. Disturbance to red-throated diver is possible, especially during export cable installation.Great Yarmouth may be used as a port for construction vessels for the East Anglia TWO site; this port is located very close to the northern extent of the SPA however is outside the main concentrations of red-throated divers. This, together with the extent of existing vessel movements in the area means the addition of construction traffic as a result of Norolk Boreas will make little difference to the existing baseline and therefore the potential for LSE is considered to be negligible.

c) Following advice from Natural England it is considered that Operations and Maintenance vessels may disturb red-throated divers whilst transiting through the SPA therefore an LSE cannot be screened out.

d) SPA is beyond maximum foraging range of designated breeding seabird species (terns) and tern foraging tends to be coastal so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through East Anglia TWO are likely to be small as these species are thought to remain close to shore during much of their migration through UK waters.

e) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Outer Thames Estuary SPA.

Site	**129**											
Name of European Site:	**Papa Stour SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**922**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding Arctic tern		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Breeding ringed plover		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Papa Stour SPA is beyond maximum foraging range of Arctic tern so has no breeding season connectivity. The proportion of the population migrating through the East Anglia TWO site is very small relative to BDMPS.

b) Ringed plovers breeding in Scotland 'tend to winter locally or move only short distances' (Forrester et al. 2007) so birds from Papa Stour are extremely unlikely to reach the East Anglia TWO site.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Papa Stour SPA.

Site	130											
Name of European Site:	Papa Westray (North Hill and Holm) SPA											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	842											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding Arctic tern		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)
Breeding Arctic skua		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Papa Westray SPA is beyond the maximum foraging range of Arctic tern or Arctic skua so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are likely to be extremely small relative to BDMPS.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Papa Westray SPA.

Site	131														
Name of European Site:	Pater Noster-skärgården SAC														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	867														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the site is beyond that of potential for direct or indirect effects.

Site	**132**											
Name of European Site:	**Pentland Firth Islands SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**777**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding Arctic tern		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Pentland Firth Islands SPA is beyond maximum foraging range of Arctic tern so has no breeding season connectivity. The proportion of the population migrating through the East Anglia TWO site is likely to be extremely small relative to BDMPS.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Pentland Firth Islands SPA.

Site	**133**
Name of European Site:	**Portsmouth Harbour SPA**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**261**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Nonbreeding brent goose, dunlin, black-tailed godwit, red-breasted merganser		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Portsmouth Harbour SPA features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Portsmouth Harbour SPA.

Site	**134**														
Name of European Site:	**Presqu'ile De Crozon SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**630**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**135**											
Name of European Site:	**Ramsar-Gebiet S-H Wattenmeer und angrenzende Küstengebiete SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**448**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabirds including common gull, lesser black-backed gull, great black-backed gull, Mediterranean gull, black-headed gull, little tern, common tern, Arctic tern, Sandwich tern, black tern, gull-billed tern *Gelochelidon nilotica*		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)
Nonbreeding seabirds including razorbill, black-throated diver, red-throated diver, common gull, lesser black-backed gull, great black-backed gull, Mediterranean gull, black-headed gull, little gull, kittiwake, little tern, common tern, Arctic tern, Sandwich tern, cormorant, guillemot		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)
Waterbirds including pintail, shoveler, teal, wigeon, mallard, garganey *Anas querquedula*, grey heron *Ardea cinerea*, turnstone, bittern, brent goose, barnacle goose, sanderling, dunlin, curlew sandpiper, ringed plover, Kentish plover *Charadrius*		N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (e)	N (e)	N (e)

