



The Planning Inspectorate
Yr Arolygiaeth Gynllunio

ADRODDIAD ar y GOBLYGIADAU i SAFLEOEDD EWROPEAIDD

Fferm Wynt Alltraeth Arfaethedig Awel y Môr

Adroddiad gan yr Awdurdod Archwilio a baratowyd gyda
chymorth y Tîm Gwasanaethau Amgylcheddol

Cyfeirnod yr Arolygiaeth Gynllunio: EN0101112

22 Chwefror 2023

[Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol]

TABL CYNNWYS

1	CYFLWYNIAD	2
1.1	CEFNDIR	2
1.2	DOGFENNAU A DDEFNYDDIWDYD I LYWIO'R RIES HWN	4
1.3	STRWYTHUR Y RIES HWN.....	5
1.4	MATERION HRA A YSTYRIWYD YN YSTOD YR ARCHWILIAD	6
2	EFFEITHIAU ARWYDDOCOL TEBYGOL	7
2.1	DULL YR YMGEISYDD O AMLYGU SAFLEOEDD EWROPEAIDD	7
2.2	LLWYBRAU EFFEITHIAU POSIBL AR SAFLEOEDD EWROPEAIDD.....	8
2.3	TRAFODAETHAU YNGLŶN Â CHASGLIADAU'R YMGEISYDD AR LSE YN YSTOD YR ARCHWILIAD	9
3	EFFEITHIAU NIWEIDIOL AR GYFANRWYDD	15
3.1	AMCANION CADWRAETH	15
3.2	Y PRAWF CYFANRWYDD	15
4	CRYNODEB	32
4.1	CANLYNIADAU LSE HYD AT DERFYN AMSER 5.....	32
4.2	CANLYNIADAU AEOI HYD AT DERFYN AMSER 5	32

**ATODIAD 1 CRYNODEB YR YMGEISYDD O SAFLEOEDD EWROPEAIDD A
NODWEDDION NA ELLIR EITHRIO EFFEITHIAU
ARWYDDOCAOL TEBYGOL ARNYNT.**

[Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol]

1 CYFLWYNIAD

1.1 Cefndir

1.1.1 Mae Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm Limited (yr Ymgeisydd) wedi gwneud cais i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol am Orchymyn Caniatâd Datblygu (DCO) o dan adran 37 Deddf Cynllunio 2008 (PA2008) ar gyfer Fferm Wynt Alltraeth arfaethedig Awel y Môr (y cais). Mae'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol wedi penodi Awdurdod Archwilio (ExA) i gynnal archwiliad o'r cais, adrodd ar ei ganfyddiadau a'i gasgliadau, a gwneud argymhelliad i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ynglŷn â'r penderfyniad sydd i'w wneud ar y cais.

1.1.2 Yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol perthnasol yw'r awdurdod cymwys at ddibenion y Gyfarwyddeb Cynefinoedd¹ a'r Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd² a'r Rheoliadau Morol Alltraeth³ ar gyfer ceisiadau a gyflwynir o dan gyfundrefn PA2008. Bydd y canfyddiadau a'r casgliadau ynglŷn â materion cadwraeth natur a adroddir gan yr ExA yn cynorthwyo'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol i gyflawni ei ddyletswyddau o dan y Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd a'r Rheoliadau Morol Alltraeth.

1.1.3 Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn casglu, dogfennu a chyfeirio at wybodaeth a ddarparwyd yn y cais DCO, a'r wybodaeth a gyflwynwyd drwy gydol yr archwiliad gan yr Ymgeisydd a phartïon â buddiant (IPs), hyd at Derfyn Amser 6 yr archwiliad (20 Chwefror 2023) mewn perthynas ag effeithiau posibl ar Safleoedd Ewropeaidd⁴. Nid yw'n ddogfen annibynnol a dylid ei darllen ar y cyd â'r dogfennau archwiliad y cyfeirir atynt. Pan gyflwynir cyfeiriadau at ddogfennau mewn cromfachau sgwâr [] yn nhestun yr adroddiad hwn, gellir dod o hyd i'r cyfeiriad hwnnw yn llyfrgell yr Archwiliad a gyhoeddwyd ar y wefan Cynllunio Seilwaith Cenedlaethol trwy'r ddolen ganlynol:

<http://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/document/EN010112-000504>

1.1.4 Fe'i cyhoeddir er mwyn sicrhau yr ymgynghorir yn ffurfiol â phartïon â buddiant, gan gynnwys y Cyrff Cadwraeth Natur Priodol (ANCB), Natural England (NE), y Cyd-bwyllgor Cadwraeth Natur (JNCC), NatureScot (NS), yr Adran Amaethyddiaeth, yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig (DAERA NI) a Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (CNC), ynglŷn â

¹ Cyfarwyddeb 92/43/EEC y Cyngor dyddiedig 21 Mai 1992 ar gadwraeth cynefinoedd naturiol ac anifeiliaid a phlanhigion gwyllt (fel y'i codeiddiwyd) (y 'Gyfarwyddeb Cynefinoedd').

² Rheoliadau Cadwraeth Cynefinoedd a Rhywogaethau 2017 (y Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd).

³ Mae Rheoliadau Cadwraeth Cynefinoedd a Rhywogaethau Morol Alltraeth 2017 (y Rheoliadau Morol Alltraeth) yn berthnasol y tu hwnt i ddyfroedd tiriogaethol y Deyrnas Unedig (12 môr-filltir). Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn berthnasol pan gyflwynir cais am brosiect ynni mewn parth ynni adnewyddadwy (heblaw am unrhyw ran y mae gan Weinidogion yr Alban swyddogaethau mewn perthynas â hi).

⁴ Mae'r term Safleoedd Ewropeaidd yn y cyd-destun hwn yn cynnwys Safleoedd o Bwysigrwydd Cymunedol (SBCau), Ardaloedd Cadwraeth Arbennig (ACAau) ac ACAau ymgeisiol, Ardaloedd Gwarchodaeth Arbennig (AGAau), ACAau posibl, darpar AGAau, safleoedd Ramsar, safleoedd Ramsar arfaethedig, ac unrhyw safleoedd a amlygwyd fel mesurau digolledu ar gyfer effeithiau niweidiol ar unrhyw un o'r uchod. I gael disgrifiad llawn o'r dynodiadau y mae'r Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd yn berthnasol iddynt, a/neu sy'n cael eu cymhwyso fel mater o bolisi'r Llywodraeth, gweler Nodyn Cyngor 10 yr Arolygiaeth Gynllunio (PINS).

materion y Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd. Gall yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ddibynnu ar y broses hon at ddibenion Rheoliad 63(3) y Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd a Rheoliad 28(4) y Rheoliadau Morol Alltraeth. Yn dilyn ymgynghoriad, bydd yr ExA yn ystyried yr ymatebion wrth wneud ei argymhelliad i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol a byddant ar gael i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ynghyd â'r adroddiad hwn. Ni fydd yr Adroddiad ar y Goblygiadau i Safleoedd Ewropeaidd (RIES) yn cael ei ddiwygio yn dilyn ymgynghoriad.

- 1.1.5 Dewisodd yr ExA roi gwybod i NE, NS a DAERA NI fel unigolion eraill gan na chofrestrodd yr ANCBs hyn fel Partïon â Buddiant yn ystod y cyfnod cyn-archwilio, a chynnig cyfle iddynt gymryd rhan yn y Cyfarfod Rhagarweiniol. Cynghorodd NE nad oedd yn dymuno gwneud hynny [AS-037].
- 1.1.6 Roedd dogfennau cais DCO yr Ymgeisydd yn cynnwys Adroddiad i Lywio Asesiad Priodol [APP-027] ('y RIAA'). Daeth i'r casgliad fod potensial ar gyfer effeithiau arwyddocaol tebygol (LSE) ar 32 o safleoedd Ewropeaidd yn Rhwydwaith Safleoedd Cenedlaethol y Deyrnas Unedig a 23 safleoedd Natura 2000 yn aelod-wladwriaethau'r UE.

Safleoedd y tu allan i Rwydwaith Safleoedd Cenedlaethol y Deyrnas Unedig

- 1.1.7 Roedd y RIAA (Pennod 12, [APP-027]) hefyd wedi ystyried safleoedd Ewropeaidd yng Ngwladwriaethau'r Ardal Economaidd Ewropeaidd⁵, ac amlygodd y gallai effeithiau posibl o'r Datblygiad Arfaethedig arwain at LSE ar safleoedd yng Ngweriniaeth Iwerddon a Ffrainc a ddynodwyd ar gyfer nodweddion adaregol neu famaliaid môr. Mae'r Ymgeisydd wedi dod i'r casgliad (Adrannau 10.2 a 10.3, [APP-027]) na fyddai unrhyw effeithiau niweidiol ar gyfanrwydd (AEoI) y safleoedd hyn yn codi o ganlyniad i'r Datblygiad Arfaethedig, naill ai'n unigol neu ar y cyd â chynlluniau a phrosiectau eraill.
- 1.1.8 Mynegodd Llywodraeth Ynys Manaw bryderon ynglŷn â digonolrwydd yr asesiad adaregol, yn enwedig o ran effeithiau ar adar drycin Manaw [RR-027]. Cadarnhaodd nad yw Ynys Manaw yn ddarostyngedig i'r Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd ond ei bod yn rhan o gonfensiwn Ramsar. Mae un safle Ramsar wedi cael ei restru, sef Ballaugh Currags, ar gyfer bodaod tinwen [REP2-052].
- 1.1.9 Darparodd yr Ymgeisydd wybodaeth ychwanegol am y dull a ddefnyddiwyd i asesu effeithiau ar fodaod tinwen sy'n gysylltiedig â safle Ramsar Ballaugh Currags [REP3-009] erbyn Terfyn Amser 5 a nododd fod y Cytundeb Tir Cyffredin (SoCG) gydag Ynys Manaw [REP4-014] yn dangos nad oes unrhyw anghytundebau'n weddill yn ymwneud â materion mamaliaid môr neu adareg [REP5-004]. Dywedodd wedi hynny hefyd [REP5-004] gan nad yw Ynys Manaw wedi llofnodi'r Gyfarwyddeb Cynefinoedd, nid yw'r RIAA yn ystyried effeithiau ar safleoedd dynodedig Ynys Manaw.

⁵ Gwladwriaethau'r Ardal Economaidd Ewropeaidd (AEE).

- 1.1.10 Dim ond safleoedd Ewropeaidd sy'n rhan o Rwydwaith Safleoedd Cenedlaethol y Deyrnas Unedig yr ymdrinnir â nhw yn yr adroddiad hwn.

1.2 Dogfennau a ddefnyddiwyd i lywio'r RIES hwn

- 1.2.1 Roedd Adroddiad Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd (HRA) yr Ymgeisydd yn cynnwys y dogfennau canlynol:

- 5.2 Adroddiad i Lywio Asesiad Priodol (RIAA) [APP-027];
- 5.2.1 RIAA – Atodiad 1 – Diweddariad Sgrinio (Heb fod yn ymwneud ag Adareg) yr Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd (HRA) [APP-028];
- 5.2.2 RIAA – Atodiad 2 – Diweddariad Sgrinio (Adareg) yr Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd (HRA) [APP-029];
- 5.2.3 RIAA – Atodiad 3 – Gwybodaeth am Safleoedd Ewropeaidd [APP-030], a ddisodlwyd gan ddogfen [AS-022]⁶;
- 5.2.4 RIAA – Atodiad 4 – Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol am Ddolffiniaid Trwyn Potel a Morloi Llwyd [APP-031];
- 5.2.5 RIAA – Atodiad 5 – Nodyn Dosrannu Adareg [APP-032];
- 5.2.6 RIAA – Atodiad 6 – Matricsau Sgrinio [APP-033];
- 5.2.7 RIAA – Atodiad 7 – Matricsau Cyfanrwydd [APP-034];
- 5.2.8 RIAA – Atodiad 8 – Digonedd a Dosbarthiad Trochyddion Gyddfgoch yn Fferm Wynt Alltraeth Gwynt y Môr a'r Ardal Ehangach [APP-035];
- 6.4.4.1 Datganiad Amgylcheddol (ES) Cyfrol 4 – Atodiad 4.1 Adroddiad Nodweddu Sylfaenol Adareg Alltraeth [APP-095];
- 6.4.4.2 Datganiad Amgylcheddol (ES) Cyfrol 4 – Atodiad 4.2 Dadleoli Adareg Alltraeth [APP-096];
- 6.4.4.3 Datganiad Amgylcheddol (ES) Cyfrol 4 – Atodiad 4.3 Modelu Risg Gwrthdrawiad Adareg Alltraeth [APP-097];
- 6.4.4.4 Datganiad Amgylcheddol (ES) Cyfrol 4 – Atodiad 4.4 Modelu Risg Gwrthdrawiad Mudol [APP-098];
- 6.4.4.6 Datganiad Amgylcheddol (ES) Cyfrol 4 – Atodiad 4.6 Dadansoddiad Hyfywedd Poblogaeth Adareg Alltraeth [APP-100];
- 6.4.5.1 Datganiad Amgylcheddol (ES) Cyfrol 4 – Atodiad 5.1 Nodweddu Islanw Ecoleg Fenthig (Aráe) [APP-101];

⁶ Diwygiwyd fersiwn y cais [APP-030] er mwyn ymateb i gyngor a51 ôl-dderbyn o dan PA2008, a ofynnodd i'r Ymgeisydd adolygu 5.2.3 RIAA Atodiad 3 Gwybodaeth am Safleoedd Ewropeaidd HRA [APP-030] a sicrhau bod yr holl ffigurau'n bresennol. Darparodd yr Ymgeisydd fersiwn ddiwygiedig [AS-022] a ddisodlodd [APP-030] i gynnwys Ffigur 40 a hepgorwyd trwy amryfusedd.

- 6.4.5.2 Datganiad Amgylcheddol (ES) Cyfrol 4 – Atodiad 5.2 Nodweddu Islanw Ecoleg Fenthig (Cebl Allforio Alltraeth) [APP-102];
- 6.4.5.3 Datganiad Amgylcheddol (ES) Cyfrol 4 – Atodiad 5.3 Nodweddu Islanw Ecoleg Fenthig (Aráe) [APP-103];
- 6.4.6.1 Datganiad Amgylcheddol (ES) Cyfrol 4 – Atodiad 6.1 Sylfaen Dechnegol Ecoleg Pysgod a Physgod Cregyn [APP-104];
- 6.4.6.2 Datganiad Amgylcheddol (ES) Cyfrol 4 – Atodiad 6.2 Adroddiad Technegol Sŵn Tanddwr [APP-105];
- 6.4.7.1 Datganiad Amgylcheddol (ES) Cyfrol 4 – Atodiad 7.1 Nodweddu Sylfaenol Mamaliaid Môr [APP-106];
- 6.4.7.2 Datganiad Amgylcheddol (ES) Cyfrol 4 – Atodiad 7.2 Protocol Lliniaru Mamaliaid Môr Drafft [APP-107];
- 6.4.7.3 Datganiad Amgylcheddol (ES) Cyfrol 4 – Atodiad 7.1 Tybiaethau Asesu Meintiol Mamaliaid Môr [APP-108];
- 8.2 Adroddiad Cynllun Tystiolaeth [APP-301];
- 8.2.1 Adroddiad Cynllun Tystiolaeth – Atodiadau Rhan 1 (A i C) [APP-302];
- 8.2.2 Adroddiad Cynllun Tystiolaeth – Atodiadau Rhan 2 (D i F) [APP-303];
- Rhestr Cais Errata Terfyn Amser 1 [REP1-004]; a
- 6.22 D6 Cynllun Safleoedd Cadwraeth Natur Statudol/Anstatudol Diwygiad D Terfyn Amser 6.

1.2.2 Yn ogystal â'r dogfennau hyn, mae'r ExA wedi defnyddio sylwadau a gyflwynwyd i'r Archwiliad gan Bartion â Buddiant, dogfennau Gwrandawriad Mater Penodol (ISH), Datganiadau Tir Cyffredin (SoCG) a dogfennau eraill yr Archwiliad fel y bo'n berthnasol. Mae'r holl ddogfennau ar gael yn Llyfrgell yr Archwiliad⁷.

1.3 Strwythur y RIES hwn

1.3.1 Mae gweddill yr adroddiad hwn fel a ganlyn:

- Mae **Adran 2** yn amlygu'r safleoedd Ewropeaidd a'r nodweddion cymwys a sgriniwyd gan yr Ymgeisydd ar gyfer LSE posibl, naill ai'n unigol neu ar y cyd â phrosiectau a chynlluniau eraill. Mae'r adran hefyd yn amlygu'r materion sydd wedi dod i'r amlwg yn ystod yr

⁷ Mae Llyfrgell yr Archwiliad ar gael yn: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010112/EN010112-000504-Awel%20y%20Mor%20Offshore%20Wind%20Farm%20-%20Bilingual%20Examination%20Library.pdf>

Archwiliad, gan gynnwys lle mae Partion â Buddiant wedi herio casgliadau'r Ymgeisydd, hyd at Derfyn Amser 5 (6 Chwefror 2023).

- Mae **Adran 3** yn amlygu'r safleoedd Ewropeaidd a'r nodweddion cymwys a ystyriwyd o ran effeithiau niweidiol ar gyfanrwydd safle, naill ai'n unigol neu ar y cyd â phrosiectau a chynlluniau eraill. Mae'r adran yn amlygu'r materion sydd wedi dod i'r amlwg yn ystod yr Archwiliad, gan gynnwys lle mae Partion â Buddiant wedi herio casgliadau'r Ymgeisydd, hyd at Derfyn Amser 5 (6 Chwefror 2023).
- **Atodiad 1** Crynodeb yr Ymgeisydd o safleoedd Ewropeaidd a nodweddion na ellir eithrio Effeithiau Arwyddocaol Tebygol arnynt.

Cwestiynau'r RIES

- 1.3.2 Mae'r RIES hwn yn cynnwys cwestiynau sydd wedi'u bwriadu ar gyfer yr ANCBs yn bennaf, a ddangosir mewn [testun glas italiq wedi'i danlinellu](#). Byddai'r ExA yn ddiolchgar pe byddai partion yn ymateb i'r cwestiynau hyn. Fodd bynnag, pwysleisir bod croeso i ymateb i faterion eraill a drafodir yn y RIES hefyd.
- 1.3.3 Mae sylwadau ar y RIES wedi'u hamserlennu ar gyfer Terfyn Amser 8 (15 Mawrth 2023 am 23.59).