Site	135											
Name of European Site:	Ramsar-Gebiet S-H Wattenmeer und angrenzende Küstengebiete SPA											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	448											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
alexandrinus, Bewick's swan, whooper swan, snipe *Gallinago gallinago*, oystercatcher, black-winged stilt *Himantopus himantopus*, bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, common scoter, red-breasted merganser, curlew, whimbrel, ruff, spoonbill, golden plover, grey plover, red-necked grebe *Podiceps grisegena*, black-necked grebe *Podiceps nigricollis*, avocet, eider, shelduck, greenshank, redshank, lapwing												
Terrestrial birds (various species)		N (d)		N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)

a) The East Anglia TWO site is beyond maximum foraging range of designated breeding seabird species from this SPA, so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are likely to be extremely small relative to BDMPS.

b) Migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site relative to the size of BDMPS regional populations, not only because of the distance, but also because seabirds and waterbirds from this SPA are likely to migrate predominantly along the continental coast of the North Sea towards northern breeding grounds rather than across the southern North Sea.

c) Survey data show little or no evidence of these waterbird features occurring in the East Anglia TWO OWF sites, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site, as most of these birds are likely to remain on the continental side of the North Sea.

Site	**135**											
Name of European Site:	**Ramsar-Gebiet S-H Wattenmeer und angrenzende Küstengebiete SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**448**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
d) Terrestrial birds from this SPA are very unlikely to migrate to the UK; those that do migrate are more likely to follow the west European flyway along the continental coast.												
e) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at this SPA.												

Site	**136**														
Name of European Site:	**Récifs et marais arrière-littoraux du Cap Lévi à la Pointe de Saire SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**355**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the site is beyond that of potential for direct or indirect effects.															

Site	**137**
Name of European Site:	**Recifs Gris-Nez Blanc-Nez SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**123 (windfarm site) and 131 (offshore cable corridor)**

Marine Mammals																		
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																	
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)			
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)			
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)			

Benthic Habitats																		
Site Features	Permanent loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminate d sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)
Reefs	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**137**
Name of European Site:	**Recifs Gris-Nez Blanc-Nez SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**123 (windfarm site) and 131 (offshore cable corridor)**
b) As it has been agreed through the scoping process that transboundary effects are scoped out for EIA (given the distance to sites in other Members States jurisdictions) these have also been screened out from consideration for HRA purposes	

Site	**138**
Name of European Site:	**Ridens et dunes hydrauliques du detroit du Pas-de-Calais SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**132**

Marine Mammals

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																	
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination					
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D			
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)			
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)			
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)			

Benthic Habitats

Site Features	Permanent loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminate d sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)
Reefs	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the site is beyond that of potential for direct or indirect effects.

Site	138
b) As it has been agreed through the scoping process that transboundary effects are scoped out for EIA (given the distance to sites in other Members States jurisdictions) these have also been screened out from consideration for HRA purposes.	

Site	139
Name of European Site:	River Derwent SAC
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	261

Site features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																				
	Permanent habitat loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			Electromagnetic fields (EMF)			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
River lamprey	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)

a) River lamprey are restricted to rivers and coasts so there can be no direct interaction with the proposed East Anglia TWO project. Sea lamprey could in theory be present in the vicinity of the proposed East Anglia TWO project, but given their life history interaction would be limited. The distance between the proposed project and the site precludes direct impact upon the site and its supporting habitats.

Site	**140**											
Name of European Site:	**Ronas Hill - North Roe and Tingon SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**938**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding great skua		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)
Breeding red-throated diver		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)
Breeding merlin		N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)

a) Ronas Hill, North Roe & Tingon SPA is beyond maximum foraging range of great skua so has no breeding season connectivity. The proportion of the population migrating through the East Anglia TWO site is likely to be extremely small relative to BDMPS.

b) Ronas Hill, North Roe & Tingon SPA is beyond maximum foraging range of red-throated diver so has no breeding season connectivity. The proportion of the population migrating through the East Anglia TWO site is likely to be extremely small relative to BDMPS.

c) Merlins from this population are likely to migrate to wintering areas that are predominantly within the UK. A few, mostly young birds, may winter on the European continent so could possibly pass through the East Anglia TWO site. However, no merlins have been seen during site specific surveys, and the chances of any from this SPA passing through the site are likely to be extremely low.

d) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Ronas Hill, North Roe & Tingon SPA.