1.4 Materion HRA a Ystyriwyd yn Ystod yr Archwiliad

- 1.4.1 Mae'r Archwiliad hyd yma wedi canolbwyntio ar y materion canlynol:
 - Effeithiau risg gwrthdrawiad ar gyfer adar drycin Manaw
 - Effeithiau gwrthdrawiad â llongau ar gyfer mamaliaid môr
 - Sicrhau mesurau lliniaru ar gyfer effeithiau ar safleoedd Ewropeaidd
 - Effaith sŵn tanddwr ar famaliaid môr
 - Dadleoli trochyddion gyddfgoch
 - Risg gwrthdrawiad ar gyfer huganod
 - Effeithiau ar ansawdd dŵr morol

2 EFFEITHIAU ARWYDDOCOL TEBYGOL

2.1 Dull yr Ymgeisydd o amlygu Safleoedd Ewropeaidd

- 2.1.1 Nid yw'r Datblygiad Arfaethedig yn gysylltiedig â rheoli unrhyw safleoedd Ewropeaidd ar gyfer cadwraeth natur, nac yn angenrheidiol ar gyfer hynny. Felly, mae angen ystyried a fyddai unrhyw safleoedd Ewropeaidd yn destun Effeithiau Arwyddocaol Tebygol (LSE) o ganlyniad i'r Datblygiad Arfaethedig.
- 2.1.2 Mae Adran 6 y RIAA [APP-027] yn disgrifio sut oedd dull yr Ymgeisydd o ddethol safleoedd a nodweddion i'w hystyried wrth sgrinio wedi esblygu trwy ymgynghori. Defnyddiodd yr Ymgeisydd broses cynllun tystiolaeth ar gyfer pob un o'r penodau agwedd yn y Datganiad Amgylcheddol a oedd yn cynnwys CNC, y JNCC a chyrff eraill fel y Gymdeithas Frenhinol er Gwarchod Adar (RSPB) a'r Ymddiriedolaethau Natur (TWT). Roedd y rhain yn cynnwys nifer o agweddau sy'n berthnasol i'r HRA; Morgludiant a Mordwyo, Adareg Alltraeth, Mamaliaid Môr ac Ecoleg Forol. Rhoddir manylion y pynciau agwedd, y trafodaethau a gynhaliwyd a'r dogfennau cysylltiedig yn y Cynllun Tystiolaeth [APP-301 i APP-303].
- 2.1.3 Mewn ymateb i gwestiwn gan yr ExA, nododd yr Ymgeisydd ei fod wedi darparu tystiolaeth o'i gydymffurfiaeth â gofynion Protocol Llwybr Cefn 2017 Estyniadau Gwynt Alltraeth (Ystâd y Goron) fel rhan o'i gais am asedau trosglwyddo [REP5-004].
- 2.1.4 Mae Tabl 6 Atodiad 1 [APP-028] yn rhestru effeithiau'r Datblygiad Arfaethedig ar bob nodwedd, yr ardal chwilio y gallai'r effeithiau hynny ddigwydd ynddi a lle y gwnaed unrhyw newidiadau i'r sgrinio cychwynnol ar ôl ymgynghori. Mae'r RIAA [APP-027] yn datgan bod yr ymarfer sgrinio a gyflwynwyd yn Atodiad 1 wedi cael ei ddiweddarau i:
- Eithrio sawl ACA â nodweddion ar y tir lle'r oedd diwygiadau i ffin y DCO yn golygu bod yr ACAau bellach y tu hwnt i'r pellter sgrinio a nodwyd ym mhennod berthnasol yr ES (paragraff 57).
 - Cynnwys dwy ACA ychwanegol y mae morloi llwyd yn nodweddion cymwys ar eu cyfer (paragraff 60).
- 2.1.5 Mae Adran 2.1 Atodiad 2 [APP-029] yn rhestru'r meini prawf a ddefnyddiwyd i amlygu AGAau a safleoedd Ramsar â nodweddion adaregol. Mae Adran 3 Atodiad 2 yn datgan bod chwe AGA ychwanegol wedi cael eu sgrinio ar gyfer LSE ar sail cyngor CNC.
- 2.1.6 Holodd yr ExA (Q.2.102 [PD-009]) b'un a oedd unrhyw safleoedd Ewropeaidd/Ramsar neu nodweddion ychwanegol nad oeddent wedi'u cynnwys yn y RIAA. Cadarnhaodd CNC [REP1-080] a'r JNCC [REP1-069] eu bod yn fodlon â'r safleoedd a ddewiswyd. Cadarnhaodd DAERA NI [REP1-057] ei bod yn fodlon â'r ACAau a ystyriwyd ar gyfer mamaliaid môr. Ni ymatebodd NS.

- 2.1.7 Mewn ymateb i gais gan yr ExA [PD-015], gofynnodd yr Ymgeisydd i DAERA NI os oedd yn fodlon gyda'r asesiad a wnaed neu i gynghori os oedd yn ymwybodol o unrhyw safleoedd neu nodweddion cymwys sydd ar goll o'r RIAA. Dywedodd yr Ymgeisydd fod DAERA NI wedi ymateb i gadarnhau ei fod yn fodlon gyda'r asesiad ac nad oedd ganddo sylwadau pellach (6.1 Canllaw i Gyflwyniad Terfyn Amser 6 yr Ymgeisydd).

1. [Gofynnir i Natural England a NatureScot gadarnhau nad oes ganddynt unrhyw bryderon ynglŷn ag effeithiau o'r Datblygiad Arfaethedig ar safleoedd Ewropeaidd.](#)

2.2 Llwybrau Effeithiau Posibl ar Safleoedd Ewropeaidd

Effeithiau o'r Datblygiad Arfaethedig yn unigol

- 2.2.1 Amlygodd yr Ymgeisydd effeithiau posibl yn ystod adeiladu, gweithredu a datgomisiynu'r Datblygiad Arfaethedig a allai arwain at LSE, a grynhoir yn Nhabl 4 (nodweddion nad ydynt yn ymwneud ag adareg) a Thabl 5 (nodweddion adareg) y RIAA [APP-027].
- 2.2.2 O ran y camau adeiladu a datgomisiynu, daeth yr Ymgeisydd i'r casgliad y gallai'r llwybrau effeithiau canlynol arwain at LSE: colli/aflonyddu ar gynefin ffisegol; gwaddodion crog a gwaddodi; llygredd; rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol; newidiadau i brosesau ffisegol; sŵn tanddwr; aflonyddu'n uniongyrchol ar rywogaethau a'u dadleoli; ac aflonyddu ar rywogaethau'n weledol a/neu o ganlyniad i sŵn. O ran y cam gweithredu a chynnal a chadw, daeth yr Ymgeisydd i'r casgliad y byddai'r un llwybrau effeithiau arwyddocaol â'r cam adeiladu a datgomisiynu, yn ogystal ag amledd electromagnetig (EMF); effaith rwystr; a risg gwrthdrawiad, gan gynnwys ar fudo. Nid oedd yr Ymgeisydd wedi ystyried yr holl effeithiau posibl ar gyfer pob nodwedd gymwys, a rhoddwyd rhesymeg yn y RIAA.

Effeithiau o'r Datblygiad Arfaethedig ar y cyd

- 2.2.3 Dull yr Ymgeisydd o ystyried effeithiau ar y cyd, fel y disgrifir yn adran 7 y RIAA [APP-027], oedd tybio lle yr amlygwyd y potensial ar gyfer LSE ar gyfer y Datblygiad Arfaethedig yn unigol, gallai effeithiau ar y cyd godi hefyd. Mae'r RIAA yn datgan y rhoddwyd ystyriaeth hefyd i'r potensial y gallai effeithiau a oedd yn rhy ddibwys i arwain at LSE yn unigol arwain at effeithiau ar y cyd. Fodd bynnag, gan fod yr ymagwedd at ddelio ag amlygu LSA wedi bod yn dra rhagofalus, ni amlygwyd unrhyw enghreifftiau o hyn gan yr Ymgeisydd na thrwy ymgynghori.
- 2.2.4 Felly, roedd yr effeithiau ar y cyd a amlygwyd gan yr Ymgeisydd yr un fath â'r effeithiau o'r Datblygiad Arfaethedig yn unigol. Ni amlygwyd unrhyw effeithiau ar y cyd posibl ychwanegol gan unrhyw Barti â Buddiant hyd at Derfyn Amser 5 yr Archwiliad.
- 2.2.5 Cynhaliodd yr Ymgeisydd asesiad o effeithiau cronol yn rhan o'r ES. Mae'r dulliau a ddefnyddiwyd i amlygu'r parthau dylanwad posibl sy'n

gysylltiedig â'r Datblygiad Arfaethedig a'r cynlluniau neu'r prosiectau a allai ryngweithio â nhw wedi'u disgrifio yng Nghyflwr 1, Atodiad 3.1 yr ES [APP-042]. Roedd y cynlluniau a'r prosiectau a gynhwyswyd yn yr asesiad ar y cyd wedi'u seilio ar y rhai hynny a amlygwyd trwy'r asesiadau o effeithiau cronol a adroddwyd ym mhenodau perthnasol yr ES, ac yna fe'u mireiniwyd ymhellach fel y disgrifir yn adran 7 y RIAA [APP-027].

- 2.2.6 Yn yr un modd â'r asesiad o effeithiau cronol yn yr ES, dosbarthodd yr Ymgeisydd y gwahanol gynlluniau neu brosiectau'n gyfres o haenau. Diffiniwyd yr haenau gan y cam y mae'r cynllun neu'r prosiect wedi'i gyrraedd a faint o sicrwydd sy'n gysylltiedig â'r asesiad o effeithiau amgylcheddol. Diffinnir yr haenau a ddefnyddiwyd ar gyfer yr asesiad ar y cyd yn Nhabl 6 (pob derbynnydd heblaw am famaliaid môr) a Thabl 7 (mamaliaid môr) y RIAA [APP-027]. Defnyddiodd yr Ymgeisydd ddiffiniadau gwahanol o haenau ar gyfer yr asesiad ar y cyd o famaliaid môr i adlewyrchu'r ffaith bod mwy o ansicrwydd ynglŷn â'r gorgyffyrddiad rhwng gweithgareddau a fyddai'n cynhyrchu sŵn tanddwr.
- 2.2.7 Cyflwynir y cynlluniau a'r prosiectau a ystyriwyd yn yr asesiad ar y cyd yn nhablau canlynol y RIAA [APP-027]:
- Tabl 8: Ecoleg Fenthig Islanw a Rhynglanw;
 - Tabl 9: Mamaliaid môr;
 - Tabl 10: Pysgod mudol; a
 - Thablau 40 a 41: Adareg alltraeth.
- 2.2.8 Mae'r Ymgeisydd wedi cynnwys yr asesiad manwl o effeithiau ar y cyd wrth asesu effeithiau ar gyfanrwydd y safleoedd Ewropeaidd/Ramsar yr effeithir arnynt.

2.3 Trafodaethau ynglŷn â chasgliadau'r Ymgeisydd ar LSE yn ystod yr Archwiliad

- 2.3.1 Sgriniodd yr Ymgeisydd gyfanswm o 36 o safleoedd Rhwydwaith Safleoedd Cenedlaethol y Deyrnas Unedig cyn yr archwiliad (Tabl 6 [APP-028] a Thabl 2 [APP-029]). Cafodd dau safle eu gwahardd yn dilyn newidiadau i ffin y Datblygiad Arfaethedig. O'r safleoedd sy'n weddill, daeth yr Ymgeisydd i'r casgliad na fyddai LSE ar 2 safle Ewropeaidd a'u nodweddion cymwys (ACA Afon Gwyrfaï a Llyn Cwellyn ac ACA Afon Eden - Cors Goch Trawsfynydd). Mae Atodiad 1 yr adroddiad hwn yn cynnwys rhestr lawn o safleoedd, nodweddion a llwybrau effeithiau yr ystyriodd yr Ymgeisydd na ellid eithrio LSE arnynt.
- 2.3.2 Heriodd ANCBs/Partïon â Buddiant sawl mater ynglŷn â chasgliadau'r Ymgeisydd ar LSE yn ystod yr Archwiliad, yn ymwneud ag effeithiau risg gwrthdrawiad ar gyfer adar drycin Manaw ac effeithiau gwrthdrawiad â llongau ar gyfer mamaliaid môr. Crynhoir y rhain yn Nhabl 2.1 isod. Amlygodd yr RSPB LSE posibl ar ddau safle ychwanegol

na nodwyd yn ystod ymarfer sgrinio'r Ymgeisydd, sef AGA Rum ac AGA St Kilda.

- 2.3.3 Cynghorodd CNC yn ei sylwadau perthnasol [RR-015] nad oedd yn cytuno â chasgliadau'r Ymgeisydd mewn perthynas ag effeithiau halogyddion sy'n gaeth i waddodion ar ansawdd dŵr morol. Rhoddodd yr Ymgeisydd eglurhad ychwanegol yn Derfyn Amser 1 [REP1-007, REP1-015]. Cytunodd CNC ei fod yn fodlon i'r mater gael sylw (6.29 Datganiad o Dir Cyffredin 6 – Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (Alltraeth)).

Tabl 2.1 Materion a drafodwyd ynglŷn ag Effeithiau Arwyddocaol Tebygol

Safleoedd/nodweddion cymwys	Effeithiau a aseswyd	Materion yn yr Archwiliad
AGA Ynysoedd Copeland		
Adar drycin Manaw	Risg gwrthdrawiad	<p>Mynegodd yr RSPB [RR-024] a [REP1-090] bryderon ynglŷn â dwyseddau sylfaenol adar drycin Manaw a gyflwynwyd yn yr asesiad a phenderfyniad yr Ymgeisydd i hepgor y rhywogaeth fel derbynydd sydd mewn perygl o effeithiau gwrthdrawiad. Nodwyd bod tystiolaeth o adar drycin Manaw yn drysu o ganlyniad i olau, a allai achosi newid i'w hymddygiad a allai effeithio ar ganlyniadau arolwg a chynyddu risg gwrthdrawiad. Mae'n credu nad oes modd diystyru effeithiau ar y cyd ar nodwedd gymwys adar drycin Manaw. Erbyn Terfyn Amser 5, darparodd yr RSPB gopïau o bapurau ymchwil ychwanegol, gan gynnwys adolygiad o effeithiau gwrthdrawiad a dadleoli ar adar drycin Manaw gan Lywodraeth yr Alban⁸.</p> <p>Darparodd yr Ymgeisydd [REP1-001, REP2-002] dystiolaeth ychwanegol i gyfiawnhau ei ddull, a nododd fod y llwybr effeithiau wedi cael ei hepgor gyda chytundeb CNC (a dystiwyd yn yr Adroddiad Cynllun Tystiolaeth a'i atodiadau ategol ([APP-301], [APP-302] ac [APP-303], yn y drefn honno). Darparodd yr Ymgeisydd eglurhad ychwanegol erbyn Terfyn Amser 5 [REP5-004], gan gynnwys tystiolaeth ynglŷn</p>

⁸ A review to inform the assessment of the risk of collision and displacement in petrels and shearwaters from offshore wind developments in Scotland Z. Deakin *et al* Rhagfyr 2022.

Adroddiad ar y Goblygiadau i Safleoedd Ewropeaidd ar gyfer
Fferm Wynt Alltraeth Awel y Môr

		<p>ag ymddygiad adar o gytrefi adar drycin Manaw Môr Iwerddon a'r nifer gyfyngedig o adar a gofnodwyd yn yr arolygon o'r awyr. Cyfeiriodd at adolygiad Llywodraeth yr Alban i gefnogi ei safbwynt ynglŷn â gweithgarwch yn y nos, esgyn ar oleddf ac ymateb i ffynonellau golau gan adar drycin Manaw [REP5-004]. Nododd hefyd nad oedd ffermydd gwynt alltraeth eraill ym Môr Iwerddon wedi amlygu effeithiau tebyg ar adar drycin Manaw ac nad oedd yn ofynnol iddynt gynnal rhaglenni monitro.</p> <p>Mae CNC yn cytuno bod LSE ar y rhywogaeth hon yn annhebygol oherwydd bod yr arolygon o'r awyr wedi canfod niferoedd cymharol fach o'r rhywogaeth hon a gwyddys ei bod yn hedfan o fewn ychydig fetrau o wyneb y môr [REP5-039].</p> <p>Dywedodd yr Ymgeisydd ei fod wedi cyflwyno tystiolaeth i'r RSPB yn ystod cyfarfod ym mis Chwefror 2023 a chytunodd yr RSPB mewn egwyddor na fyddai adar drycin Manaw mewn perygl o'r Datblygiad Arfaethedig, o ystyried y digonedd a'r dwyseddau isel sy'n bresennol (6.3 Sylwadau Ymgeisydd ar Ymatebion i Ail Gwestiynau Ysgrifenedig yr Awdurdod Archwilio).</p>
AGA Glan Môr Iwerddon		
Adar drycin Manaw	Risg gwrthdrawiad	Yr un fath ag ar gyfer AGA Ynysoedd Copeland
AGA Rum*		
Adar drycin Manaw	Risg gwrthdrawiad	Yr un fath ag ar gyfer AGA Ynysoedd Copeland
AGA St Kilda*		

Adar drycin Manaw	Risg gwrthdrawiad	Yr un fath ag ar gyfer AGA Ynysoedd Copeland
AGA Glannau Aberdaron ac Ynys Enlli		
Adar drycin Manaw	Risg gwrthdrawiad	Yr un fath ag ar gyfer AGA Ynysoedd Copeland
AGA Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro		
Adar drycin Manaw	Risg gwrthdrawiad	Yr un fath ag ar gyfer AGA Ynysoedd Copeland
ACA Gogledd Môn Forol (y Deyrnas Unedig)		
Llamhidyddion	Risg gwrthdrawiad â llongau yn ystod adeiladu	Datganodd CNC [RR-015, REP1-080] nad oedd digon o gyfiawnhad i gefnogi casgliad na fyddai LSE o ganlyniad i wrthdrawiad â llongau ar gyfer nodweddion dolffiniaid trwyn potel, morloi llwyd neu lamhidyddion ACAau perthnasol. Heriodd y casgliad gan ei fod yn dibynnu ar ymrwymiad yr Ymgeisydd i brotocolau arfer gorau o ran trin llongau yn ystod adeiladu. Ymatebodd yr Ymgeisydd [REP1-001] i'r pryderon hyn a datryswyd y mater erbyn Terfyn Amser 1, trwy gyflwyno Nodyn Egluro Mamaliaid Môr yr Ymgeisydd [REP1-002] sy'n dod i'r casgliad, gan ystyried y mesurau lliniaru arfaethedig, nad oes posibilrwydd o AEoI (gan felly symud y llwybr effeithiau hwn ymlaen i Gam 2).
ACA Dynesfeydd Môr Hafren (y Deyrnas Unedig)		
Llamhidyddion	Risg gwrthdrawiad â llongau yn ystod adeiladu	Yr un fath ag ar gyfer ACA Gogledd Môn Forol
ACA Bae Ceredigion (y Deyrnas Unedig)		
Morloi llwyd Dolffiniaid trwyn potel	Risg gwrthdrawiad â llongau yn ystod adeiladu	Yr un fath ag ar gyfer ACA Gogledd Môn Forol
ACA Sianel y Gogledd (y Deyrnas Unedig)		

Llamhidyddion	Risg gwrthdrawiad â llongau yn ystod adeiladu	Yr un fath ag ar gyfer ACA Gogledd Môn Forol
ACA Pen Llŷn a'r Sarnau (y Deyrnas Unedig)		
Dolffiniaid trwyn potel Morloi llwyd	Risg gwrthdrawiad â llongau yn ystod adeiladu	Yr un fath ag ar gyfer ACA Gogledd Môn Forol
ACA Gorllewin Cymru Forol (y Deyrnas Unedig)		
Llamhidyddion	Risg gwrthdrawiad â llongau yn ystod adeiladu	Yr un fath ag ar gyfer ACA Gogledd Môn Forol
ACA Sir Benfro Forol		
Morloi llwyd	Risg gwrthdrawiad â llongau yn ystod adeiladu	Yr un fath ag ar gyfer ACA Gogledd Môn Forol

* Safleoedd Ewropeaidd a amlygwyd gan yr RSPB ac na chynhwyswyd yn ymarfer sgrinio gwreiddiol yr Ymgeisydd

3 EFFEITHIAU NIWEIDIOL AR GYFANRWYDD

3.1 Amcanion Cadwraeth

- 3.1.1 Amlinellir yr amcanion cadwraeth ar gyfer y safleoedd a'r nodweddion a amlygir yn Atodiad 1 yr adroddiad hwn yn Atodiad 3: Gwybodaeth am Safleoedd Ewropeaidd RIAA yr Ymgeisydd [AS-022] a chant eu crynhoi yn adran 10 y RIAA [APP-027].
- 3.1.2 Gofynnodd yr ExA gwestiynau i CNC/JNCC/DAERA NI ynglŷn â'r amcanion cadwraeth a ddefnyddiwyd yn yr Adroddiad HRA (Cwestiynau 2.103, a 2.104 [PD-009]), a chafodd y cadarnhad canlynol:
- Cadarnhaodd y JNCC [REP1-069] fod yr amcanion cadwraeth cywir wedi'u nodi ar gyfer ACA Gogledd Môn Forol.
 - Cadarnhaodd DAERA NI [REP1-057] fod yr amcanion cadwraeth yn gywir ar gyfer AGA Ynys Rathlin ac AGA Ynysoedd Copeland, ond cynghorodd y dylai gwybodaeth ychwanegol gael ei chynnwys ar gyfer amcanion cadwraeth ACA Sianel y Gogledd ynglŷn â llamhidyddion.
 - Cadarnhaodd CNC [REP1-080] nad oedd yn ymwybodol o unrhyw wallau yn amcanion cadwraeth safleoedd Ewropeaidd/Ramsar yng Nghymru yn [APP-027]. Fodd bynnag, o ran nodweddion morloi llwyd a dolffiniaid trwyn potel ACAau ledled Cymru, nododd y gallai'r amcan cadwraeth cynefin cynhaliol gael ei restru fel amcan cadwraeth perthnasol hefyd.
 - I ddechrau, cadarnhaodd CNC [REP1-080] ei fod yn fodlon â'r amcanion cadwraeth a ddefnyddiwyd yn asesiad yr Ymgeisydd o effeithiau ar SPA Bae Lerpwl. Fodd bynnag, rhoddodd dolen wedyn i'r Pecyn Cyngor Cadwraeth newydd sy'n cynnwys amcanion cadwraeth wedi'u diweddarau ar gyfer y safle [REP5-047].

3.2 Y Prawf Cyfanrwydd

- 3.2.1 Mae asesiad yr Ymgeisydd, a gyflwynir yn adrannau 10 ac 11 y RIAA [APP-027], yn dod i'r casgliad na fyddai AEOI ar unrhyw safle Ewropeaidd, naill ai o'r Datblygiad Arfaethedig yn unigol neu ar y cyd â chynlluniau neu brosiectau eraill. Mae Tabl 57 y RIAA yn cyflwyno crynodeb o gasgliadau'r Ymgeisydd.
- 3.2.2 Mae Tabl 3.1 isod yn crynhoi'r trafodaethau hyd yma yn yr Archwiliad ynglŷn â'r safleoedd a'r nodweddion cymwys hynny yr oedd Partion â Buddiant wedi herio casgliadau'r Ymgeisydd amdanynt. Nid oes unrhyw Partion â Buddiant wedi mynegi pryderon ynglŷn ag unrhyw

un o'r safleoedd neu'r nodweddion eraill yr ymdriniwyd â nhw yn asesiad yr Ymgeisydd o effeithiau ar gyfanrwydd.

- 3.2.3 Cadarnhaodd CNC ei fod yn cytuno â'r casgliadau yn Nhabl 57 y RIAA ar gyfer safleoedd yng Nghymru, heblaw o ran gwrthdrawiadau â llongau sy'n effeithio ar famaliaid môr [REP1-080]. Datryswyd y mater hwn wedi hynny (gweler Tablau 2.1 a 3.1 yr adroddiad hwn). Mae CNC yn cytuno y gellir eithrio AEOI ar gyfer yr holl Safleoedd Ewropeaidd yng Nghymru a gwmpesir gan asesiad yr Ymgeisydd yn unigol ac ar y cyd, ar yr amod bod y mesurau lliniaru a ddisgrifir yn yr Atodlen Mesurau Lliniaru a'r dogfen Egwyddorion Trwydded Forol yn cael eu sicrhau [REP3-020].
- 3.2.4 Yn dilyn rhyddhau'r amcanion cadwraeth wedi'u diweddarau, dywedodd CNC fod y dystiolaeth sydd ar gael yn ddigon i ganiatáu asesiad yn erbyn yr amcanion cadwraeth wedi'u diweddarau ac iddo ddod i'r casgliad na fyddai unrhyw AEOI mewn perthynas â'r môr-wennol gyffredin, y môr-wennol fach, deifiwr coch a nodweddion cydosod y SPA.
- 3.2.5 Cynghorodd y JNCC fod ei bryderon yn ymwneud ag ACA Gogledd Môn Forol (gweler Tabl 3.1 am fanylion) a'i fod yn ildio i CNC ac NE o ran effeithiau ar unrhyw safleoedd Ewropeaidd eraill [REP1-069].
- 3.2.6 Mynegodd yr RSPB bryderon cyffredinol ynglŷn â'r arolygon digidol o'r awyr a ddefnyddiwyd i gasglu'r data sylfaenol. Gofynnodd am wybodaeth ychwanegol ynglŷn â nifer o bwyntiau methodolegol [REP1-090].
- 3.2.7 Roedd yr Ymgeisydd [REP1-001, REP2-002, REP5-004] o'r farn bod y wybodaeth am y fethodoleg a ddefnyddiwyd yn yr arolygon a ddarparwyd yn [APP-095] yn debyg i honno a gyflwynwyd ar gyfer ffermydd gwynt alltraeth eraill, er y darparodd fanylion ychwanegol erbyn Terfyn Amser [REP5-004]. Nododd hefyd fod y dull o gasglu data arolwg wedi cael ei gytuno trwy'r broses Cynllun Tystiolaeth (fel yr adroddir yn [APP-301, APP-302 ac APP-303]).
- 3.2.8 Mae Tabl 4.1 isod yn dangos lle mae casgliad yr Ymgeisydd ynglŷn â dim effaith niweidiol ar gyfanrwydd safle, o ran y safleoedd Ewropeaidd a'r nodweddion cymwys a restrir, wedi cael ei herio gan Bartion â Buddiant yn ystod yr archwiliad.

Sicrhau mesurau lliniaru

- 3.2.9 Mae Tabl 3 y RIAA [APP-027] yn crynhoi'r mesurau lliniaru sy'n berthnasol i effeithiau ar safleoedd Ewropeaidd. Nid yw'r mesurau lliniaru hyn yn cael eu sicrhau trwy'r DCO drafft (dDCO). Yn lle hynny, maen nhw'n dibynnu ar osod amodau ynghlwm wrth Drwyddedau Morol yn y dyfodol ar gyfer y Datblygiad Arfaethedig. Mae'r Ymgeisydd wedi darparu Atodlen Mesurau Lliniaru a Monitro [REP4-022] a dogfen Egwyddorion Trwydded Forol (6.8 Egwyddorion Trwydded Forol Diwygiad F). Mae'r dogfennau hyn yn disgrifio'r mesurau lliniaru a fyddai'n cael eu sicrhau trwy amodau ar Drwyddedau Morol (ML). Wrth ymateb i gwestiwn ynglŷn â hyn gan yr ExA (Q2.107 [PD-009, PD-

010]), dywedodd yr Ymgeisydd ei fod o'r farn bod ei ddull yn cyd-fynd â pharagraff 4.10.3 Datganiad Polisi Cenedlaethol (NPS) EN-1 a'r cyngor yn Nodyn Cyngor 10 yr Arolygiaeth. Cyfeiriodd yr Ymgeisydd hefyd at adroddiad yr Arolygydd yng ngheisiadau Parth Arddangos Morlais ar gyfer Gorchymyn Deddf Trafnidiaeth a Gweithfeydd a chyfraith achosion⁹ i gefnogi ei safbwynt.

- 3.2.10 Cyngorodd Tîm Trwyddedu Morol (MLT) CNC fod cais ML wedi cael ei gyflwyno a'i fod yn mynd rhagddo [REP1-080]. Mae'r MLT yn cytuno â dull yr Ymgeisydd mewn egwyddor; nid yw'n credu ei bod yn briodol dyblygu rheolaethau ar y Datblygiad Arfaethedig yn y DCO ac unrhyw ML a roddir yn y dyfodol. Nid yw'r MLT yn gallu cyhoeddi trwydded forol ddrafft ar yr adeg hon o'r broses gydsynio na gwneud sylwadau o sylwedd arni. Fodd bynnag, mae'r MLT, heb ragfarnu penderfynu ar yr ML, yn cytuno'n gyffredinol â'r ddogfen Egwyddorion Trwydded Forol ar y sail bod y mesurau lliniaru arfaethedig yn cyd-fynd i raddau helaeth â'r mesurau a gynhwyswyd mewn ML flaenorol [REP1-080, REP5-039].
- 3.2.11 Cyhoeddodd yr ExA gais am wybodaeth ychwanegol ar 15 Tachwedd 2022 [PD-013] ynglŷn â chynnwys amlinellol yr ML. Ceisiodd wybodaeth gan yr Ymgeisydd a CNC hefyd am ymatebion ymgynghori a dderbyniwyd i'r cais ML a ph'un a ddylai'r ddogfen Egwyddorion Trwydded Forol fod yn ddogfen ardystiedig.
- 3.2.12 Mae'r Ymgeisydd yn dweud nad yw'n credu y dylai'r ddogfen Egwyddorion Trwydded Forol fod yn ddogfen ardystiedig [REP3a-002]. Mae'n credu, fel mater o egwyddor, mai'r dogfennau y dylid eu hardystio yw'r rhai hynny y cyfeirir atynt yn benodol ac a ddiffinnir yn y dDCO. Mae hefyd o'r farn, oherwydd bod prosesu trwydded forol ar wahân i'r cais DCO ac nad yw'r dDCO yn cyfeirio at yr ML, nad yw'n briodol i'r ddogfen Egwyddorion Trwydded Forol gael ei hardystio.
- 3.2.13 Darparodd yr MLT gopïau o'i ddogfennau cais ML, gan gynnwys y dogfennau cais [REP3a-022, REP3a-042, REP3a-045 i REP3a-047] a sylwadau gan ymgynghoreion [REP3a-026 i REP3a-041]. Darparodd yr Ymgeisydd gopïau o'i ymatebion i sylwadau ymgynghori [REP3a-014] ac i'r cais gan yr MLT am wybodaeth ychwanegol ynglŷn â'r cais ML [REP3a-013].
- 3.2.14 Cyflwynodd yr Ymgeisydd ddiweddariad ar gynnydd y cais ML ar Derfyn Amser 6 (6.9 Diweddariad yr Ymgeisydd ar Gyflwyniad a Chynnydd Drwydded Forol Digwyddiad D). Dywedodd y bydd yn parhau i gysylltu â'r MLT i sicrhau bod unrhyw drwydded a roddir yn cyd-fynd â'r Atodlen Lliniaru a Monitro a'r ddogfen Egwyddorion Trwydded Forol (6.3 Sylwadau Ymgeisydd ar Ymatebion i Ail Gwestiynau Ysgrifenedig yr Awdurdod Archwilio).
- 3.2.15 Amlygodd CNC, yn rhinwedd ei swyddogaeth fel cynghorydd statudol, anghysondebau rhwng geiriad yr Atodlen Mesurau Lliniaru a'r ddogfen Egwyddorion Trwydded Forol [REP1-080]. Erbyn Terfyn Amser 2,

⁹ Fe'i dyfynnwyd fel "Y Frenhines ar Gais Ymddiriedolaeth Natur Dyfnaint v Cyngor Dosbarth Teignbridge v Partneriaeth Ddatblygu Rocklands [2015] EWHC 2159 (Gwein)".

darparodd yr Ymgeisydd fersiynau diwygiedig o'r ddogfen Egwyddorion Trwydded Forol [REP2-022, REP2-023] a'r Atodlen Mesurau Lliniaru [REP2-024] a geisiodd fynd i'r afael â'r pryderon hyn. Erbyn Terfyn Amser 5, cadarnhaodd CNC nad oedd ganddo unrhyw bryderon ynglŷn â'r mesurau lliniaru a gynigiwyd yn yr Egwyddorion Trwydded Forol a'r Atodlen Mesurau Lliniaru [REP5-039].

- 3.2.16 Argymhellodd yr RSPB gynyddu'r pellter clirio rhwng llafnau tyrbinau a lefel y môr er mwyn lleihau marwolaethau adar môr yn gysylltiedig â gwrthdrawiadau yn unol â ffermydd gwynt eraill ar y môr ym Môr y Gogledd [REP5-042]. Dywedodd yr Ymgeisydd, gan y rhagwelir y bydd marwolaethau sy'n gysylltiedig â gwrthdrawiadau o'r Datblygiad Arfaethedig yn isel, na fyddai unrhyw gynnydd yn y bwch aer yn darparu'r un lefel o ostyngiadau mewn cyfraddau marwolaethau rhywogaethau allweddol (6.4 Sylwadau ymgeisydd ar Ymatebion i Ail Gwestiynau Ysgrifenedig yr Awdurdod Archwilio).

Tabl 3.1: Materion a drafodwyd ynglŷn â chyfanrwydd safleoedd yn ystod yr Archwiliad

Nodweddion cymwys a aseswyd	Effeithiau a aseswyd	Materion yn yr Archwiliad
ACA Gogledd Môn Forol		
Llamhidyddion	Effeithiau sŵn tanddwr ar famaliaid môr yn ystod adeiladu a datgomisiynu – anaf clywedol ac aflonyddu ar anifeiliaid	<p>Mynegodd CNC bryderon cychwynnol ynglŷn ag asesiad yr Ymgeisydd [RR-015]. Roedd y pryderon yn ymwneud â:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Chyfiawnhad annigonol ar gyfer absenoldeb asesu Newid Trothwy Parhaol (PTS) cronol yn y RIAA. ii) Seiliau annigonol i ddod i'r casgliad fod y perygl o ddechrau PTS yn cael effaith ddibwys ar llamhidyddion pan nad yw dechrau PTS cronol wedi cael ei gynnwys yn y Protocol Lliniaru Mamaliaid Môr (MMMP) [APP-107]. iii) Yr angen am fodelu ychwanegol i ganiatáu asesiad manylach o ddechrau PTS ac aflonyddu, gan gynnwys Canlyniadau Aflonyddu ar Boblogaeth Dros Dro (iPCoD). iv) Defnyddio cromliniau dos-ymateb i amcangyfrif ardal y cynefin yr aflonyddir arni ar y sail nad oes modd cyfateb tebygolrwydd ymateb poblogaeth i gollu cynefin / colli ansawdd cynefin ar hyn o bryd. Nododd fod yr amcanion cadwraeth ar gyfer yr ACA yn cynnwys osgoi aflonyddu'n sylweddol ar y boblogaeth llamhidyddion. Diffinnir aflonyddu'n sylweddol fel effeithio ar 20% o ardal berthnasol yr ACA mewn unrhyw ddiwrnod penodol a 10% ar gyfartaledd yn ystod tymor. Cynghorodd CNC y dylid cynnal asesiad wedi'i seilio ar ardal er mwyn pennu hyd a lled y

		<p>cynefin a fyddai'n destun seindonnau i lefel a allai achosi aflonyddu sylweddol.</p> <p>Rhoddodd Nodyn Egluro Mamaliaid Môr yr Ymgeisydd [REP1-002] gyfiawnhad ychwanegol i'w ddull o fodelu PTS cronol a chanlyniadau modelu PTS cronol yn iPCoD, yn unol â chais CNC. Cadarnhaodd y byddai fersiwn derfynol yr MMMP yn cynnwys mesurau lliniaru ar gyfer PTS cronol oni bai bod tystiolaeth ac arweiniad ar y pryd yn awgrymu fel arall. Cytunodd CNC â'r dull hwn [REP3-020].</p> <p>Cynghorodd CNC, ar ôl cynnal ei waith modelu iPCoD ei hun, ei fod wedi dod i'r casgliad y gellir eithrio cyfuniad o PTS ac aflonyddu ar y boblogaeth sy'n dangos AEOI ar yr holl ACAu llamhidyddion yn Uned Rheoli Mamaliaid Môr (MMMU) y Môr Celtaidd a Môr Iwerddon [REP1-080]. Nid yw'n credu y byddai dibyniaeth ar ganllawiau safonol y diwydiant¹⁰ yn lliniaru effeithiau PTS cronol o reidrwydd, ond mae'n fodlon, ar sail canlyniadau ei waith modelu ei hun, y gellir eithrio AEOI o'r llwybr hwn.</p> <p>Cadarnhaodd CNC hefyd [REP1-080] fod gwaith modelu'r Ymgeisydd (fel yr adroddwyd yn REP1-002)) yn dangos nad oes effaith arwyddocaol ar lefel y boblogaeth a'i fod yn ystyried y gellir dibynnu arno i ddiystyru AEOI ar ACA Gogledd Môn Forol a'r holl ACAu eraill â nodwedd llamhidyddion yn yr MMMU o ran anaf clywedol.</p>
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¹⁰ JNCC (2010) Protocol asiantaeth cadwraeth natur statudol ar gyfer lleiafu risg anaf i famaliaid môr o ganlyniad i sŵn gosod seilbyst

		<p>O ran pennu ardal yr ACA a fyddai'n destun seindonnau yn ystod adeiladu, adolygodd yr Ymgeisydd [REP1-002] ystod o wahanol feini prawf ar gyfer asesu effeithiau aflonyddu er mwyn ymestyn yr asesiad a gyflwynwyd yn y RIAA, a daeth i'r casgliad ba ddull bynnag a ystyrir i asesu aflonyddu, y byddai ardal sylweddol lai nag 20% o ACA Gogledd Môn Forol yn cael ei haflonyddu'n ddyddiol. Cadarnhaodd CNC [REP1-080, REP3-020, REP3-026] ei fod yn fodlon na fyddai angen rhagor o wybodaeth yn hyn o beth.</p> <p>Mae CNC o'r farn ei bod yn annhebygol y byddai AEOI ar nodweddion mamaliaid môr ACA yn unigol neu ar y cyd â chynlluniau neu brosiectau eraill, ond nododd anghysondebau yn asesiad yr Ymgeisydd o effeithiau cronol. Cyflwynodd yr Ymgeisydd nodyn egluro Asesiad o Effeithiau Cronol [REP2-028] y mae CNC yn ei adolygu [REP3-026].</p> <p>Dywedodd y JNCC [REP1-069] ei fod yn cytuno â chasgliadau'r Ymgeisydd yn Nhabl 57 y RIAA o ran sŵn tanddwr o osod seilbyst. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n cytuno y byddai'r mesurau lliniaru a gynigir yn yr MMMP drafft [APP-107] yn ddigonol i leihau risg anaf clywedol i lefelau dibwys. Yn dilyn ymrwymiad yr Ymgeisydd i gynnwys mesurau lliniaru perthnasol yn yr MMMP terfynol, mae'r JNCC yn cytuno y gellir eithrio AEOI, ar yr amod y cytunir ar MMMP addas cyn i waith adeiladu ddechrau ac nad yw trothwyon lle/amser i leihau aflonyddu yn cael eu torri [REP3-024, REP4-029]. Mae hefyd o'r farn efallai y bydd angen MMMP ar wahân os gwneir gwaith clirio Ordnans Heb Ffrwydro (UXO).</p>
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Adroddiad ar y Goblygiadau i Safleoedd Ewropeaidd ar gyfer
Fferm Wynt Alltraeth Awel y Môr

		Erbyn Terfyn Amser 5, ailadroddodd yr Ymgeisydd ei ddull o asesu PTS yn gysylltiedig â chlirio UXO, a nododd nad yw clirio UXO yn rhan o'r gweithgareddau trwyddedadwy yn ei gais DCO. Os bydd angen clirio UXO, byddai ML ar wahân yn cael ei cheisio gan CNC [REP5-004]. Mewn ymateb i gwestiwn gan yr ExA, rhoddodd yr Ymgeisydd hefyd templed gynllun lliniaru mamaliaid morol penodol UXO [REP4-008].
	Risg gwrthdrawiad â llongau yn ystod adeiladu	Fel y nodwyd yn Nhabl 2.1 uchod, darparodd yr Ymgeisydd wybodaeth ychwanegol yn [REP1-002] am y mesurau lliniaru ymgorfforedig a fyddai'n cael eu sicrhau trwy amodau ar yr ML. Dywedwyd y byddai'r mesurau hyn yn lleihau risg gwrthdrawiad cyn belled ag y bo'n ymarferol bosibl. Ar ôl darparu'r wybodaeth ychwanegol, cytunodd CNC fod y mesurau rheoli llongau arfaethedig yn ddigonol i eithrio AEoI.
ACA Dynesfeydd Môr Hafren		
Llamhidyddion	Effeithiau sŵn tanddwr ar famaliaid môr yn ystod adeiladu a datgomisiynu – anaf clywedol ac aflonyddu	Gweler ACA Gogledd Môn Forol am grynoded o safbwyntiau'r Ymgeisydd a CNC. Fel y nodwyd uchod, mae sylwadau'r JNCC yn ymwneud ag ACA Gogledd Môn Forol yn unig.
ACA Bae Ceredigion		
Morloi llwyd Dolffiniaid trwyn potel	Risg gwrthdrawiad â llongau yn ystod adeiladu	Gweler ACA Gogledd Môn Forol am grynoded o safbwyntiau'r Ymgeisydd a CNC.
ACA Pen Llŷn a'r Sarnau		
Morloi llwyd Dolffiniaid trwyn potel	Risg gwrthdrawiad â llongau yn ystod adeiladu	Gweler ACA Gogledd Môn Forol am grynoded o safbwyntiau'r Ymgeisydd a CNC.
ACA Gorllewin Cymru Forol		