Site	**141**											
Name of European Site:	**Rousay SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**826**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabird assemblage including as named features guillemot, Arctic skua, Arctic tern, kittiwake, fulmar		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Rousay SPA is beyond maximum foraging range of designated seabird species so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are small relative to BDMPS.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Rousay SPA.

Site	**142**														
Name of European Site:	**Sälöfjorden SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**858**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the site is beyond that of potential for direct or indirect effects.															

Site	**143**
Name of European Site:	**Sanday SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**745**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**144**
Name of European Site:	**Sandlings SPA**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**Within onshore cable corridor**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO								
	Habitat Loss			Displacement/Disturbance			In combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus*	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**
Breeding woodlark *Lullula arborea*	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**

a) Potential for direct and indirect effects (LSE) during all phases of development and therefore screened in.

Site	**145**														
Name of European Site:	**SBZ 1 / ZPS 1 SPA**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**94 (windfarm site) and 107 (offshore cable corridor)**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	**Y(b)**	**Y(b)**	**Y(b)**	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

b) The East Anglia TWO windfarm site is within the foraging range of grey seal and therefore the potential for LSE from underwater noise impacts cannot be ruled out.

Site	**146**
Name of European Site:	**SBZ 2 / ZPS SPA**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**84 (windfarm site) and 100 (offshore cable corridor)**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	**Y(b)**	**Y(b)**	**Y(b)**	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

b) The East Anglia TWO windfarm site is within the foraging range of grey seal and therefore the potential for LSE from underwater noise impacts cannot be ruled out.

Site	**147**
Name of European Site:	**SBZ 3 / ZPS 3 SPA**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**92 (windfarm site) and 108 (offshore cable corridor)**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	**Y(b)**	**Y(b)**	**Y(b)**	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

b) The East Anglia TWO windfarm site is within the foraging range of grey seal and therefore the potential for LSE from underwater noise impacts cannot be ruled out.

Site	**148**
Name of European Site:	**Scanner Pockmark SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**667**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																	
	Permanent loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Submarine structures made by leaking gases	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)

a) The distance between the offshore project area and the designated site is beyond the range of any potential LSE.

Site	**149**
Name of European Site:	**Seevogelschutzgebiet Helgoland SPA**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**428**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabird assemblage including as named features razorbill, fulmar, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, kittiwake, gannet, guillemot		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Nonbreeding seabird assemblage including razorbill, black-throated diver, red-throated diver, common gull, lesser black-backed gull, little gull, kittiwake, common scoter, red-necked grebe, eider, common tern, Arctic tern, Sandwich tern, gannet, guillemot		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)

a) Tracking data from gannets breeding on Helgoland show these birds do not travel in the direction of or as far as the East Anglia TWO site despite this site being within theoretical maximum foraging range of gannet. East Anglia TWO is beyond the maximum foraging range of other seabird species at Seevogelschutzgebeit Helgoland SPA. Proportions of these populations migrating through East Anglia TWO are likely to be very small relative to BDMPS regional populations.

b) Migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site during migration relative to the size of BDMPS regional populations, not only because the sites are 428km apart, but also because nonbreeding seabirds from this SPA are likely to migrate predominantly along the continental coast of the North Sea towards northern breeding grounds rather than across the southern North Sea.

Site	149
c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Seevogelschutzgebeit Helgoland SPA.	

Site	150														
Name of European Site:	Skagens Gren og Skagerrak SAC														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	770														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the site is beyond that of potential for direct or indirect effects.															