Llamhidyddion	Effeithiau sŵn tanddwr ar famaliaid môr yn ystod adeiladu a datgomisiynu – anaf clywedol ac aflonyddu	Gweler ACA Gogledd Môn Forol am grynodedb o safbwyntiau'r Ymgeisydd a CNC. Fel y nodwyd uchod, mae sylwadau'r JNCC yn ymwneud ag ACA Gogledd Môn Forol yn unig.
ACA Sir Benfro Forol		
Morloi llwyd	Risg gwrthdrawiad â llongau yn ystod adeiladu	Gweler ACA Gogledd Môn Forol am grynodedb o safbwyntiau'r Ymgeisydd a CNC.
AGA Bae Lerpwl		
Trochyddion gyddfgoch	Dadleoli ac aflonyddu ar gyfer pob cam o'r Datblygiad Arfaethedig	<p>Roedd yr RSPB o'r farn, oherwydd bod y Datblygiad Arfaethedig gerllaw'r AGA, fod tystiolaeth o waith ymchwil cyhoeddedig yn awgrymu bod yr adar yn debygol o gael eu dadleoli o ran o'r AGA, gan leihau maint swyddogaethol yr AGA, a fyddai'n groes i'r amcanion cadwraeth. Ni ellir eithrio AEOI yn unigol neu ar y cyd â chynlluniau a phrosiectau eraill [RR-024, REP1-089, REP1-090].</p> <p>Cynghorodd yr Ymgeisydd fod CNC yn cytuno y gellir diystyru AEOI ar yr AGA; roedd CNC hefyd yn cytuno â'r Ymgeisydd bod ymddygiad trochyddion gyddfgoch a arsylwyd yn AGA Bae Lerpwl yn anghyson ag ymddygiad a welwyd mewn mannau eraill, fel y dangoswyd gan yr arolygon sylfaenol ar gyfer y Datblygiad Arfaethedig a'r arolygon monitro ar gyfer fferm wynt alltraeth Gwynt y Môr [REP1-001, REP2-002, REP5-004]. Mae'r asesiad yn y RIAA wedi ystyried y gwaith ymchwil cyhoeddedig y cyfeiriwyd ato yn sylwadau'r RSPB [REP5-004]. Rhoddodd gyfiawnhad ychwanegol i'w ddull o ddiffinio strwythur oed sefydlog, ond nododd er nad oedd CNC yn cytuno â'r pwynt hwn, nid oedd yn atal CNC rhag dod i'r casgliad nad oedd hyn yn effeithio</p>

		<p>ar ganlyniadau'r asesiad [REP5-004]. Ailadroddodd ei safbwynt yn Derfyn Amser 6 (6.3 Sylwadau yr Ymgeisydd ar Ymatebion i Ail Gwestiynau Ysgrifenedig yr Awdurdod Archwilio).</p> <p>Nid oedd CNC o'r farn y byddai'r Datblygiad Arfaethedig yn arwain at golli cynefin cynhaliol ar gyfer y rhywogaeth hon. Nid oedd CNC yn llwyr gytuno â dull yr Ymgeisydd o asesu dadleoli, ond fe allai gytuno â chasgliadau'r asesiad o hyd [REP1-080, REP3-020]. Eglurodd ei gasgliad ymhellach [REP5-039], yn ymwneud â'r dystiolaeth o fonitro yng Ngwynt y Môr. Nododd ddiffyg dadleoli trochyddion gyddfgoch ym Mae Lerpwl o gymharu â mannau eraill a gofynnodd am ddilysu cynhwysfawr gan fonitro cyn, yn ystod ac ar ôl adeiladu [RR-015, REP1-080, REP5-039].</p> <p>Mae CNC o'r farn [RR-015, REP1-080] y bydd angen cynllun rheoli traffig llongau yn ystod gweithredu er mwyn osgoi/lleihau aflonyddu a dadleoli. Mae'n fodlon y gellir sicrhau hyn trwy amod ar yr ML ac mae'n fodlon gweithio gyda'r Ymgeisydd i ddatblygu'r cynllun. Os bydd hwn ar waith, mae CNC yn cytuno na fyddai AEOI yn codi naill ai'n unigol neu ar y cyd â chynlluniau a phrosiectau eraill [RR-015, REP1-80, REP5-039].</p> <p>Dywedodd CNC, pan ystyrir yr amcanion cadwraeth wedi'u diweddarau, ei bod yn parhau i fod yn fodlon y bydd digonedd (i) y boblogaeth yn cael ei gynnal (ii) bydd dosbarthiad cyffredinol y boblogaeth yn parhau i fod yr un lefelau aflonyddwch (iii) Ni fydd lefelau'r aflonyddwch yn ddigon i effeithio ar niferoedd y boblogaeth, dosbarthiad na defnydd cynefin o fewn y safle a (iv) bydd cynefin sy'n cefnogi cynefin</p>
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		yn cael ei gynnal [REP5-047]. Dywedodd yr Ymgeisydd ei fod hefyd wedi adolygu'r set newydd o amcanion cadwraeth a chasgliad dim AEOI yn parhau i fod yn ddilys (6.3 Sylwadau yr Ymgeisydd ar Ymatebion i Ail Gwestiynau Ysgrifenedig yr Awdurdod Archwilio).
AGA Gwales		

<p>Huganod</p>	<p>Risg gwrthdrawiad yn ystod gweithredu</p>	<p>Mynegodd yr RSPB bryderon ynglŷn â'r pwyntiau canlynol [RR-024, REP1-089, REP1-090, REP2-058, REP5-042]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Nid yw'n cytuno â'r gyfradd osgoi 98.9% a ddefnyddiwyd yng ngwaith modelu risg gwrthdrawiad (CRM) yr Ymgeisydd oherwydd efallai na fydd y gyfradd osgoi hon yn cyfleu amrywiadau tymhorol mewn ymddygiad huganod yn gywir. Mae cyfradd osgoi 98% yn fwy priodol ar gyfer huganod sy'n bridio. ii) Mae asesiad yr Ymgeisydd yn lleihau dwyseddau sylfaenol yn y CRM 60 – 80% i ystyried macro-osgoi tyrbinau. Mae'r RSPB yn nodi bod y dystiolaeth sy'n ategu'r dull hwn yn parhau i gael ei hasesu gan NE a'r JNCC. Nid yw'n derbyn defnyddio'r dull hwn hyd nes bod canlyniadau'r asesiadau hyn wedi cael eu hadrodd. Mae hefyd yn pryderu bod tystiolaeth o facro-osgoi gan huganod wedi'i seilio ar arsylwi adar nad ydynt yn bridio ac efallai nad yw'n adlewyrchu ymddygiad adar sy'n bridio. iii) Mae'r RSPB o'r farn bod y brigiad o achosion diweddar o Ffliw Adar Pathogenig Iawn (HPAI) yn debygol o gael effaith ddifrifol ar boblogaethau adar môr (mae brigiad o achosion yn parhau yn AGA Gwales), gan eu gwneud yn llai gwydn i unrhyw farwolaethau ychwanegol o ganlyniad i ffermydd gwynt alltraeth. Felly, mae'n ystyried y dylid cynnal Dadansoddiad o Hyfywedd Poblogaeth (PVA) ar gyfer huganod. iv) Nid yw asesiad yr Ymgeisydd wedi llwyr briodoli effeithiau gwrthdrawiad i unrhyw un o'r AGAau o fewn cynefin chwilota am fwyd y Datblygiad
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		<p>Arfaethedig nac wedi cynnal PVA i bennu goblygiadau marwolaethau sy'n gysylltiedig â gwrthdrawiad i'r poblogaethau AGA yr effeithir arnynt.</p> <p>Safbwynt yr Ymgeisydd yw [REP1-001, REP2-002, REP5-004, 6.3 Sylwadau yr Ymgeisydd ar Ymatebion i Ail Gwestiynau Ysgrifenedig yr Awdurdod Archwilio]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i) Bod y gyfradd osgoi 98.9% ar gyfer huganod yn dod o ganllawiau ar y cyd gan ANCBs a chytunwyd arni yn ystod y broses Cynllun Tystiolaeth hefyd. Fe'i defnyddiwyd mewn achosion ffermydd gwynt alltraeth eraill. Hyd yn oed pe defnyddid cyfradd osgoi 98%, byddai hyn yn cynyddu amcangyfrifon gwrthdrawiadau gan ffactor o 1.8, na fyddai'n arwain at effaith sylweddol ar boblogaethau huganod.ii) Defnyddiodd yr asesiad o risg gwrthdrawiad ar gyfer huganod, fel y'i cyflwynwyd yn [APP-097], y dull safonol y cytunwyd arno gyda CNC ac nid oedd yn cynnwys defnyddio ffactor macro-osgoi ar wahân. Roedd y dwysedd adar a gofnodwyd yn y CRM wedi'i seilio ar 24 mis o arolygon penodol i safle o'r awyr. Fodd bynnag, roedd yr Ymgeisydd yn ymwybodol bod arweiniad ar gynnwys cyfraddau macro-osgoi ar gyfer huganod mewn CRM yn cael ei ddiweddarau. Ymgynghorodd â'r ANCBs ynglŷn â dull addas yn ystod y broses Cynllun Tystiolaeth. Arweiniodd hyn at ddefnyddio dwyseddau adar llai, fel y cyflwynwyd yn [APP-097], ochr yn ochr â'r dull safonol. Nododd fod NE wedi cynghori mewn archwiliadau diweddar eraill o ffermydd gwynt alltraeth ei fod yn debygol o ddod i'r casgliad fod
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		<p>gostyngiad macro-osgoi o 65-85% o ran dwyseddau adar yn debygol o fod yn briodol.</p> <p>iii) Casglwyd y data arolwg sylfaenol ar gyfer asesiadau'r Ymgeisydd cyn i'r achosion cyntaf o HPAI gael eu cadarnhau yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Gallai'r Graddfeydd Poblogaeth Leiaf a Ddiffinnir yn Fiolegol (BDMPS) (y boblogaeth y tu allan i'r tymor bridio) newid yn ystod oes weithredol y Datblygiad Arfaethedig "...o ganlyniad i ffactorau allanol fel HPAI neu'r newid yn yr hinsawdd. Ni fyddai hyn yn effeithio ar gasgliadau'r HRA oherwydd byddai unrhyw newid i'r BDMPS ehangach yn arwain at newid o'r un faint i'r llinell sylfaen ar gyfer AYM." Dywedir bod hyn yn cyd-fynd â'r nodyn canllaw diweddar ar HPAI a gyhoeddwyd gan NE. Ni chynhaliwyd PVA oherwydd rhagfynegwyd y byddai'r effeithiau ar farwolaethau sylfaenol o ganlyniad i effeithiau cyfunol dadleoli a marwolaethau cysylltiedig â gwrthdrawiad yn cael effeithiau dibwys.</p> <p>iv) Mae'r Ymgeisydd yn bwriadu cyflwyno'r holl ddalenni dosrannu i MLT CNC yn ei ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad ML. Ni chynhaliwyd PVA oherwydd byddai'r effeithiau cyfunol rhagfynedig ar gyfer pob cytref huganod yn gynnydd o lai nag 1% o farwolaethau llinell sylfaen, na ellir ei wahaniaethu o amrywiadau naturiol yn y boblogaeth.</p> <p>Heriodd yr RSPB safbwynt yr Ymgeisydd y byddai effaith ar yr un gyfran o'r boblogaeth BDMPS cyn ac ar ôl y brigiad o achosion HPAI. Cyfeiriodd at dystiolaeth bod y dewis o</p>
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		<p>fannau cyfoethog ar gyfer chwilota am fwyd yn cael ei bennu gan faint cytrefi. Byddai newidiadau i faint cytref o ganlyniad i HPAI yn arwain at newidiadau i ddewis safle chwilota am fwyd a newidiadau posibl i nifer yr adar yn yr ardal y mae'r Datblygiad Arfaethedig yn effeithio arni. Ystyriodd nad oedd casgliad yr Ymgeisydd y byddai'r marwolaethau cyfunol yn llai nag 1% o'r marwolaethau cefndir yn gadarn hyd nes y cynhelir cyfrifiadau cytref mwy cyfredol yn 2023. Cyngorodd ar y dulliau y mae'n credu y dylid eu defnyddio mewn CRM ar gyfer huganod [REP5-042].</p> <p>Dywedodd yr Ymgeisydd, yn dilyn trafodaeth gyda'r RSPB ym mis Chwefror 2023, cytunwyd hyd yn oed pe bai cyfradd osgoi 98% yn cael ei defnyddio ni fyddai'n arwain at wahaniaeth sylweddol yn lefel yr effaith o'r Datblygiad Arfaethedig (6.3 Sylwadau yr Ymgeisydd ar Ymatebion i Ail Gwestiynau Ysgrifenedig yr Awdurdod Archwilio).</p> <p>Cyngorodd CNC [REP5-039] nad oes unrhyw faterion sy'n weddill o ran CRM. Mae'n ystyried bod tystiolaeth sy'n dod i'r amlwg yn cefnogi defnyddio macro-osgoi huganod mewn CRM a bod y dull hwn yn gyson â'r dull a argymhellir gan NE. Dilynodd arolygon yr Ymgeisydd y dull cywir ac er y gallai ailadrodd yr arolygon ganfod llai o adar o fewn yr ardal astudio, mae CNC o'r farn bod yr arolygon presennol yn cynrychioli'r dystiolaeth orau sydd ar gael ar gyfer yr ardal. O ystyried y safbwynt hwn, nid yw CNC o'r farn bod angen PVA. Mae olrhain GPS wedi dangos bod huganod sy'n chwilota am fwyd o AGA Gwales yn annhebygol o fod yn bresennol yn yr ardal yn ystod y cyfnod bridio. Mae'n cytuno na fyddai AEOI yn unigol nac ar y cyd ar yr amod bod y</p>
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		<p>mesurau lliniaru a ddisgrifir yn [REP2-024] a [REP2-022] yn cael eu sicrhau [REP5-039]. Ailadroddodd yr Ymgeisydd ei gytundeb gyda safbwynt CNC (6.3 Sylwadau yr Ymgeisydd ar Ymatebion i Ail Gwestiynau Ysgrifenedig yr Awdurdod Archwilio).</p>
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AGA Ailsa Craig		
Huganod	Risg gwrthdrawiad yn ystod gweithredu	Gweler AGA Gwales – ond dylid nodi bod yr AGA hon yn yr Alban ac felly NatureScot yw'r ANCB perthnasol.

4 CRYNODEB

4.1 Canlyniadau LSE hyd at Derfyn Amser 5

- 4.1.1 Sgriniodd yr Ymgeisydd 36 o safleoedd Ewropeaidd a daeth i'r casgliad na ellid eithrio LSE ar gyfer 32 o safleoedd, fel y'u rhestrir yn Atodiad 1 yr adroddiad hwn.
- 4.1.2 Heriodd yr RSPB gasgliadau'r Ymgeisydd ar LSE mewn perthynas â nodweddion adar drycin Manaw o AGA Ynysoedd Copeland, AGA Glannau Môr Iwerddon, AGA Glannau Aberdaron ac Ynys Enlli ac AGA Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro. Yn ogystal, amlygodd yr RSPB ddwy AGA ychwanegol y mae adar drycin Manaw yn nodwedd ohonynt y mae'n ystyried y gellid effeithio arnynt, sef AGA Rum ac AGA St Kilda. Ni amlygwyd unrhyw safleoedd na nodweddion eraill gan unrhyw ANCB arall na pharti arall â buddiant.
- 4.1.3 Mynegodd CNC bryderon cychwynnol ynglŷn ag eithrio LSE ar gyfer nodweddion mamaliaid môr ACA mewn dyfroedd yng Nghymru ar y sail y dibynnwyd ar fesurau lliniaru i ddod i'r casgliad hwn. Datryswyd y mater hwn ar ôl i'r Ymgeisydd ddarparu gwybodaeth ychwanegol.

4.2 Canlyniadau AEOI hyd at Derfyn Amser 5

- 4.2.1 Daeth asesiad yr Ymgeisydd i'r casgliad na fyddai AEOI o'r Datblygiad Arfaethedig yn unigol nac ar y cyd â chynlluniau neu brosiectau eraill ar unrhyw un o'r safleoedd Ewropeaidd a ystyriwyd.
- 4.2.2 Cadarnhaodd CNC, yn amodol ar gyflawni'r mesurau lliniaru a restrir yn yr Atodlen Mesurau Lliniaru a'r ddogfen Egwyddorion Trwydded Forol, ei fod yn cytuno â chasgliad yr Ymgeisydd. Cadarnhaodd y JNCC ei fod yn cytuno â chasgliad yr Ymgeisydd mewn perthynas ag AGA Gogledd Môn Forol, yn amodol ar sicrhau mesurau lliniaru addas yn y Trwyddedau Morol.
- 4.2.3 Heriodd yr RSPB y casgliad hwn mewn perthynas â'r safleoedd/nodweddion a restrir ym mharagraff 4.1.2 uchod. Heriodd gasgliadau'r Ymgeisydd hefyd mewn perthynas â throchyddion gyddfgoch sy'n nodwedd o AGA Bae Lerpwl a huganod sy'n nodwedd o AGA Gwales ac AGA Ailsa Craig.
- 4.2.4 Ni dderbyniwyd sylwadau gan unrhyw ANCB arall na pharti arall â buddiant.

ATODIAD 1: SGRINIO CAM 1 AR GYFER EFFEITHIAU ARWYDDOCAOL TEBYGOL: CRYNODEB O GASGLIADAU'R YMGEISYDD

Tabl A.1 Safleoedd Ewropeaidd a nodweddion y daeth yr Ymgeisydd i'r casgliad na ellid eithrio LSE arnynt (yn unigol neu ar y cyd â chynlluniau neu brosiectau eraill)

SAFLE DYNODEDIG	NODWEDD(ION) A SGRINIWYD	POTENSIAL AR GYFER EFFAITH ARWYDDOCAOL DEBYGOL		
		ADEILADU	GWEITHREDU A CHYNNAL A CHADW	DATGOMISIYNU
ACA Y Fenai a Bae Conwy	Banciau tywod a orchuddir yn rhannol gan y môr drwy'r adeg Riffau Baeau a chilfachau mawr bas Ogofâu môr sydd dan ddŵr neu'n rhannol dan ddŵr	Colli cynefin/aflonyddu ar gynefin yn ffisegol Gwaddodion crog a gwaddodi Llygredd Rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol morol Newidiadau i brosesau ffisegol	Colli cynefin/aflonyddu ar gynefin yn ffisegol Gwaddodion crog a gwaddodi Llygredd Rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol morol Amledd Electromagnetig (EMF) Newidiadau i brosesau ffisegol	Colli cynefin/aflonyddu ar gynefin yn ffisegol Gwaddodion crog a gwaddodi Llygredd Rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol morol Newidiadau i brosesau ffisegol

Adroddiad ar y Goblygiadau i Safleoedd Ewropeidd ar gyfer Fferm Wynt Alltraeth Awel y Môr

	Gwastadeddau llaid a gwastadeddau tywod nad ydynt o dan ddŵr môr adeg llanw isel	Gwaddodion crog a gwaddodi Llygredd Rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol morol Newidiadau i brosesau ffisegol	Gwaddodion crog a gwaddodi Llygredd Rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol morol Newidiadau i brosesau ffisegol	Gwaddodion crog a gwaddodi Llygredd Rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol morol Newidiadau i brosesau ffisegol
ACA Aber Dyfrdwy	Gwastadeddau llaid a gwastadeddau tywod nad ydynt o dan ddŵr môr adeg llanw isel <i>Salicornia</i> a phlanhigion unflwydd eraill ar laid a thywod Dolydd heli Iwerydd (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) Aberoedd	Gwaddodion crog a gwaddodi Llygredd Rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol morol	Gwaddodion crog a gwaddodi Llygredd Rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol morol EMF Newidiadau i brosesau ffisegol	Gwaddodion crog a gwaddodi Llygredd Rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol morol
	Llysywod pendoll y môr Llysywod pendoll yr afon	Sŵn tanddwr Gwaddodion crog a gwaddodi Llygredd	Llygredd EMF	Sŵn tanddwr Gwaddodion crog a gwaddodi Llygredd

Adroddiad ar y Goblygiadau i Safleoedd Ewropeidd ar
gyfer Fferm Wynt Alltraeth Awel y Môr

ACA Afon Dyfrdwy a Llyn Tegid	Eogiaid Llysywod pendoll y môr Llysywod pendoll yr afon	Sŵn tanddwr Gwaddodion crog a gwaddodi Llygredd	Llygredd EMF	Sŵn tanddwr Gwaddodion crog a gwaddodi Llygredd
ACA Gogledd Môn Forol	Llamhidyddion	Sŵn tanddwr	Dim LSE	Sŵn tanddwr
ACA Dynesfeydd Môr Hafren	Llamhidyddion	Sŵn tanddwr	Dim LSE	Sŵn tanddwr
ACA Bae Ceredigion	Morloi llwyd Dolffiniaid trwyn potel	Sŵn tanddwr	Dim LSE	Sŵn tanddwr

Adroddiad ar y Goblygiadau i Safleoedd Ewropeaidd ar
gyfer Fferm Wynt Alltraeth Awel y Môr

ACA Sianel y Gogledd	Llamhidyddion	Sŵn tanddwr	Dim LSE	Sŵn tanddwr
ACA Pen Llŷn a'r Sarnau	Dolffiniaid trwyn potel Morloi llwyd	Sŵn tanddwr	Dim LSE	Sŵn tanddwr
ACA Gorllewin Cymru Forol	Llamhidyddion	Sŵn tanddwr	Dim LSE	Sŵn tanddwr
ACA Sir Benfro Forol	Morloi llwyd	Sŵn tanddwr	Dim LSE	Sŵn tanddwr

Adroddiad ar y Goblygiadau i Safleoedd Ewropeidd ar
gyfer Fferm Wynt Alltraeth Awel y Môr

AGA Bae Lerpwl	Môr-hwyaid duon (heb fod yn bridio) Trochyddion gyddfgoch (heb fod yn bridio)	Aflonyddu'n uniongyrchol a dadleoli	Aflonyddu'n uniongyrchol a dadleoli Effaith rwystr	Aflonyddu'n uniongyrchol a dadleoli
	Nodwedd casgliad: Hwyaid brongoch	Aflonyddu'n uniongyrchol a dadleoli	Aflonyddu'n uniongyrchol a dadleoli Effaith rwystr Risg gwrthdrawiad wrth fudo	Aflonyddu'n uniongyrchol a dadleoli
	Môr-wenoliaid cyffredin (bridio) [†] Môr-wenoliaid bychain (bridio) [†]	Dim LSE	Risg gwrthdrawiad wrth fudo	Dim LSE
	Gwylanod bychain (heb fod yn bridio)	Dim LSE	Risg gwrthdrawiad	Dim LSE

Adroddiad ar y Goblygiadau i Safleoedd Ewropeidd ar gyfer Fferm Wynt Alltraeth Awel y Môr

	Cynefin cynhaliol ar gyfer yr holl nodweddion (ar y cyd yn unig)	Colled a difrod ffisegol Effeithiau ar argaeledd ysglyfaeth Llethu cynefinoedd	Colled a difrod ffisegol Effeithiau ar argaeledd ysglyfaeth Llethu cynefinoedd	Colled a difrod ffisegol Effeithiau ar argaeledd ysglyfaeth Llethu cynefinoedd
AGA Aber Afon Dyfrdwy (alltraeth)	Môr-wenoliaid pigddu (heb fod yn bridio)	Dim LSE	Risg gwrthdrawiad wrth fudo Effaith rwystr Aflonyddu'n uniongyrchol a dadleoli	Dim LSE
	Môr-wenoliaid cyffredin (bridio) ^a Môr-wenoliaid bychain (bridio) Rhostogod cynffonfraith (heb fod yn bridio) Pibyddion coesgoch (heb fod yn bridio) Hwyaid yr eithin (heb fod yn bridio) Corhwyaid (heb fod yn bridio) Hwyaid llostfain (heb fod yn bridio)	Dim LSE	Risg gwrthdrawiad wrth fudo	Dim LSE

Adroddiad ar y Goblygiadau i Safleoedd Ewropeidd ar gyfer Fferm Wynt Alltraeth Awel y Môr

	<p>Piod y môr (heb fod yn bridio)</p> <p>Cwtiaid llwyd (heb fod yn bridio)</p> <p>Pibyddion yr aber (heb fod yn bridio)</p> <p>Pibyddion y mawn (heb fod yn bridio)</p> <p>Rhostogod cynffonddu (heb fod yn bridio)</p> <p>Gylfinirod (heb fod yn bridio)</p> <p>Casgliad adar dŵr</p>			
	<p>Cynefinoedd cynhaliol ar gyfer yr holl nodweddion (ar y cyd yn unig)</p>	<p>Cynnydd mewn gwaddodion crog</p> <p>Effeithiau ar ansawdd dŵr o ganlyniad i lygredd</p> <p>Rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol morol</p>	<p>Cynnydd mewn gwaddodion crog</p> <p>Effeithiau ar ansawdd dŵr o ganlyniad i lygredd</p> <p>Rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol morol</p> <p>EMF</p>	<p>Cynnydd mewn gwaddodion crog</p> <p>Effeithiau ar ansawdd dŵr o ganlyniad i lygredd</p> <p>Rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol morol</p>
<p>AGA Aber Afon Dyfrdwy (ar y tir)</p>	<p>Môr-wenoliaid bychain</p> <p>Môr-wenoliaid pigddu (heb fod yn bridio)</p> <p>Rhostogod cynffonfraith (heb fod yn bridio)</p> <p>Pibyddion coesgoch (heb fod yn bridio)</p>	<p>Aflonyddu ar rywogaethau'n weledol a/neu o ganlyniad i sŵn ar y tir</p>	<p>Aflonyddu ar rywogaethau'n weledol a/neu o ganlyniad i sŵn ar y tir</p> <p>Risg gwrthdrawiad wrth fudo</p>	<p>Aflonyddu ar rywogaethau'n weledol a/neu o ganlyniad i sŵn ar y tir</p>

Adroddiad ar y Goblygiadau i Safleoedd Ewropeidd ar
gyfer Fferm Wynt Alltraeth Awel y Môr

	<p>Hwyaid yr eithin (heb fod yn bridio)</p> <p>Corhwyaid (heb fod yn bridio)</p> <p>Hwyaid llosthain (heb fod yn bridio)</p> <p>Piod y môr (heb fod yn bridio)</p> <p>Cwtiaid llwyd (heb fod yn bridio)</p> <p>Pibyddion yr aber (heb fod yn bridio)</p> <p>Pibyddion y mawn (heb fod yn bridio)</p> <p>Rhostogod cynffonddu (heb fod yn bridio)</p> <p>Gylfinirod (heb fod yn bridio)</p> <p>Casgliad adar dŵr</p>			
AGA Môr-wenoliaid Môn	<p>Môr-wenoliaid pigddu (bridio)</p> <p>Môr-wenoliaid gwridog (bridio)</p>	Dim LSE	<p>Aflonyddu'n uniongyrchol a dadleoli</p> <p>Risg gwrthdrawiad</p> <p>Effaith rwystr</p>	Dim LSE

Adroddiad ar y Goblygiadau i Safleoedd Ewropeidd ar gyfer Fferm Wynt Alltraeth Awel y Môr

	Môr-wenoliaid cyffredin (bridio) Môr-wenoliaid yr Arctig (bridio)	Dim LSE	Risg gwrthdrawiad (wedi'i sgrinio ar sail ragofalus fel y gofynnwyd) Effaith rwystr (wedi'i sgrinio ar sail ragofalus fel y gofynnwyd)	Dim LSE
AGA Aberoedd Ribble ac Alt	Gwylanod cefnddu lleiaf (bridio)	Dim LSE	Risg gwrthdrawiad	Dim LSE
AGA Aber Bae Morecambe a Duddon	Gwylanod cefnddu lleiaf (bridio a heb fod yn bridio) Gwylanod y penwaig (bridio) ^b Casgliad adar dŵr – gwylanod cefnddu mwyaf (bridio a heb fod yn bridio) ^c	Dim LSE	Risg gwrthdrawiad	Dim LSE

Adroddiad ar y Goblygiadau i Safleoedd Ewropeidd ar
gyfer Fferm Wynt Alltraeth Awel y Môr

AGA a darpar AGA Bowland Fells	Gwylanod cefnddu lleiaf (bridio) ^b	Dim LSE	Risg gwrthdrawiad	Dim LSE
AGA Ailsa Craig	Gwylanod cefnddu lleiaf (bridio a heb fod yn bridio) Nodwedd casgliad: Gwylanod coesddu (bridio) ^{ch}	Dim LSE	Risg gwrthdrawiad	Dim LSE
	Huganod (bridio) ^{ch}	Aflonyddu'n uniongyrchol a dadleoli	Aflonyddu'n uniongyrchol a dadleoli Risg gwrthdrawiad	Aflonyddu'n uniongyrchol a dadleoli
AGA Glannau Aberdaron ac Ynys Enlli	Adar drycin Manaw (bridio)	Dadleoli	Dadleoli	Dadleoli

Adroddiad ar y Goblygiadau i Safleoedd Ewropeidd ar
gyfer Fferm Wynt Alltraeth Awel y Môr

AGA Ynysoedd Copeland	Adar drycin Manaw (bridio) ch	Dadleoli	Dadleoli	Dadleoli
AGA Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro	Nodwedd casgliad: Gwylanod coesddu (bridio a heb fod yn bridio) Gwylanod cefnddu lleiaf (bridio) ^{ch}	Dim LSE	Risg gwrthdrawiad	Dim LSE
	Palod (bridio)	Aflonyddu a dadleoli	Aflonyddu a dadleoli	Aflonyddu'n uniongyrchol a dadleoli
	Adar drycin Manaw (bridio) ^{ch} Pedrynod drycin (bridio) Nodweddion casgliad: Gwylogod (heb fod yn bridio)	Dadleoli	Dadleoli	Dadleoli

Adroddiad ar y Goblygiadau i Safleoedd Ewropeidd ar
gyfer Fferm Wynt Alltraeth Awel y Môr

	Llursod (heb fod yn bridio)			
AGA Ynys Rathlin	Nodwedd casgliad: palod (bridio)	Aflonyddu'n uniongyrchol a dadleoli	Aflonyddu'n uniongyrchol a dadleoli	Aflonyddu'n uniongyrchol a dadleoli
AGA Gwales	Huganod (bridio)	Aflonyddu'n uniongyrchol a dadleoli	Aflonyddu'n uniongyrchol a dadleoli Risg gwrthdrawiad	Aflonyddu'n uniongyrchol a dadleoli
AGA Ynys Seiriol	Mulfrain (bridio)	Dadleoli	Effaith rwystr Gwrthdrawiad	Dadleoli

Adroddiad ar y Goblygiadau i Safleoedd Ewropeidd ar
gyfer Fferm Wynt Alltraeth Awel y Môr

AGA Traeth Lafan, Bae Conwy	Pïod y môr (bridio) Gylfinirod (bridio) Gwyachod mawr copog (mudo) Hwyaid brongoch (gaeafu)	Dim LSE	Risg gwrthdrawiad wrth fudo	Dim LSE
AGA Aber Dyfi	Gwyddau talcenwyn yr Ynys Las (gaeafu)	Dim LSE	Risg gwrthdrawiad wrth fudo	Dim LSE
AGA Cilfach Tywyn	Hwyaid yr eithin (gaeafu) Chwiwellod (gaeafu) Corhwyaid (gaeafu) Hwyaid llostfain (gaeafu) Hwyaid llydanbig (gaeafu) Pïod y môr (gaeafu) Cwtiaid llwyd (gaeafu) Pibyddion yr aber (gaeafu) Pibyddion y mawn (gaeafu) Gylfinirod (gaeafu) Pibyddion coesgoch (gaeafu) Cwtiaid y traeth (gaeafu)	Dim LSE	Risg gwrthdrawiad wrth fudo	Dim LSE

Adroddiad ar y Goblygiadau i Safleoedd Ewropeidd ar
gyfer Fferm Wynt Alltraeth Awel y Môr

	Casgliad adar dŵr (gaeafu)			
AGA Aber Hafren (y Deyrnas Unedig)	Elyrch Bewick (gaeafu) Pibyddion y mawn (gaeafu) Hwyaid llwyd (gaeafu) Gwyddau talcenwyn mwyaf (gaeafu) Pibyddion coesgoch (gaeafu) Hwyaid yr eithin (gaeafu) Casgliad adar dŵr (gaeafu)	Dim LSE	Risg gwrthdrawiad wrth fudo	Dim LSE
Safle Ramsar Cilfach Tywyn	Maen prawf 5 Ramsar – casgliad adar dŵr o bwysigrwydd rhyngwladol (gaeafu) Maen prawf 6 Ramsar – rhywogaethau / poblogaethau sy'n digwydd ar lefelau o bwysigrwydd rhyngwladol: Hwyaid llosthain (gaeafu)	Dim LSE	Risg gwrthdrawiad wrth fudo	Dim LSE

Adroddiad ar y Goblygiadau i Safleoedd Ewropeidd ar gyfer Fferm Wynt Alltraeth Awel y Môr

	<p>Piod y môr (gaeafu) Pibyddion yr aber (gaeafu) Pibyddion coesgoch (gwanwyn/hydref)</p>			
Safle Ramsar Aber Afon Dyfrdwy	<p>Maen Prawf 1 Ramsar: Gwastadeddau llaid a thywod rhynglanw helaeth ag eangderau mawr o forfeydd heli</p>	<p>Gwaddodion crog a gwaddodi Llygredd Rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol morol Newidiadau i brosesau ffisegol</p>	<p>Gwaddodion crog a gwaddodi Llygredd Rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol morol EMF Newidiadau i brosesau ffisegol</p>	<p>Gwaddodion crog a gwaddodi Llygredd Rhywogaethau estron goresgynnol morol Newidiadau i brosesau ffisegol</p>
	<p>Maen prawf 5 Ramsar – casgliad adar dŵr o bwysigrwydd rhyngwladol (gaeafu) Maen prawf 6 Ramsar – rhywogaethau / poblogaethau sy'n digwydd ar lefelau o bwysigrwydd rhyngwladol: Pibyddion coesgoch (cyfrifiadau mwyaf yn y gwanwyn/yr hydref)</p>	<p>Aflonyddu ar rywogaethau'n weledol a/neu o ganlyniad i sŵn (ar y tir)</p>	<p>Aflonyddu ar rywogaethau'n weledol a/neu o ganlyniad i sŵn (ar y tir) Risg gwrthdrawiad yn ystod mudo (alltraeth)</p>	<p>Aflonyddu ar rywogaethau'n weledol a/neu o ganlyniad i sŵn (ar y tir)</p>

Adroddiad ar y Goblygiadau i Safleoedd Ewropeidd ar gyfer Fferm Wynt Alltraeth Awel y Môr

	<p>Hwyaid yr eithin (gaeafu) Corhwyaid (gaeafu) Hwyaid llosthain (gaeafu) Pïod y môr (gaeafu) Cwtiaid llwyd (gaeafu) Pibyddion yr aber (gaeafu) Pibyddion y mawn (gaeafu) Rhostogod cynffonddu (gaeafu) Gylfinirod (gaeafu) Rhostogod cynffonfraith (gaeafu)</p>			
<p>Safle Ramsar Aberoedd Ribble ac Alt</p>	<p>Maen prawf 6 Ramsar – rhywogaethau / poblogaethau sy'n digwydd ar lefelau o bwysigrwydd rhyngwladol: Gwylanod cefnddu lleiaf (bridio a heb fod yn bridio)</p>	Dim LSE	Risg gwrthdrawiad	Dim LSE
<p>Safle Ramsar Bae Morecambe</p>	<p>Maen prawf 6 Ramsar – rhywogaethau / poblogaethau sy'n digwydd ar lefelau o bwysigrwydd rhyngwladol:</p>	Dim LSE	Risg gwrthdrawiad	Dim LSE

Adroddiad ar y Goblygiadau i Safleoedd Ewropeidd ar
gyfer Fferm Wynt Alltraeth Awel y Môr

	<p>Gwylanod y penwaig (bridio)^a</p> <p>Gwylanod cefnddu lleiaf (bridio a heb fod yn bridio)</p>			
<p>Safle Ramsar Aber Afon Hafren</p>	<p>Maen prawf 5 Ramsar – casgliad adar dŵr o bwysigrwydd rhyngwladol (gaeafu)</p> <p>Maen prawf 6 Ramsar – rhywogaethau / poblogaethau sy'n digwydd ar lefelau o bwysigrwydd rhyngwladol:</p> <p>Elyrch Bewick (gaeafu)</p> <p>Pibyddion y mawn (gaeafu)</p> <p>Hwyaid llwyd (gaeafu)</p> <p>Gwyddau talcenwyn mwyaf (gaeafu)</p> <p>Pibyddion coesgoch (gaeafu)</p> <p>Hwyaid yr eithin (gaeafu)</p> <p>Casgliad adar dŵr gan gynnwys hwyaid llostfain*, corhwyaid* a chwtiaid torchog*</p>	<p>Dim LSE</p>	<p>Risg gwrthdrawiad wrth fudo</p>	<p>Dim LSE</p>

- a** Fe'u rhestrir fel nodwedd mudo yn Nhabl 5 y RIAA [APP-047] ond fel nodwedd bridio ar wefan y JNCC.
- b** Fe'u rhestrir fel nodwedd bridio a heb fod yn bridio yn Nhabl 5 y RIAA ond fel nodwedd bridio yn amcanion cadwraeth y safle
- c** Nid ydynt wedi'u rhestru'n unigol yn amcanion cadwraeth y safle, mae'n ymddangos eu bod yn rhan o'r nodwedd casgliad
- ch** Fe'u rhestrir fel nodwedd casgliad mewn tymhorau bridio a heb fod yn bridio yn y RIAA, ond fel rhan o'r nodwedd casgliad yn y tymor bridio yn unig ar wefan y JNCC
- d** Fe'u rhestrwyd yn wreiddiol fel nodweddion unigol yn y RIAA ond cadarnhaodd CNC (2.101 [REP1-080]) eu bod yn rhan o'r nodwedd casgliad

Tabl A.2 Safleoedd Ewropeidd a nodweddion y mae casgliad yr Ymgeisydd ynglŷn â dim LSE arnynt wedi cael ei drafod neu ei herio yn ystod yr Archwiliad

SAFLE DYNODEDIG	NODWEDD(ION) A SGRINIWYD	POTENSIAL AR GYFER EFFAITH ARWYDDOCAOL DEBYGOL		
		Adeiladu	Gweithredu	Datgomisiynu
AGA Ynysoedd Copeland	Adar drycin Manaw		Risg gwrthdrawiad ¹	
AGA Glannau Môr Iwerddon	Adar drycin Manaw		Risg gwrthdrawiad ¹	
AGA Rum	Adar drycin Manaw		Risg gwrthdrawiad ¹	
AGA St Kilda	Adar drycin Manaw		Risg gwrthdrawiad ¹	
AGA Glannau Aberdaron ac Ynys Enlli	Adar drycin Manaw		Risg gwrthdrawiad ¹	
AGA Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro	Adar drycin Manaw		Risg gwrthdrawiad ¹	
ACA Gogledd Môn Forol (y Deyrnas Unedig)	Llamhidyddion	Gwrthdrawiad â llongau ²	Gwrthdrawiad â llongau ²	Gwrthdrawiad â llongau ²
ACA Dynesfeydd Môr Hafren (y Deyrnas Unedig)	Llamhidyddion	Gwrthdrawiad â llongau ²	Gwrthdrawiad â llongau ²	Gwrthdrawiad â llongau ²

Adroddiad ar y Goblygiadau i Safleoedd Ewropeaidd ar
gyfer Fferm Wynt Alltraeth Awel y Môr

ACA Bae Ceredigion (y Deyrnas Unedig)	Morloi llwyd Dolffiniaid trwyn potel	Gwrthdrawiad â llongau ²	Gwrthdrawiad â llongau ²	Gwrthdrawiad â llongau ²
ACA Sianel y Gogledd (y Deyrnas Unedig)	Llamhidyddion	Gwrthdrawiad â llongau ²	Gwrthdrawiad â llongau ²	Gwrthdrawiad â llongau ²
ACA Pen Llŷn a'r Sarnau (y Deyrnas Unedig)	Morloi llwyd Dolffiniaid trwyn potel	Gwrthdrawiad â llongau ²	Gwrthdrawiad â llongau ²	Gwrthdrawiad â llongau ²
ACA Gorllewin Cymru Forol (y Deyrnas Unedig)	Llamhidyddion	Gwrthdrawiad â llongau ²	Gwrthdrawiad â llongau ²	Gwrthdrawiad â llongau ²
ACA Sir Benfro Forol	Morloi llwyd	Gwrthdrawiad â llongau ²	Gwrthdrawiad â llongau ²	Gwrthdrawiad â llongau ²



The Planning Inspectorate
Yr Arolygiaeth Gynllunio

REPORT on the IMPLICATIONS for EUROPEAN SITES

Proposed Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm

An Examining Authority report prepared with the
support of the Environmental Services Team

Planning Inspectorate Reference: EN0101112

22 February 2023

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	2
1.1	BACKGROUND	2
1.2	DOCUMENTS USED TO INFORM THIS RIES	4
1.3	STRUCTURE OF THIS RIES.....	5
1.4	HRA MATTERS CONSIDERED DURING THE EXAMINATION.....	6
2	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	7
2.1	APPLICANTS' APPROACH TO IDENTIFYING EUROPEAN SITES	7
2.2	POTENTIAL PATHWAYS OF EFFECTS ON EUROPEAN SITES.....	8
2.3	DISCUSSIONS ON THE APPLICANT'S CONCLUSIONS ON LSE DURING EXAMINATION	9
3	ADVERSE EFFECTS ON INTEGRITY	15
3.1	CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES.....	15
3.2	THE INTEGRITY TEST.....	15
4	SUMMARY	31
4.1	LSE OUTCOMES TO DEADLINE 5	31
4.2	AEOI OUTCOMES TO DEADLINE 5.....	31
ANNEX 1	APPLICANT'S SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN SITES AND FEATURES FOR WHICH LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS CANNOT BE EXCLUDED.	