Site	**151**											
Name of European Site:	**Solent & Southampton Water SPA & Ramsar (offshore cable corridor)**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**267**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Nonbreeding teal, brent goose, ringed plover, black-tailed godwit		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)
Breeding Mediterranean gull		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)
Breeding little tern, common tern, roseate tern, Sandwich tern		N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Solent & Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this site are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) No Mediterranean gulls were recorded in the East Anglia TWO site during bird surveys. This species is scarce in England, although increasing. Birds from the SPA are unlikely to migrate through the East Anglia TWO site. Thaxter et al. (2012) report the maximum foraging range of breeding Mediterranean gulls as 20km, so birds from this SPA will not have connectivity with the East Anglia TWO site during breeding.

c) Little tern, common tern, roseate tern and Sandwich tern have maximum foraging ranges from colonies of 11km, 30km, 30km and 54km respectively (Thaxter et al. 2012), so there is no connectivity between the SPA and the East Anglia TWO site which are 244km apart. Furthermore, these species tend to forage in coastal waters rather than offshore. Therefore, collision risk, displacement and barrier effects can be excluded.

d) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Solent & Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**152**														
Name of European Site:	**Soteskär SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**885**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.															

Site	**153**														
Name of European Site:	**Southern North Sea SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**0 (cable corridor and windfarm site)**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	**Y(a)**	**Y(a)**	**Y(a)**	**Y(a)**	**Y(a)**	**Y(a)**	**Y(a)**	**Y(a)**	**Y(a)**	**Y(a)**		**Y(a)**	**Y(a)**	**Y(a)**	**Y(a)**
a) The offshore project area is within the SAC and therefore LSE cannot be ruled out at the screening stage. It is assumed that all harbour porpoise in this area are associated with this SAC.															

Site	**154**
Name of European Site:	**St Abb's Head to Fast Castle SPA**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**487**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabird assemblage including as named features herring gull, kittiwake, razorbill, guillemot, shag		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) St Abbs Head to Fast Castle SPA is beyond maximum foraging range of designated seabird species so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are likely to be very small relative to BDMPS.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at St Abbs Head to Fast Castle SPA.

Site	**155**
Name of European Site:	**Staverton Park and the Thicks Wantisden SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**6 (onshore cable corridor)**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO		
	Habitat Loss		
	C	O	D
Old acidophilous oak woods with *Euercus robur* on sandy plains	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) No overlap therefore no direct effect and beyond the range of potential significant indirect effect

Site	**156**
Name of European Site:	**Steingrund SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**438**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the site is beyond that of potential for direct or indirect effects.															

Site	**157**														
Name of European Site:	**Store Rev SCI**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**743**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the site is beyond that of potential for direct or indirect effects..															

Site	**158**
Name of European Site:	**Stour & Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**57 (windfarm site) and 31 (cable corridor)**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage including as named features pintail, wigeon, gadwall, turnstone, brent goose, goldeneye, dunlin, knot, ringed plover, black-tailed godwit, curlew, cormorant, grey plover, great crested grebe, shelduck, redshank, lapwing		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Breeding avocet		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Stour & Orwell Estuaries SPA features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) Survey data show no evidence of Stour & Orwell Estuaries SPA feature avocet occurring in the East Anglia TWO OWF sites, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Stour & Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**159**														
Name of European Site:	**Strandenge på Læsø og havet syd herfor SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**843**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the site is beyond that of potential for direct or indirect effects.															

Site	**160**											
Name of European Site:	**Sumburgh Head SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**862**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabird assemblage including as named features kittiwake, fulmar, guillemot, Arctic tern		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Sumburgh Head SPA is beyond maximum foraging range of designated seabird species so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are likely to be very small relative to BDMPS.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Sumburgh Head SPA.

Site	**161**														
Name of European Site:	**Sydlige Nordsø SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**456**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the site is beyond that of potential for direct or indirect effects.															

Site	**162**
Name of European Site:	**Sylter Außenriff SCI**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**400**

Ornithology

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Nonbreeding seabird assemblage including black-throated diver, red-throated diver, common gull, lesser black-backed gull, great black-backed gull, little gull, gannet, kittiwake, common tern, Arctic tern, Sandwich tern, guillemot		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

Marine mammals

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)

Fish

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO					
	Permanent habitat loss	Temporary physical disturbance	Smothering due to increased	Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments	Underwater noise and vibration	Electromagnetic fields (EMF)	In-combination

Site	**162**																				
Name of European Site:	**Sylter Außenriff SCI**																				
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**400**																				
							suspended sediment														
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
River lamprey	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)
Twaite shad	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)

a) Migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site relative to the size of BDMPS regional populations, not only because the sites are 400km apart, but also because nonbreeding seabirds from this SPA are likely to migrate predominantly along the continental coast of the North Sea towards northern breeding grounds rather than across the southern North Sea.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Sylter Außenriff SPA.

c) It was agreed as part of the East Anglia TWO Scoping Report that transboundary impacts on fish would be scoped out of the EIA. We have therefore screened them out from consideration in the HRA.

Site	**163**											
Name of European Site:	**Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**332**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Nonbreeding knot, redshank		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)
Nonbreeding Sandwich tern		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)
Breeding little tern		N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Teesmouth & Cleveland Coast SPA features knot or redshank occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) Nonbreeding Sandwich terns at Teesmouth & Cleveland Coast SPA may migrate between the SPA and wintering areas off west Africa. This could take them near to East Anglia TWO. However, very few terns of any species were seen in the East Anglia TWO site during bird surveys, and the Sandwich tern tends to migrate close to the coast where that is possible, so there are unlikely to be significant numbers reaching the East Anglia TWO site. The few that do will have a very low collision risk due to their generally low flight height and displacement/barrier effects will be negligible in the context of a migration of thousands of kilometres.

c) Breeding little tern has a maximum foraging range of 11km from colonies (Thaxter et al. 2012), so would have no connectivity with East Anglia TWO. Migrating little terns are considered to be 'extremely coastal on passage with very few sightings in open ocean or inland' (Forrester et al. 2007), so are unlikely to pass through the East Anglia TWO site.

d) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Teesmouth & Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**164**											
Name of European Site:	**Thames Estuary and Marshes SPA and Ramsar**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**116 (windfarm site) and 99 (offshore cable corridor)**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage including as named features dunlin, knot, ringed plover, black-tailed godwit, grey plover, avocet, redshank		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Nonbreeding hen harrier		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Thames Estuary & Marshes SPA features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) Survey data show no evidence of hen harrier occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site, as the species is likely to migrate overland rather than over sea where the option is available.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Thames Estuary & Marshes SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**165**
Name of European Site:	**Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**87 (windfarm site and 88 (offshore cable corridor))**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Nonbreeding turnstone, golden plover		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Breeding little tern		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Thanet Coast & Sandwich Bay SPA features turnstone or golden plover occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) Breeding little tern has a maximum foraging range of 11km from colonies (Thaxter et al. 2012), so would have no connectivity with the East Anglia TWO site. Migrating little terns are considered to be 'extremely coastal on passage with very few sightings in open ocean or inland' (Forrester et al. 2007), so are unlikely to pass through the East Anglia TWO site.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Thanet Coast & Sandwich Bay SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**166**
Name of European Site:	**Thanet Coast SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**86**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																	
	Permanent loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)
Reefs	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)

a) The distance between the offshore project area and the designated site is beyond the range of any potential LSE.