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm Limited (the Applicant) has applied to the Secretary of State for a development consent order (DCO) under section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 (PA2008) for the proposed Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm (the application). The Secretary of State has appointed an Examining Authority (ExA) to conduct an examination of the application, to report its findings and conclusions, and to make a recommendation to the Secretary of State as to the decision to be made on the application.
- 1.1.2 The relevant Secretary of State is the competent authority for the purposes of the Habitats Directive¹ and the Habitats Regulations² and the Offshore Marine Regulations³ for applications submitted under the PA2008 regime. The findings and conclusions on nature conservation issues reported by the ExA will assist the Secretary of State in performing their duties under the Habitats Regulations and the Offshore Marine Regulations.
- 1.1.3 This report compiles, documents and signposts information provided within the DCO application, and the information submitted throughout the examination by both the Applicant and interested parties (IPs), up to Deadline 6 of the examination (20 February 2023) in relation to potential effects to European Sites⁴. It is not a standalone document and should be read in conjunction with the examination documents referred to. Where document references are presented in square brackets [] in the text of this report, that reference can be found in the Examination library published on the National Infrastructure Planning website at the following link:
- <http://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/document/EN010112-000504>
- 1.1.4 It is issued to ensure that interested parties including the Appropriate Nature Conservation Bodies (ANCB), Natural England (NE), the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), NatureScot (NS), the Department for Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA NI) and Natural Resources Wales (NRW), are consulted formally on Habitats Regulations matters. This process may be

¹ Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (as codified) (the 'Habitats Directive').

² The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (the Habitats Regulations).

³ The Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (the Offshore Marine Regulations) apply beyond UK territorial waters (12 nautical miles). These regulations are relevant when an application is submitted for an energy project in a renewable energy zone (except any part in relation to which the Scottish Ministers have functions).

⁴ The term European Sites in this context includes Sites of Community Importance (SCIs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and candidate SACs, Special Protection Areas (SPAs), possible SACs, potential SPAs, Ramsar sites, proposed Ramsar sites, and any sites identified as compensatory measures for adverse effects on any of the above. For a full description of the designations to which the Habitats Regulations apply, and/or are applied as a matter of Government policy, see PINS Advice Note 10.

relied on by the Secretary of State for the purposes of Regulation 63(3) of the Habitats Regulations and Regulation 28(4) of the Offshore Marine Regulations. Following consultation, the responses will be considered by the ExA in making their recommendation to the Secretary of State and made available to the Secretary of State along with this report. The Report on the Implications for European Sites (RIES) will not be revised following consultation.

- 1.1.5 The ExA chose to notify NE, NS and DAERA NI as other persons as these ANCBs did not register as Interested Parties (IPs) during the pre-examination period, to offer them the opportunity to participate in the Preliminary Meeting. NE advised that it did not wish to do so [AS-037].
- 1.1.6 The Applicant's DCO application documents included a Report to Inform Appropriate Assessment [APP-027] ('the RIAA'). It concluded that there is the potential for likely significant effects (LSE) on 32 UK National Site Network European sites and 23 Natura 2000 sites in EU member states.

Sites outside the UK National Site Network

- 1.1.7 The RIAA (Chapter 12, [APP-027]) also considered European sites in European Economic Area States⁵, and identified that potential impacts from the Proposed Development could lead to LSE on sites in the Republic of Ireland and France designated for ornithological or marine mammal features. The Applicant has concluded (Sections 10.2 and 10.3, [APP-027]) that no adverse effects on the integrity (AEoI) of these sites would arise as a result of the Proposed Development, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.
- 1.1.8 The Isle of Man Government raised concerns about the adequacy of the ornithological assessment, particularly in relation to effects on Manx shearwater [RR-027]. It confirmed that the Isle of Man is not covered by the Habitats Regulations but is part of the Ramsar convention. One Ramsar site has been listed, Ballaugh Curraghs, for hen harrier [REP2-052].
- 1.1.9 The Applicant provided further information on the approach used to assess impacts on hen harriers associated with the Ballaugh Curraghs Ramsar site [REP3-009]. At Deadline 5 it noted that the SoCG with the Isle of Man [REP4-014] shows there are no outstanding disagreements relating to marine mammals or ornithology matters [REP5-004]. It also subsequently stated [REP5-004] that as the Isle of Man is not a signatory to the Habitats Directive the RIAA does not consider impacts on the designated sites of the Isle of Man.
- 1.1.10 Only European sites forming part of the UK National Site Network are addressed in this report.

⁵ European Economic Area (EEA) States.

1.2 Documents used to inform this RIES

1.2.1 The Applicant's Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Report comprised the following documents:

- 5.2 Report to Inform Appropriate Assessment (RIAA) [APP-027];
- 5.2.1 RIAA - Annex 1 – Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Update (Non-Ornithology) [APP-028];
- 5.2.2 RIAA - Annex 2 – Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Update (Ornithology) [APP-029];
- 5.2.3 RIAA - Annex 3 - European Site Information [APP-030], superseded by document [AS-022]⁶;
- 5.2.4 RIAA - Annex 4 - Bottlenose Dolphin and Grey Seal Additional Information [APP-031];
- 5.2.5 RIAA - Annex 5 - Ornithology Apportioning Note [APP-032];
- 5.2.6 RIAA - Annex 6 - Screening Matrices [APP-033];
- 5.2.7 RIAA - Annex 7 - Integrity Matrices [APP-034];
- 5.2.8 RIAA- Annex 8 - Abundance and Distribution of Red Throated Diver in Gwynt y Môr Offshore Wind Farm and Wider Area [APP-035];
- 6.4.4.1 Environmental Statement (ES) Volume 4 – Annex 4.1 Offshore Ornithology Baseline Characterisation Report [APP-095];
- 6.4.4.2 Environmental Statement (ES) Volume 4 – Annex 4.2 Offshore Ornithology Displacement [APP-096];
- 6.4.4.3 Environmental Statement (ES) Volume 4 – Annex 4.3 Offshore Ornithology Collision Risk Modelling [APP-097];
- 6.4.4.4 Environmental Statement (ES) Volume 4 – Annex 4.4 Migratory Collision Risk Modelling [APP-098];
- 6.4.4.6 Environmental Statement (ES) Volume 4 – Annex 4.6 Offshore Ornithology Population Viability Analysis [APP-100];
- 6.4.5.1 Environmental Statement (ES) Volume 4 – Annex 5.1 Benthic Ecology Subtidal Characterisation (Array) [APP-101];

⁶ The application version [APP-030] was revised in response to post-acceptance s51 advice under PA2008 which requested the Applicant to review 5.2.3 RIAA Annex 3 HRA European Site Information [APP-030] and ensure all figures were present. The Applicant provided a revised version [AS-022] which replaced [APP-030] to include Figure 40 which was omitted in error.

- 6.4.5.2 Environmental Statement (ES) Volume 4 – Annex 5.2 Benthic Ecology Subtidal Characterisation (Offshore Export Cable) [APP-102];
- 6.4.5.3 Environmental Statement (ES) Volume 4 – Annex 5.3 Benthic Ecology Intertidal Characterisation (Array) [APP-103];
- 6.4.6.1 Environmental Statement (ES) Volume 4 – Annex 6.1 Fish and Shellfish Ecology Technical Baseline [APP-104];
- 6.4.6.2 Environmental Statement (ES) Volume 4 – Annex 6.2 Underwater Noise Technical Report [APP-105];
- 6.4.7.1 Environmental Statement (ES) Volume 4 – Annex 7.1 Marine Mammal Baseline Characterisation [APP-106];
- 6.4.7.2 Environmental Statement (ES) Volume 4 – Annex 7.2 Draft Marine Mammal Mitigation Protocol [APP-107];
- 6.4.7.3 Environmental Statement (ES) Volume 4 – Annex 7.1 Marine Mammal Quantitative Assessment Assumptions [APP-108];
- 8.2 Evidence Plan Report [APP-301];
- 8.2.1 Evidence Plan Report – Appendices Part 1 (A to C) [APP-302];
- 8.2.2 Evidence Plan Report – Appendices Part 2 (D to F) [APP-303];
- Application Errata List Deadline 1 [REP1-004]; and
- 6.22 D6 Statutory/Non-statutory Nature Conservation Sites Plan Rev D Deadline 6.

1.2.2 In addition to these documents, the ExA has used representations submitted to the Examination by IPs, Issue Specific Hearing (ISH) documents, Statements of Common Ground (SoCG) and other Examination documents as relevant. All documents can be found in the Examination Library⁷.

1.3 Structure of this RIES

1.3.1 The remainder of this report is as follows:

- **Section 2** identifies the European sites and qualifying features screened by the Applicants for potential LSE, either alone or in combination with other projects and plans. The section also identifies the issues that have emerged during the Examination,

⁷ Examination Library accessible at: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010112/EN010112-000504-Awel%20y%20Mor%20Offshore%20Wind%20Farm%20-%20Bilingual%20Examination%20Library.pdf>

including where IPs have disputed the conclusions of the Applicants, up to Deadline 5 (6 February 2023).

- **Section 3** identifies the European sites and qualifying features which have been considered in terms of adverse effects on site integrity, either alone or in combination with other projects and plans. The section identifies the issues that have emerged during the Examination, including where IPs have disputed the conclusions of the Applicants, up to Deadline 5 (6 February 2023).
- **Annex 1** Applicant's summary of European sites and features for which Likely Significant Effects cannot be excluded.

RIES Questions

- 1.3.2 This RIES contains questions predominantly targeted at the ANCBs, which are drafted in *blue, underlined italic text*. The ExA would be grateful for responses from parties on these questions. However, it is stressed that responses to other matters discussed in the RIES are equally welcomed.
- 1.3.3 Comments on the RIES are timetabled for Deadline 8 (15 March 2023 at 23.59).

1.4 HRA Matters Considered During the Examination

- 1.4.1 The Examination to date has focussed on the following matters:
 - Collision risk impacts to Manx shearwater
 - Vessel collision impacts to marine mammals
 - Securing mitigation for impacts on European sites
 - Impact of underwater noise on marine mammals
 - Displacement of red-throated diver
 - Collision risk to gannets
 - Effects on marine water quality

2 LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS

2.1 Applicants' approach to identifying European Sites

- 2.1.1 The Proposed Development is not connected with or necessary to the management for nature conservation of any European sites. It is therefore necessary to consider if any European sites would be subject to LSE as a result of the Proposed Development.
- 2.1.2 Section 6 of the RIAA [APP-027] describes how the Applicant's selection of sites and features for consideration in screening evolved through consultation. The Applicant undertook an evidence plan process in relation to the each of the aspect chapters in the Environmental Statement which involved NRW, JNCC and other bodies such as the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and the Wildlife Trusts (TWT). These included a number of aspects relevant to the HRA; Shipping and Navigation, Offshore Ornithology, Marine Mammals and Marine Ecology. Details of the aspect topics, the discussions that took place and the associated documentation are provided in the Evidence Plan [APP-301 to APP-303].
- 2.1.3 In response to a question from the ExA, the Applicant stated that it had provided evidence of its compliance with the requirements of the Cable Route Protocol 2017 Offshore Wind Extensions (Crown Estate) as part of its application for transmission assets [REP5-004].
- 2.1.4 Table 6 of Annex 1 [APP-028] lists the impacts from the Proposed Development on each feature, the search area within which those impacts could occur and where any changes were made to the initial screening following consultation. The RIAA [APP-027] states that the screening presented in Annex 1 has been updated to:
- Exclude several SACs with onshore features where refinements to the DCO boundary meant the SACs were now beyond the screening distance specified in the relevant ES chapter (paragraph 57).
 - Include two additional SACs with grey seal qualifying features (paragraph 60).
- 2.1.5 Section 2.1 of Annex 2 [APP-029] lists the criteria used to identify SPAs and Ramsar sites with ornithological features. Section 3 of Annex 2 states that six additional SPAs were screened in for LSE on the advice of NRW.
- 2.1.6 The ExA queried (Q.2.102 [PD-009]) whether there were any additional European/ Ramsar sites or features which had not been included in the RIAA. NRW [REP1-080] and JNCC [REP1-069] confirmed they were content with the sites selected. DAERA NI [REP1-057] confirmed it was content with respect to SACs considered for marine mammals. NS did not respond.

2.1.7 In response to a request from the ExA [PD-015], the Applicant asked DAERA NI if it was content with the assessment undertaken or to advise if it was aware of any sites or qualifying features missing from the RIAA. The Applicant stated DAERA NI had responded to confirm that it was content with the assessment and had no further comments (6.1 Guide to the Applicant's Deadline 6 Submission).

1. [Natural England and NatureScot are requested to confirm that they do not have any concerns relating to effects from the Proposed Development on European sites.](#)

2.2 Potential Pathways of Effects on European Sites

Effects from the Proposed Development alone

- 2.2.1 The Applicant identified potential impacts during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development which could lead to LSE, summarised in Table 4 (non-ornithology features) and Table 5 (ornithology features) of the RIAA [APP-027].
- 2.2.2 For the construction and decommissioning phases, the Applicant concluded the following impact pathways could lead to LSE: physical habitat loss/disturbance; suspended sediment and deposition; pollution; invasive non-native species; changes to physical processes; underwater noise; direct species disturbance and displacement; and visual and/or noise disturbance to species. For the operation and maintenance phase, the Applicant concluded the same significant impact pathways as construction and decommissioning, with the addition of electromagnetic frequency (EMF); barrier effect; and risk of collision, including on migration. Not all potential impacts were considered by the Applicant for each qualifying feature with reasoning provided in the RIAA.

Effects from the Proposed Development In combination

- 2.2.3 The Applicant's approach to in-combination effects, as described in section 7 of the RIAA [APP-027] was to assume that where the potential for LSE had been identified for the Proposed Development alone, in-combination effects could also arise. The RIAA states that consideration was also given to the potential for effects that were too insignificant to lead to LSE alone, to lead to in-combination effects. However, as the approach to dealing with identifying LSE had been highly precautionary, no examples of this were identified either by the Applicant or through consultation.
- 2.2.4 The in-combination effects identified by the Applicant were therefore the same as the effects from the Proposed Development alone. No additional potential in-combination effects have been identified by any IP up to DL5 of the Examination.
- 2.2.5 The Applicant undertook a cumulative effects assessment as part of the ES. The methods used to identify the potential zones of influence associated with the Proposed Development and the plans or projects which could interact with it are described in ES Vol 1, Annex 3.1

[APP-042]. The plans and projects included in the in-combination assessment were based on those identified through the cumulative effects assessments reported in the relevant chapters of the ES, and then subject to further refinement as described in section 7 of the RIAA [APP-027].

- 2.2.6 As with the cumulative effects assessment in the ES, the Applicant classed the different plans or projects into a series of tiers. The tiers were defined by the stage that the plan or project has reached and the degree of certainty associated with the assessment of environmental impacts. The tiers used for the in-combination assessment are defined in Table 6 (all receptors other than marine mammals) and Table 7 (marine mammals) of the RIAA [APP-027]. The Applicant used different definitions of tiers for the marine mammal in-combination assessment to reflect the greater uncertainty about the overlap between activities which would generate underwater noise.
- 2.2.7 The plans and projects considered in the in-combination assessment are presented in the following tables in the RIAA [APP-027]:
- Table 8: Subtidal and Intertidal Benthic Ecology;
 - Table 9: Marine mammals;
 - Table 10: Migratory fish; and
 - Tables 40 and 41: Offshore ornithology.
- 2.2.8 The Applicant has included the detailed assessment of in-combination effects in their assessment of effects on the integrity of the affected European/Ramsar sites.

2.3 Discussions on the Applicant's conclusions on LSE during Examination

- 2.3.1 A total of 36 UK National Site Network sites were screened by the Applicant prior to examination (Table 6 [APP-028] and Table 2 [APP-029]). Two sites were excluded following changes to the boundary of the Proposed Development. Of the remaining sites, the Applicant concluded that there would be no LSE on 2 European sites and their qualifying features (Afon Gwyrfaï a Llyn Cwellyn SAC and Afon Eden - Cors Goch Trawsfynydd SAC). The full list of sites, features and pathways of effect for which the Applicant considered LSE could not be excluded are listed in Annex 1 of this report.
- 2.3.2 ANCBs/IPs disputed several issues regarding the Applicant's conclusions on LSE during the Examination, concerning collision risk impacts to Manx shearwater and vessel collision impacts to marine mammals. These are summarised in Table 2.1 below. The RSPB identified potential LSE on two additional sites which were not identified in the Applicant's screening exercise, Rum SPA and St Kilda SPA.

- 2.3.3 NRW advised in its relevant representations [RR-015] that it did not agree with the Applicant's conclusions in relation to the effects of sediment-bound contaminants on marine water quality. The Applicant provided additional clarification at Deadline 1 [REP1-007, REP1-015]. NRW agreed that it was satisfied the matter had been addressed (6.29 Statement of Common Ground 6 – Natural Resources Wales (Offshore)).

Table 2.1 Issues discussed in relation to Likely Significant Effects

Sites/qualifying features	Impacts assessed	Examination matters
Copeland Islands SPA		
Manx shearwater	Collision risk	<p>The RSPB [RR-024] and [REP1-090] raised concerns about the baseline densities of Manx shearwater presented in the assessment and the Applicant’s decision to scope out the species as a receptor at risk of collision impacts. It noted that there is evidence of light-induced disorientation of Manx shearwater which could cause behaviour change which could affect survey outcomes and increase collision risk. It considers that it is not possible to rule out in-combination effects on the Manx shearwater qualifying feature. At Deadline 5 the RSPB provided copies of additional research papers including a review of collision and displacement effects on shearwaters by the Scottish Government⁸.</p> <p>The Applicant [REP1-001, REP2-002] provided further evidence to justify its approach and noted that the impact pathway was scoped out in agreement with NRW (evidenced in the Evidence Plan Report and its supporting appendices ([APP-301], [APP-302] and [APP-303], respectively). At Deadline 5 the Applicant provided further clarification [REP5-004], including evidence on bird behaviour from Irish Sea Manx shearwater colonies and the limited number of birds recorded in the aerial surveys. It cited the Scottish</p>

⁸ A review to inform the assessment of the risk of collision and displacement in petrels and shearwaters from offshore wind developments in Scotland Z. Deakin *et al* December 2022.

		<p>Government review in support of its position in relation to nocturnal activity, slope-soaring flight and response to light sources by Manx shearwater [REP5-004]. It also noted that other offshore wind farms in the Irish Sea did not identify similar impacts on Manx shearwater and were not required to undertake monitoring programmes.</p> <p>NRW agree that LSE on this species is unlikely as the aerial surveys detected relatively small numbers of this species and it is known to fly within a few metres of the surface of the sea [REP5-039].</p> <p>The Applicant stated that it presented evidence to the RSPB during a meeting in February 2023 and the RSPB agreed in principle that Manx shearwater would not be at risk from the Proposed Development, given the low abundance and densities present (6.3 Applicant’s Comments on Responses to the Examining Authority’s Second Written Questions).</p>
Irish Sea Front SPA		
Manx shearwater	Collision risk	As for Copeland Islands SPA
Rum SPA*		
Manx shearwater	Collision risk	As for Copeland Islands SPA
St Kilda SPA*		
Manx shearwater	Collision risk	As for Copeland Islands SPA
Glannau Aberdaron ac Ynsy Enlli/Aberdaron Coast and Bardsey Island SPA		
Manx shearwater	Collision risk	As for Copeland Islands SPA
Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro/Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire SPA		

Manx shearwater	Collision risk	As for Copeland Islands SPA
North Anglesey Marine/ Gogledd Môn Forol (UK) SAC		
Harbour porpoise	Vessel collision risk during construction	NRW [RR-015, REP1-080] stated there was insufficient justification to support a conclusion of no LSE from vessel collision for bottlenose dolphin, grey seal or harbour porpoise features of relevant SACs, taking issue with the conclusion as it relied upon the Applicant's commitment to best practice vessel handling protocols during construction. The Applicant [REP1-001] responded to these concerns and the issue was resolved at Deadline 1, through the submission of the Applicant's Marine Mammal Clarification Note [REP1-002] which concludes that, factoring in the proposed mitigation, there is no potential for an AEOI (thereby taking this impact pathway forward to Stage 2).
Bristol Channel Approaches/ Dynesfeydd Môr Hafren (UK) SAC		
Harbour porpoise	Vessel collision risk during construction	As for North Anglesey Marine SAC
Cardigan Bay/ Bae Ceredigion (UK) SAC		
Grey seal Bottlenose dolphin	Vessel collision risk during construction	As for North Anglesey Marine SAC
North Channel (UK) SAC		
Harbour porpoise	Vessel collision risk during construction	As for North Anglesey Marine SAC
Pen Llŷn a`r Sarnau/ Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau (UK) SAC		
Bottlenose dolphin Grey seal	Vessel collision risk during construction	As for North Anglesey Marine SAC

West Wales Marine/ Gorllewin Cymru Forol (UK) SAC		
Harbour porpoise	Vessel collision risk during construction	As for North Anglesey Marine SAC
Pembrokeshire Marine/Sir Benfro Forol SAC		
Grey seal	Vessel collision risk during construction	As for North Anglesey Marine SAC

* European sites identified by the RSPB and not included in the Applicant's original screening exercise

3 ADVERSE EFFECTS ON INTEGRITY

3.1 Conservation Objectives

- 3.1.1 The conservation objectives for the sites and features identified in Annex 1 of this report are set out in of the Applicant's RIAA Annex 3: European Site Information [AS-022] and summarised in section 10 of the RIAA [APP-027].
- 3.1.2 The ExA raised queries with NRW/JNCC/DAERA NI about the conservation objectives used in the HRA Report (Questions 2.103, and 2.104 [PD-009]), obtaining the following confirmation:
- JNCC [REP1-069] confirmed that the correct conservation objectives had been cited for the North Anglesey SAC.
 - DAERA NI [REP1-057] confirmed the conservation objectives to be correct for Rathlin Island SPA and Copeland Island SPA, however, they advised that further information be included for the North Channel SAC conservation objectives regarding harbour porpoise.
 - NRW [REP1-080] confirmed they were not aware of any errors to the conservation objectives of Welsh European/Ramsar sites in [APP-027], noting however that for grey seal and bottlenose dolphin features of SACs around Wales, the Supporting habitat conservation objective could be additionally listed as a relevant conservation objective.
- 3.1.3 NRW initially confirmed [REP1-080] that it was satisfied with the conservation objectives used in the Applicant's assessment of effects on Liverpool Bay SPA. However, it subsequently provided a link to the new Conservation Advice Package which includes updated conservation objectives for the site [REP5-047].

3.2 The Integrity Test

- 3.2.1 The Applicant's assessment, presented in sections 10 and 11 of the RIAA [APP-027] concludes that there would be no AEoI of any European site, either from the Proposed Development alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Table 57 of the RIAA presents a summary of the Applicant's conclusions.
- 3.2.2 Table 3.1 below summarises the discussions to date in the Examination for those sites and qualifying features where IPs queried the Applicant's conclusions. No concerns have been raised by any IPs in relation to any of the other sites or features covered in the Applicant's assessment of effects on integrity.
- 3.2.3 NRW confirmed that it agreed with the conclusions in Table 57 of the RIAA for Welsh sites, except in relation to vessel collisions affecting marine mammals [REP1-080]. This issue was

subsequently resolved (see Tables 2.1 and 3.1 of this report). NRW agrees that AEOI can be excluded for all the European sites in Wales covered by the Applicant's assessment both alone and in combination, provided the mitigation described in the Schedule of Mitigation] and Marine Licence Principles document is secured [REP3-020].

- 3.2.4 Following the release of the updated conservation objectives, NRW advised that the available evidence was sufficient to allow assessment against the updated conservation objectives and for it to conclude that there would be no AEOI in relation to the common tern, little tern, red-throated diver and assemblage features of the SPA.
- 3.2.5 JNCC advised that its concerns related to the North Anglesey SAC (see Table 3.1 for detail) and that it deferred to NRW and NE in relation to effects on any other European sites [REP1-069].
- 3.2.6 The RSPB raised overarching concerns about the digital aerial surveys used to collect the baseline data. It requested further information on a number of methodological points [REP1-090].
- 3.2.7 The Applicant [REP1-001, REP2-002, REP5-004] considered that the information on the methodology used in the surveys provided in [APP-095] is similar to that presented for other offshore wind farms, although it provided additional detail at Deadline 5 [REP5-004]. It also noted that the approach to gathering survey data was agreed through the Evidence Plan process (as reported in [APP-301, APP-302 and APP-303]).
- 3.2.8 Table 4.1 below identifies where the Applicant's conclusion of no adverse effect on site integrity in relation to the European sites and qualifying features listed has been disputed by Interested Parties during the course of the examination.

Securing mitigation

- 3.2.9 Table 3 of the RIAA [APP-027] summarises the mitigation measures which are relevant to effects on European sites. These mitigation measures are not secured through the draft DCO but instead rely on conditions being attached to future Marine Licences for the Proposed Development. The Applicant has provided a Schedule of Mitigation and Monitoring [REP4-022] and a Marine Licence Principles document (6.8 Marine Licence Principles Revision F). These documents describe the mitigation measures which would be secured through conditions on Marine Licences (ML). In response to a question on this from the ExA (Q2.107 [PD-009, PD-010]), the Applicant advised that it considers that its approach is in line with paragraph 4.10.3 of National Policy Statement (NPS) EN-1 and the advice in the Inspectorate's Advice Note 10. The Applicant also cited the Inspector's report in the Morlais Demonstration Zone

applications for a Transport and Works Act Order and case law⁹ as supporting its position.

- 3.2.10 NRW's Marine Licensing Team (MLT) advised that an ML application has been submitted and is in progress [REP1-080]. The MLT agrees with the Applicant's approach in principle; it does not consider it appropriate to duplicate controls on the Proposed Development in both the DCO and any ML granted in future. The MLT are not able to issue a draft marine licence at this stage of the consenting process or provide substantive comments on it. However, the MLT, without prejudice to the determination of the ML, is in general agreement with the Marine Licence Principles document on the grounds that the proposed mitigation measures are largely in line with measures included within previous ML [REP1-080, REP5-039].
- 3.2.11 The ExA issued a request for further information on 15 November 2022 [PD-013] on the outline contents of the ML. It also sought information from the Applicant and NRW on consultation responses received on the ML application and whether the Marine Licence Principles document should be a certified document.
- 3.2.12 The Applicant advised that it does not consider that the Marine Licence Principles document should be a certified document [REP3a-002]. It considers that as a matter of principle, the documents which should be certified are those which are specifically referred to and defined in the dDCO. It also considers that as the marine licensing processing is separate to the DCO application and there is no reference in the dDCO to the ML, it is not appropriate for the Marine Licence Principles document to be certified.
- 3.2.13 The MLT provided copies of its ML application documents including the application documents [REP3a-022, REP3a-042, REP3a-045 to REP3a-047] and comments from consultees [REP3a-026 to REP3a-041]. The Applicant provided copies of its responses to consultation comments [REP3a-014] and to the request from MLT for further information in relation to the ML application [REP3a-013].
- 3.2.14 The Applicant submitted an update on the progress of the ML application at Deadline 6 (6.9 Applicant's Update on the Marine Licence Submission and Progress Revision D). It stated that it will continue to liaise with the MLT to ensure that any licence granted is in line with the Schedule of Mitigation and Monitoring and the Marine Licence Principles document (6.3 Applicant's Comments on Responses to the Examining Authority's Second Written Questions).
- 3.2.15 NRW, in its capacity as a statutory advisor, pointed out inconsistencies between the wording of the Schedule of Mitigation and the Marine Licence Principles document [REP1-080]. The

⁹ Cited as "The Queen on the Application of Devon Wildlife Trust v Teignbridge District Council v Rocklands Development Partnership [2015] EWHC 2159 (Admin)".

Applicant provided revised versions at Deadline 2 of the Marine Licence Principles document [REP2-022, REP2-023] and the Schedule of Mitigation [REP2-024] which sought to address these concerns. At Deadline 5 NRW confirmed that it had no concerns with the mitigation measures proposed in the Marine Licence Principles and Schedule of Mitigation [REP5-039].

- 3.2.16 The RSPB advocated an increased clearance distance between turbine blades and sea level to reduce seabird collision related mortality in line with other offshore wind farms in the North Sea [REP5-042]. The Applicant advised that as collision related mortality from the Proposed Development is predicted to be low, any increase in the air gap would not provide the same level of reductions in mortality rates of key species (6.4 Applicant's Comments on Responses to the Examining Authority's Second Written Questions).

Table 3.1: Issues discussed in relation to site integrity during the Examination

Qualifying features assessed	Effects assessed	Examination matters
Gogledd Môn Forol/ North Anglesey Marine SAC		
Harbour porpoise	Underwater noise impacts on marine mammals during construction and decommissioning – auditory injury and disturbance to animals	<p>NRW raised initial concerns about the Applicant’s assessment [RR-015]. The concerns related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Inadequate justification for the absence of assessment of cumulative Permanent Threshold Shift (PTS) in the RIAA. ii) Insufficient grounds to conclude that PTS-onset risk has a negligible impact on harbour porpoise when cumulative PTS-onset has not been included in the Marine Mammal Mitigation Protocol (MMMP) [APP-107]. iii) The need for additional modelling to allow a more detailed assessment of PTS onset and disturbance, including Interim Population Consequences of Disturbance (iPCoD). iv) Use of dose-response curves to estimate the area of habitat disturbed on the grounds that it is not currently possible to equate probability of population response to loss of habitat / loss of habitat quality. It noted that the conservation objectives for the SAC include the avoidance of significant disturbance to the harbour porpoise population. Significant disturbance is defined as affecting 20% of the relevant area of the SAC in any given day and an average of 10% over a season. NRW advised that an area-based

		<p>assessment should be undertaken to determine the extent of habitat that would be insonified to a level which might cause significant disturbance.</p> <p>The Applicant's Marine Mammal Clarification Note [REP1-002] provided further justification for its approach to modelling cumulative PTS and the results of modelling cumulative PTS in iPCoD as requested by NRW. It confirmed that the final version of the MMMP would include mitigation for cumulative PTS unless evidence and guidance at the time suggested otherwise. NRW agreed with this approach [REP3-020].</p> <p>NRW advised that after carrying out its own iPCoD modelling, it had concluded that the combination of PTS and disturbance to the population which indicates that AEoI on all harbour porpoise SACs in the Celtic and Irish Seas Marine Mammal Management Unit (MMMU) can be excluded [REP1-080]. It does not consider that reliance on the industry standard guidance¹⁰ would necessarily mitigate the effects of cumulative PTS but is content on the basis of the results from its own modelling that AEoI from this pathway can be excluded.</p> <p>NRW also confirmed [REP1-080] that the Applicant's modelling (as reported in REP1-002) demonstrates there is no significant effect at the population level and consider that they can be relied upon to rule out AEOI to the North</p>
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¹⁰ JNCC (2010) Statutory nature conservation agency protocol for minimising the risk of injury to marine mammals from piling noise

		<p>Anglesey Marine SAC and all other SACs with harbour porpoise feature in the MMMU in relation to auditory injury. In relation to determining the area of the SAC which would be insonified during construction, the Applicant [REP1-002] provided reviewed a range of different criteria for assessing disturbance impacts to expand the assessment presented in the RIAA and concluded that whichever approach to assessing disturbance is considered, considerably less than 20% of the area of the North Anglesey Marine SAC would be disturbed on a daily basis. NRW confirmed [REP1-080, REP3-020, REP3-026] their satisfaction that no further information would be required in this regard.</p> <p>NRW consider it unlikely that there would be AEoI on marine mammal SAC features alone or in combination with other plans or projects but noted discrepancies in the Applicant's cumulative effects assessment. The Applicant submitted a Cumulative Effects Assessment clarification note [REP2-028] which NRW is reviewing [REP3-026].</p> <p>JNCC advised [REP1-069] that it agreed with the Applicant's conclusions in Table 57 of the RIAA in relation to underwater noise from piling. However, it does not agree that the mitigation proposed in the draft MMMP [APP-107] would be sufficient to reduce the risk of auditory injury to negligible levels. Following the Applicant's commitment to including relevant mitigation measures in the final MMMP, JNCC agree that AEoI can be excluded, provided a suitable MMMP is agreed prior to construction beginning and that spatial/temporal thresholds to reduce disturbance are not breached [REP3-024, REP4-029]. It also considers that a</p>
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		<p>separate MMMP may be required if UXO clearance is undertaken.</p> <p>At Deadline 5, the Applicant reiterated its approach to the assessment of PTS related to UXO clearance and noted that UXO clearance is not part of the licensable activities within its DCO application. If UXO clearance is required, a separate ML would be sought from NRW [REP5-004]. In response to a question from the ExA, the Applicant also provided a template UXO specific marine mammal mitigation plan [REP4-008].</p>
	Vessel collision risk during construction	<p>As noted in Table 2.1 above, the Applicant provided additional information in [REP1-002] on the embedded mitigation measures which would be secured through conditions on the ML. It stated that these measures would reduce collision risk as far as practically possible. Following the provision of the additional information, NRW agreed that the proposed vessel management measures are sufficient to exclude AEOI.</p>
Dynesfeydd/ Bristol Channel Approaches SAC		
Harbour porpoise	Underwater noise impacts on marine mammals during construction and decommissioning – auditory injury and disturbance	<p>See under North Anglesey Marine SAC for a summary of the positions of the Applicant and NRW. As noted above, JNCC’s comments only relate to the North Anglesey Marine SAC.</p>
Bae Ceredigion/ Cardigan Bay SAC		
Grey seal Bottlenose dolphin	Vessel collision risk during construction	<p>See under North Anglesey Marine SAC for a summary of the positions of the Applicant and NRW.</p>
Pen Llŷn a’r Sarnau/Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC		

Grey seal Bottlenose dolphin	Vessel collision risk during construction	See under North Anglesey Marine SAC for a summary of the positions of the Applicant and NRW.
Gorllewin Cymru Forol/West Wales Marine SAC		
Harbour porpoise	Underwater noise impacts on marine mammals during construction and decommissioning – auditory injury and disturbance	See under North Anglesey Marine SAC for a summary of the positions of the Applicant and NRW. As noted above, JNCC’s comments only relate to the North Anglesey Marine SAC.
Pembrokeshire Marine SAC		
Grey seal	Vessel collision risk during construction	See under North Anglesey Marine SAC for a summary of the positions of the Applicant and NRW.
Bae Lerwl/Liverpool Bay SPA		
Red-throated diver	Displacement and disturbance for all phases of the Proposed Development	<p>The RSPB considered that, as the Proposed Development is adjacent to the SPA, evidence from published research suggests that the birds are likely to be displaced from part of the SPA, reducing the functional size of the SPA which would be contrary to the conservation objectives. AEOI alone or in combination with other plans and projects cannot be excluded [RR-024, REP1-089, REP1-090].</p> <p>The Applicant advised that NRW agreed that AEOI on the SPA can be ruled out; NRW also agreed with the Applicant that the observed behaviour of red-throated divers in Liverpool Bay SPA is inconsistent with behaviour seen elsewhere as evidenced by the baseline surveys for the Proposed Development and the monitoring surveys for the Gwynt y Mor offshore wind farm [REP1-001, REP2-002, REP5-004]. The assessment in the RIAA has taken account of the</p>

		<p>published research referred to in the RSBP's representations [REP5-004]. It provided further justification for its approach to defining stable age structure but noted that although this point was not agreed with NRW, this did not preclude NRW concluding this did not affect the outcomes of the assessment [REP5-004]. It reiterated its position at Deadline 6 (6.3 Applicant's Comments on Responses to the Examining Authority's Second Written Questions).</p> <p>NRW did not consider that the Proposed Development would lead to a loss of supporting habitat for this species.</p> <p>NRW did not fully agree with the Applicant's approach to assessing displacement but was still able to agree with the conclusions of the assessment [REP1-080, REP3-020]. It provided further clarification on its conclusion [REP5-039], relating to the evidence from monitoring within the Gwynt-y-Môr. It noted the lack of displacement of red-throated divers in Liverpool Bay compared with elsewhere and requested a comprehensive validation monitoring before, during and after construction [RR-015, REP1-080, REP5-039].</p> <p>NRW considers [RR-015, REP1-080] that a vessel traffic management plan will be necessary during operation to avoid/reduce disturbance and displacement. It is satisfied that this can be secured through a condition on the ML and is willing to work with the Applicant to develop the plan. If this is in place then NRW agrees that AEoI would not arise either alone or in combination with other plans and projects [RR-015, REP1-80, REP5-039].</p> <p>NRW advised that, when the updated conservation objectives are considered, it remains satisfied that the (i) abundance of the population will be maintained (ii) the overall distribution of the population will remain the same (iii) levels of</p>
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		disturbance will not be sufficient to affect the population numbers, distribution or use of habitat within the site and (iv) supporting habitat will be maintained [REP5-047]. The Applicant stated that it had also reviewed the new set of conservation objectives and the conclusion of no AEOI remained valid (6.3 Applicant's Comments on Responses to the Examining Authority's Second Written Questions).
Grassholm SPA		