Site	**167**											
Name of European Site:	**The Swale SPA & Ramsar**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**109 (windfarm site) and 98 (cable corridor)**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage including as named features brent goose, dunlin, redshank		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of The Swale SPA and Ramsar features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this site are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at The Swale SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**168**
Name of European Site:	**The Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**99 (windfarm site) and 90 (cable corridor)**

Marine Mammals

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions/ disturbance at seal haul out sites			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**		**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**		**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**	**Y (a)**

Benthic Habitats

Site Features	Permanent loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)
Large shallow inlets and bays	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

Site	**168**
Name of European Site:	**The Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**99 (windfarm site) and 90 (cable corridor)**

a) Potential effects from underwater noise; vessel interactions; changes to water quality; changes to prey resources; and disturbance at seal haul-out sites for foraging grey and harbour seal cannot be ruled out. Nearest SAC for harbour seal to East Anglia TWO. Assumed that all harbour seal in the East Anglia TWO area are associated with this SAC. Potential for vessel interactions and disturbance at seal haul-out sites depending on vessel route and therefore LSE cannot be ruled out.

b) The distance between East Anglia TWO and the designated site is beyond the range of any potential LSE

Site	169											
Name of European Site:	The Wash SPA and Ramsar											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	128 (windfarm site) and 106 (cable corridor)											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage including as named features pintail, wigeon, gadwall, pink-footed goose, turnstone, brent goose, goldeneye, sanderling, dunlin, knot, Bewick's swan, oystercatcher, bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, common scoter, curlew, grey plover, shelduck, redshank		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Breeding little tern, common tern		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of The Wash SPA features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) Little tern and common tern have maximum foraging ranges from colonies of 11km and 30km respectively (Thaxter et al. 2012), so there is no connectivity between the SPA and East Anglia TWO site which are 106km apart. Furthermore, these species tend to forage in coastal waters rather than offshore. Therefore, collision risk, displacement and barrier effects can be excluded.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at The Wash SPA and Ramsar.

Site	**170**														
Name of European Site:	**Tregor Goëlo SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**498**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**171**											
Name of European Site:	**Troup, Pennan and Lion`s Heads SPA**											
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**657**											
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabird assemblage including as named features razorbill, fulmar, guillemot, kittiwake, herring gull		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Troup, Pennan & Lion's Heads SPA is beyond maximum foraging range of designated seabird species so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are likely to be very small relative to BDMPS.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Troup, Pennan & Lion's Heads SPA.

Site	**172**														
Name of European Site:	**Unterems und Außenems SCI**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**343**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**173**														
Name of European Site:	**Vadehavet med Ribe Å, Tved Å og Varde Å vest for Varde SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**507**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the site is beyond that of potential for direct or indirect effects.															

Site	**174**														
Name of European Site:	**Venø, Venø Sund SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**626**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the site is beyond that of potential for direct or indirect effects.															

Site	**175**
Name of European Site:	**Vlaamse Banken SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**59 (windfarm site) and 72 (offshore cable corridor)**

Marine Mammals

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions and disturbance at seal haul outs			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	**Y (b)**	**Y (b)**	**Y (b)**	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	**Y (b)**	**Y (b)**	**Y (b)**	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)

Fish

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																				
	Permanent habitat loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			Electromagnetic fields (EMF)			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D

Site	**175**
Name of European Site:	**Vlaamse Banken SAC**

Sea Lamprey	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)
Twaite Shad	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)	N(c)

Benthic habitats

Site Features	Permanent loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminate d sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Reefs	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

b) The East Anglia TWO windfarm site is within the foraging range of grey and harbour seal and therefore the potential for LSE from underwater noise impacts cannot be ruled out.

c) It was agreed as part of the East Anglia TWO Scoping Report that transboundary impacts on fish would be scoped out of the EIA. We have therefore screened them out from consideration in the HRA

d) As it has been agreed through the scoping process that transboundary effects are scoped out for EIA (given the distance to sites in other Members States jurisdictions) these have also been screened out from consideration for HRA purposes.