<p>Gannet</p>	<p>Collision risk during operation</p>	<p>The RSPB raised concerns on the following points [RR-024, REP1-089, REP1-090, REP2-058, REP5-042]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) It does not agree with the 98.9% avoidance rate used in the Applicant’s collision risk modelling (CRM) because this avoidance rate may not accurately capture seasonal variations in gannet behaviour. A 98% avoidance rate is more appropriate for breeding gannets. ii) The Applicant’s assessment applies a reduction of 60 – 80% to baseline densities in the CRM to account for macro-avoidance of turbines. The RSPB notes that the evidence supporting this approach is still being assessed by NE and JNCC. It does not accept the use of this approach until the results of these assessments have been reported. It is also concerned that evidence on macro-avoidance by gannets is based on observations of non-breeding birds and may not reflect the behaviour of breeding birds. iii) The RSPB considers that the recent outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) is likely to have a severe impact on seabird populations (an outbreak is ongoing in Grassholm SPA), making them less resilient to any additional mortality from offshore wind farms. It considers that a Population Viability Analysis (PVA) for gannet should therefore be carried out. iv) The Applicant’s assessment has not fully apportioned collision impacts to any of the SPAs within foraging range of the Proposed Development or carried out a PVA to determine the implications of the collision-related mortality on the affected SPA populations.
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		<p>The Applicant's position is that [REP1-001, REP2-002, REP5-004, 6.3 Applicant's Comments on Responses to the Examining Authority's Second Written Questions]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i) The 98.9% avoidance rate for gannet comes from joint ANCB guidance and was also agreed during the Evidence Plan process. It has been used in other offshore wind farm cases. Even if a 98% avoidance rate was used this would increase collision estimates by a factor of 1.8 which would not lead to a significant effect on gannet populations.ii) The assessment of collision risk for gannets as presented in [APP-097] used the standard approach agreed with NRW and did not involve the use of a separate macro-avoidance factor. The density of birds input into CRM were based on 24 months of site-specific aerial survey. However, the Applicant was aware that guidance on the inclusion of macro-avoidance rates for gannet in CRM was being updated. It consulted the ANCBs during the Evidence Plan process on a suitable approach. This led to the use of reduced bird densities as presented in [APP-097] alongside the standard approach. It noted that NE had advised in other recent offshore wind farm examinations that it was likely to conclude that a macro-avoidance reduction of 65-85% in bird densities is likely to be appropriate.iii) The baseline survey data for the Applicant's assessments were collected before the first confirmed cases of HPAI in the UK. The Biologically
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		<p>Defined Minimum Population Scales (BDMPS) (the non-breeding season population) may alter over the operational life of the Proposed Development "<i>...due to external factors such as HPAI or climate change. This would not affect the conclusions of the HRA as any change in the wider BDMPS would result in the same degree of change to the baseline for AYM.</i>" This is stated to be in line with the recent guidance note on HPAI published by NE. PVA was not undertaken because the effects on baseline mortality from the combined effects of displacement and collision-related mortality were predicted to have negligible effects.</p> <p>iv) The Applicant proposes to submit all apportionment sheets to NRW MLT in its response to the ML consultation. PVA was not undertaken as the predicted in-combination effects for each gannet colony would be an increase of less than 1% of baseline mortality which is indistinguishable from natural population fluctuations.</p> <p>The RSPB disputed the Applicant's position that the same proportion of the BDMPS population would be affected before and after the outbreak of HPAI. It cited evidence that the choice of foraging hotspots is determined by colony sizes. Changes to colony size as a result of HPAI would lead to changes in foraging site selection and potential changes to the numbers of birds within the area affected by the Proposed Development. It considered that the Applicant's conclusion that the in-combination mortality would be less than 1% of background mortality was not robust until more</p>
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		<p>up to date colony counts are carried out in 2023. It advised on the methods it considers should be used in CRM for gannet [REP5-042].</p> <p>The Applicant stated that following a discussion with the RSPB in February 2023, it was agreed that even if a 98% avoidance rate was used it would not lead to a significant difference in the level of impact from the Proposed Development (6.3 Applicant's Comments on Responses to the Examining Authority's Second Written Questions).</p> <p>NRW [REP5-039] advised that there are no outstanding issues relating to CRM. It considers that emerging evidence supports the use of gannet macro-avoidance in CRM and this approach is consistent with the approach recommended by NE. The Applicant's surveys followed the correct approach and while repeating the surveys might detect fewer birds within the study area, NRW considers that the existing surveys represent the best available evidence for the area. Given this position, NRW does not consider that PVA is required. GPS tracking has shown that foraging gannets from Grassholm SPA are unlikely to occur in the area during the breeding period. It agrees that there would be no AEoI alone or in combination provided the mitigation measures described in [REP2-024] and [REP2-022] are secured [REP5-039]. The Applicant reiterated its agreement with NRW's position (6.3 Applicant's Comments on Responses to the Examining Authority's Second Written Questions).</p>
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Ailsa Craig SPA		
Gannet	Collision risk during operation	See under Grassholm SPA – but it should be noted that this SPA is in Scotland and therefore NatureScot is the relevant ANCB.

4 SUMMARY

4.1 LSE Outcomes to Deadline 5

- 4.1.1 The Applicant screened 36 European sites and concluded that LSE could not be excluded for 32 sites as listed in Annex 1 of this report.
- 4.1.2 The Applicant's conclusions on LSE were disputed by the RSPB in relation to the Manx shearwater features of the Copeland Islands SPA, the Irish Sea Front SPA, Glannau Aberdaron ac Ynsy Enlli/Aberdaron Coast and Bardsey Island SPA and Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro/Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire SPA. The RSPB also identified two additional SPAs with Manx shearwaters as a feature which it considers could be affected, the Rum SPA and the St Kilda SPA. No other sites or features were identified by any other ANCB or IP.
- 4.1.3 NRW raised initial concerns about the exclusion of LSE for marine mammal features of SAC in Welsh waters on the grounds that mitigation was being relied on to reach this conclusion. Following the provision of additional information by the Applicant this issue was resolved.

4.2 AEOI Outcomes to Deadline 5

- 4.2.1 The Applicant's assessment concluded there would be no AEOI from the Proposed Development alone or in combination with other plans or projects on any of the European sites considered.
- 4.2.2 NRW confirmed that, subject to the delivery of the mitigation measures listed in the Schedule of Mitigation and the Marine Licence Principles document, it agreed with the Applicant's conclusion. JNCC confirmed that it agreed with the Applicant's conclusion in relation to the Gogledd Môn Forol/ North Anglesey Marine SAC, subject to suitable mitigation being secured in the MLs.
- 4.2.3 The RSPB disputed this conclusion in relation to the sites/features listed in paragraph 4.1.2 above. It also disputed the Applicant's conclusions in relation to the red-throated diver feature of the Bae Lerpwl/Liverpool Bay SPA and the gannet feature of the Grassholm SPA and the Ailsa Craig SPA.
- 4.2.4 No comments were received from any other ANCB or IP.

ANNEX 1: STAGE 1 SCREENING FOR LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS: SUMMARY OF APPLICANT'S CONCLUSIONS

Table A.1 European sites and features for which the Applicant concluded LSE could not be excluded (alone or in combination with other plans or projects)

DESIGNATED SITE	FEATURE(S) SCREENED IN	POTENTIAL FOR LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECT		
		CONSTRUCTION	O&M	DECOMMISSIONING
Y Fenai a Bae Conwy/ Menai Strait and Conwy Bay SAC	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time Reefs Large shallow inlets and bays Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Physical habitat loss/ disturbance Suspended sediment and deposition Pollution Marine INNS Changes to physical processes	Physical habitat loss/ disturbance Suspended sediment and deposition Pollution Marine Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) Electromagnetic Frequency (EMF) Changes to physical processes	Physical habitat loss/ disturbance Suspended sediment and deposition Pollution Marine INNS Changes to physical processes

Report on the Implications for European Sites for
Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm

	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Suspended sediment and deposition Pollution Marine INNS Changes to physical processes	Suspended sediment and deposition Pollution Marine INNS Changes to physical processes	Suspended sediment and deposition Pollution Marine INNS Changes to physical processes
Dee Estuary/ Aber Dyfrdwy SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) Estuaries	Suspended sediment and deposition Pollution Marine INNS	Suspended sediment and deposition Pollution Marine INNS EMF Changes to physical processes	Suspended sediment and deposition Pollution Marine INNS
	Sea lamprey River lamprey	Underwater noise Suspended sediment and deposition Pollution	Pollution EMF	Underwater noise Suspended sediment and deposition Pollution

Report on the Implications for European Sites for
Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm

River Dee and Bala Lake/ Afon Dyfrdwy a Llyn Tegid SAC	Atlantic salmon Sea lamprey River lamprey	Underwater noise Suspended sediment and deposition Pollution	Pollution EMF	Underwater noise Suspended sediment and deposition Pollution
North Anglesey Marine/ Gogledd Môn Forol SAC	Harbour porpoise	Underwater noise	No LSE	Underwater noise
Bristol Channel Approaches/ Dynesfeydd Môr Hafren SAC	Harbour porpoise	Underwater noise	No LSE	Underwater noise
Cardigan Bay/ Bae Ceredigion SAC	Grey seal Bottlenose dolphin	Underwater noise	No LSE	Underwater noise

Report on the Implications for European Sites for
Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm

North Channel SAC	Harbour porpoise	Underwater noise	No LSE	Underwater noise
Pen Llŷn a`r Sarnau/ Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC	Bottlenose dolphin Grey seal	Underwater noise	No LSE	Underwater noise
West Wales Marine/ Gorllewin Cymru Forol SAC	Harbour porpoise	Underwater noise	No LSE	Underwater noise
Pembrokeshire Marine/Sir Benfro Forol SAC	Grey seal	Underwater noise	No LSE	Underwater noise

Report on the Implications for European Sites for
Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm

Liverpool Bay/ Bae Lerpwl SPA	Common scoter (non-breeding) Red-throated diver (non-breeding)	Direct disturbance and displacement	Direct disturbance and displacement Barrier effect	Direct disturbance and displacement
	Assemblage feature: Red-breasted merganser	Direct disturbance and displacement	Direct disturbance and displacement Barrier effect Risk of collision on migration	Direct disturbance and displacement
	Common tern (breeding) [†] Little tern (breeding) [†]	No LSE	Risk of collision on migration	No LSE
	Little gull (non-breeding)	No LSE	Risk of collision	No LSE

Report on the Implications for European Sites for
Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm

	Supporting habitat for all features (in-combination only)	Physical loss and damage Effects on prey availability Smothering of habitats	Physical loss and damage Effects on prey availability Smothering of habitats	Physical loss and damage Effects on prey availability Smothering of habitats
Dee Estuary SPA (offshore)	Sandwich tern (non-breeding)	No LSE	Risk of collision on migration Barrier effect Direct disturbance and displacement	No LSE
	Common tern (breeding) ^a Little tern (breeding) Bar-tailed godwit (non-breeding) Redshank (non-breeding) Shelduck (non-breeding) Teal (non-breeding) Pintail (non-breeding) Oystercatcher (non-breeding) Grey plover (non-breeding) Knot (non-breeding) Dunlin (non-breeding)	No LSE	Risk of collision on migration	No LSE

Report on the Implications for European Sites for
Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm

	Black-tailed godwit (non-breeding) Curlew (non-breeding) Waterbird assemblage			
	Supporting habitats for all features (in-combination only)	Increases in suspended sediment Water quality effects from pollution Marine INNS	Increases in suspended sediment Water quality effects from pollution Marine INNS EMF	Increases in suspended sediment Water quality effects from pollution Marine INNS
Dee Estuary SPA (onshore)	Little tern Sandwich tern (non-breeding) Bar-tailed godwit (non-breeding) Redshank (non-breeding) Shelduck (non-breeding) Teal (non-breeding) Pintail (non-breeding) Oystercatcher (non-breeding) Grey plover(non-breeding) Knot (non-breeding) Dunlin (non-breeding)	Onshore visual and/ or noise disturbance to species	Onshore visual and/ or noise disturbance to species Risk of collision on migration	Onshore visual and/ or noise disturbance to species

Report on the Implications for European Sites for
Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm

	Black-tailed godwit (non-breeding) Curlew(non-breeding) Waterbird assemblage			
Anglesey Terns/ Morwenoliaid Ynys Mon SPA	Sandwich tern (breeding) Roseate tern (breeding)	No LSE	Direct disturbance and displacement Risk of collision Barrier effect	No LSE
	Common tern (breeding) Arctic tern (breeding)	No LSE	Risk of collision (screened in on a precautionary basis as requested) Barrier effect (screened in on a precautionary basis as requested)	No LSE
Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA	Lesser black-backed gull (breeding)	No LSE	Risk of collision	No LSE

Report on the Implications for European Sites for
Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm

<p>Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA</p>	<p>Lesser black-backed gull (breeding and non-breeding) Herring gull (breeding)^b Waterbird assemblage - great black-backed gull (breeding and non-breeding)^c</p>	<p>No LSE</p>	<p>Risk of collision</p>	<p>No LSE</p>
<p>Bowland Fells SPA and pSPA</p>	<p>Lesser black-backed gull (breeding)^b</p>	<p>No LSE</p>	<p>Risk of collision</p>	<p>No LSE</p>
<p>Ailsa Craig SPA</p>	<p>Lesser black-backed gull (breeding and non-breeding) Assemblage feature: Kittiwake (breeding)^d</p>	<p>No LSE</p>	<p>Risk of collision</p>	<p>No LSE</p>
	<p>Gannet (breeding)^d</p>	<p>Direct disturbance and displacement</p>	<p>Direct disturbance and displacement Risk of collision</p>	<p>Direct disturbance and displacement</p>

Report on the Implications for European Sites for
Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm

Glannau Aberdaron ac Ynys Enlli/ Aberdaron Coast and Bardsey Island SPA	Manx shearwater (breeding)	Displacement	Displacement	Displacement
Copeland Islands SPA	Manx shearwater (breeding) ^d	Displacement	Displacement	Displacement
Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire/ Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro SPA	Assemblage feature: Kittiwake (breeding and non-breeding) Lesser black-backed gull (breeding) ^d	No LSE	Risk of collision	No LSE
	Puffin (breeding)	Disturbance and displacement	Disturbance and displacement	Direct disturbance and displacement

Report on the Implications for European Sites for
Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm

	Manx shearwater (breeding) ^d Storm petrel (breeding) Assemblage features: Guillemot (non-breeding) Razorbill (non-breeding)	Displacement	Displacement	Displacement
Rathlin Island SPA	Assemblage feature: puffin (breeding)	Direct disturbance and displacement	Direct disturbance and displacement	Direct disturbance and displacement
Grassholm SPA	Gannet (breeding)	Direct disturbance and displacement	Direct disturbance and displacement Risk of collision	Direct disturbance and displacement
Ynys Seiriol/ Puffin Island SPA	Cormorant (breeding)	Displacement	Barrier effect Collision	Displacement

Report on the Implications for European Sites for
Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm

Traeth Lafan/ Layan Sands, Conway Bay SPA	Oystercatcher (breeding) Curlew (breeding) Great crested grebe (on passage) Red-breasted merganser (wintering)	No LSE	Risk of collision on migration	No LSE
Aber Dyfi/ Dyfi Estuary SPA	Greenland white-fronted goose (wintering)	No LSE	Risk of collision on migration	No LSE
Burry Inlet SPA	Shelduck (wintering) Wigeon (wintering) Teal (wintering) Pintail (wintering) Shoveler (wintering) Oystercatcher (wintering) Grey plover (wintering) Knot (wintering) Dunlin (wintering) Curlew (wintering) Redshank (wintering) Turnstone (wintering) Waterbird assemblage (wintering)	No LSE	Risk of collision on migration	No LSE

Report on the Implications for European Sites for
Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm

<p>Severn Estuary (UK) SPA</p>	<p>Bewick's swan (wintering) Dunlin (wintering) Gadwall (wintering) Greater white-fronted goose (wintering) Redshank (wintering) Shelduck (wintering) Waterbird assemblage (wintering)</p>	<p>No LSE</p>	<p>Risk of collision on migration</p>	<p>No LSE</p>
<p>Burry Inlet Ramsar site</p>	<p>Ramsar criterion 5 – waterbird assemblage of international importance (wintering) Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance: Pintail (wintering) Oystercatcher (wintering) Knot (wintering) Redshank (spring/autumn)</p>	<p>No LSE</p>	<p>Risk of collision on migration</p>	<p>No LSE</p>

Report on the Implications for European Sites for
Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm

The Dee Estuary Ramsar site	Ramsar Criterion 1: Extensive intertidal mud and sand flats with large expanses of saltmarsh	Suspended sediment and deposition Pollution INNS Changes to physical processes	Suspended sediment and deposition Pollution INNS EMF Changes to physical processes	Suspended sediment and deposition Pollution INNS Changes to physical processes
	Ramsar criterion 5 – waterbird assemblage of international importance (wintering) Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance: Redshank (peak counts in spring/autumn) Shelduck (wintering) Teal (wintering) Pintail (wintering) Oystercatcher (wintering) Grey plover (wintering) Knot (wintering) Dunlin (wintering) Black-tailed godwit (wintering) Curlew (wintering)	Visual and/ or noise disturbance to species (onshore)	Visual and/or noise disturbance to species (onshore) Risk of collision during migration (offshore)	Visual and/ or noise disturbance to species (onshore)

Report on the Implications for European Sites for
Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm

	Bar-tailed godwit (wintering)			
Ribble and Alt Estuaries Ramsar site	Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance: Lesser black-backed gull (breeding and non- breeding)	No LSE	Risk of collision	No LSE
Morecambe Bay Ramsar site	Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance: Herring gull (breeding) ^a Lesser black-backed gull (breeding and non- breeding)	No LSE	Risk of collision	No LSE
Severn Estuary Ramsar site	Ramsar criterion 5 – waterbird assemblage of international importance (wintering) Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations	No LSE	Risk of collision on migration	No LSE

	occurring at levels of international importance: Bewick's swan (wintering) Dunlin (wintering) Gadwall (wintering) Greater white-fronted goose (wintering) Redshank (wintering) Shelduck (wintering) Waterbird assemblage including pintail*, teal* and ringed plover*			
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- a** Listed as passage feature in Table 5 of the RIAA [APP-047] but as breeding feature on the JNCC website.
- b** Listed in as breeding and non-breeding feature in Table 5 of the RIAA but as a breeding feature in the site conservation objectives
- c** Not listed individually in site conservation objectives, appears to be part of the assemblage feature
- d** Listed as assemblage feature in both breeding and non-breeding seasons in the RIAA but as part of the assemblage feature in the breeding season only on the JNCC website
- e** Originally listed as individual features in the RIAA but confirmed by NRW (2.101 [REP1-080]) as part of the assemblage feature

Table A.2 European sites and features for which the Applicant's conclusion of no LSE has been discussed or disputed during the Examination

DESIGNATED SITE	FEATURE(S) SCREENED IN	POTENTIAL FOR LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECT		
		Construction	Operation	Decommissioning
Copeland Islands SPA	Manx shearwater		Collision risk ¹	
Irish Sea Front SPA	Manx shearwater		Collision risk ¹	
Rum SPA	Manx shearwater		Collision risk ¹	
St Kilda SPA;	Manx shearwater		Collision risk ¹	
Glannau Aberdaron ac Ynsy Enlli/Aberdaron Coast and Bardsey Island SPA	Manx shearwater		Collision risk ¹	
Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro/Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire SPA	Manx shearwater		Collision risk ¹	

Report on the Implications for European Sites for
Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm

North Anglesey Marine/ Gogledd Môn Forol (UK) SAC	Harbour porpoise	Vessel collision ²	Vessel collision ²	Vessel collision ²
Bristol Channel Approaches/ Dynesfeydd Môr Hafren (UK) SAC	Harbour porpoise	Vessel collision ²	Vessel collision ²	Vessel collision ²
Cardigan Bay/ Bae Ceredigion (UK) SAC	Grey seal Bottlenose dolphin	Vessel collision ²	Vessel collision ²	Vessel collision ²
North Channel (UK) SAC	Harbour porpoise	Vessel collision ²	Vessel collision ²	Vessel collision ²
Pen Llŷn a`r Sarnau/ Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau (UK) SAC	Grey seal Bottlenose dolphin	Vessel collision ²	Vessel collision ²	Vessel collision ²
West Wales Marine/ Gorllewin Cymru Forol (UK) SAC	Harbour porpoise	Vessel collision ²	Vessel collision ²	Vessel collision ²
Pembrokeshire Marine SAC	Grey seal	Vessel collision ²	Vessel collision ²	Vessel collision ²