Site	**176**
Name of European Site:	**Vlakte van de Raan SCI/SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**82 (windfarm site) and 99 (cable corridor)**

Marine Mammals

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	**Y (b)**	**Y (b)**	**Y (b)**	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)

Fish

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																				
	Permanent habitat loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			Electromagnetic fields (EMF)			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Sea Lamprey	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
River lamprey	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Twaite Shad	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)

Site	**176**
Name of European Site:	**Vlakte van de Raan SCI/SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**82 (windfarm site) and 99 (cable corridor)**

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

b) The East Anglia TWO windfarm site is within the foraging range of grey seal and therefore the potential for LSE from underwater noise impacts cannot be ruled out.

c) It was agreed as part of the East Anglia TWO Scoping Report that transboundary impacts on fish would be scoped out of the EIA. We have therefore screened them out from consideration in the HRA

Site	**177**
Name of European Site	**Voordelta SPA and SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**84 (windfarm site) and 101 (offshore cable corridor)**

Ornithology

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbirds including cormorant, shelduck, ringed plover, dunlin, goldeneye, sanderling, little gull, eider, great crested grebe, greylag goose, Sandwich tern, avocet, gadwall, Slavonian grebe, spoonbill, red-breasted merganser, pintail, red-throated diver, bar-tailed godwit, oystercatcher, shoveler, wigeon, turnstone, scaup, redshank, common tern, teal, curlew, grey plover, common scoter		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N(a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

Marine Mammals

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	**Y (e)**	**Y (e)**	**Y (e)**	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)

Site	**177**																				
Name of European Site	**Voordelta SPA and SAC**																				
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**84 (windfarm site) and 101 (offshore cable corridor)**																				
Fish																					
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																				
	Permanent habitat loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			Electromagnetic fields (EMF)			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Sea lamprey	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)
River lamprey	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)
Allis shad	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)
Twaite shad	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)	N(d)
Benthic Habitats																					
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																				
				Permanent loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminate d sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
				C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D

Site	**177**																	
Name of European Site	**Voordelta SPA and SAC**																	
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**84 (windfarm site) and 101 (offshore cable corridor)**																	
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	N(e)	N(e)	N(e)	N(e)	N(e)	N(e)	N(e)	N(e)	N(e)	N(e)	N(e)	N(e)	N(e)	N(e)	N(e)	N(e)	N(e)	N(e)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Voordelta SPA features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Voordelta SPA.

c) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

d) It was agreed as part of the East Anglia TWO Scoping Report that transboundary impacts on fish would be scoped out of the EIA. We have therefore screened them out from consideration in the HRA.

e) As it has been agreed through the scoping process that transboundary effects are scoped out for EIA (given the distance to sites in other Members States jurisdictions) these have also been screened out from consideration for HRA purposes.

f) The East Anglia TWO windfarm site is within the foraging range of grey seal and therefore the potential for LSE from underwater noise impacts cannot be ruled out.

Site	**178**														
Name of European Site:	**Vrångöskärgården SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**862**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)
a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the site is beyond that of potential for direct or indirect effects.															

Site	**179**
Name of European Site:	**Waddenzee (Wadden Sea) SPA**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**186**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabird assemblage including as named features lesser black-backed gull, little tern, common tern, Arctic tern, Sandwich tern		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)
Breeding waterbirds including Kentish plover, ringed plover, marsh harrier, spoonbill, avocet		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)
Wintering and passage waterbirds including pintail, shoveler, teal, wigeon, mallard, gadwall, greylag goose, bean goose *Anser fabalis*, turnstone, scaup, brent goose, barnacle goose, goldeneye, sanderling, dunlin, knot, curlew sandpiper, ringed plover, black tern *Chlidonias niger*, hen harrier, Bewick's swan, oystercatcher, bar-tailed godwit, black-tailed godwit, red-breasted merganser, goosander, curlew, cormorant, spoonbill, golden plover, grey plover, great crested grebe, avocet, eider, shelduck,		N (c)		N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)	N (d)	N (d)	N (d)

Site	**179**
Name of European Site:	**Waddenzee (Wadden Sea) SPA**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**186**

greenshank, redshank, lapwing												

a) The East Anglia TWO site is far beyond the mean maximum foraging range of designated breeding seabird species from this SPA, so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are likely to be extremely small relative to BDMPS, not only because of the distance, but also because birds from this SPA are likely to use the west European flyway along the continental coast rather than crossing the southern North Sea. Lesser black-backed gull tracking has shown breeding birds do not cross the North Sea therefore no connectivity is expected for this species.

b) Survey data show little or no evidence of Waddenzee SPA breeding waterbird features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

c) Survey data show little or no evidence of Waddenzee SPA nonbreeding waterbird features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

d) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Waddenzee SPA.

Site	**180**
Name of European Site:	**Waddenzee SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**186**

Marine Mammals																	
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination				
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D		
Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		
Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		

Benthic Habitats																		
Site Features	Permanent loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminate d sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)
Estuaries	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

Site	180

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

b) As it has been agreed through the scoping process that transboundary effects are scoped out for EIA (given the distance to sites in other Members States jurisdictions) these have also been screened out from consideration for HRA purposes.

Site	181
Name of European Site:	West Westray SPA
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	837

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Breeding seabird assemblage including as named features kittiwake, Arctic tern, fulmar, razorbill, Arctic skua, guillemot		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) West Westray SPA is beyond maximum foraging range of designated seabird species so has no breeding season connectivity. Proportions of these populations migrating through the East Anglia TWO site are likely to be very small relative to BDMPS.

b) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at West Westray SPA.

Site	**182**
Name of European Site:	**Westerschelde & Saeftinghe SAC**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**106 (windfarm site) and 128 (offshore cable corridor)**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO																				
	Permanent habitat loss			Temporary physical disturbance			Smothering due to increased suspended sediment			Re- mobilisation of contaminated sediments			Underwater noise and vibration			Electromagnetic fields (EMF)			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
River lamprey	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)
Twaite Shad	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**183**														
Name of European Site:	**Winterton – Horsey Dunes SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**60 (cable corridor)**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)

a) There is no potential for any direct disturbance as a result of activities within the East Anglia TWO windfarm site due to the distance between the site and the closest point onshore (31km). There is also no potential for any direct disturbance as a result of activities within the East Anglia TWO offshore cable corridor due to the distance between the nearest major haul-out site at Winterton-Horsey and the cable landfall at Sizewell, which is located over 60km along the coast

Site	**184**														
Name of European Site:	**Yell Sound Coast SAC**														
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**938**														
Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO														
	Underwater noise			Vessel Interactions			Indirect effects on prey			Changes to water quality			In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Harbour Seal *Phoca vitulina*	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)		N(a)	N(a)	N(a)	N(a)

a) The distance between the potential impact range of East Anglia TWO and the extent of any effect on individuals from this site would result in no potential for LSE.

Site	**185**
Name of European Site:	**Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA**
Distance to East Anglia TWO (km)	**615**

Site Features	Likely effect(s) of East Anglia TWO											
	Collision mortality			Displacement/Disturbance			Barrier Effect			Cumulative/In-combination		
	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D	C	O	D
Wintering and passage waterbird assemblage including as named features lapwing, eider, pink-footed goose, redshank		N (a)		N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (a)	N (c)	N (c)	N (c)
Breeding little tern, common tern, Sandwich tern		N (b)		N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)	N (b)

a) Survey data show little or no evidence of Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie & Meikle Loch SPA features occurring in the East Anglia TWO site, and migrations of birds from this SPA are likely to result in negligible numbers passing through the East Anglia TWO site.

b) Little tern, common tern and Sandwich tern have maximum foraging ranges from colonies of 11km, 30km and 54km respectively, so there is no connectivity between the SPA and East Anglia TWO site which are 608km apart. Furthermore, these species tend to forage in coastal waters rather than offshore. Therefore, collision risk, displacement and barrier effects can be excluded.

c) The predicted effect attributable to East Anglia TWO is so small that it would not significantly contribute to or alter the overall in-combination assessment for these features at Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie & Meikle Loch SPA.