

**RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank
South (West) Limited**

**RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank
South (East) Limited**

Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farms

**Habitats Regulations Derogation: Provision of Evidence
Volume 6**

**Annex B - Guillemot [and Razorbill] Compensation Predator
Eradication / Control Site Longlist**

June 2024

Application Reference: 6.2.2.2

APFP Regulation: 5(2)(q)

Revision: 01

Company:	RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (West) Limited and RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (East) Limited	Asset:	Development
Project:	Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farms	Sub Project/Package:	Consents
Document Title or Description:	Annex B - Guillemot [and Razorbill] Compensation Predator Eradication / Control Site Longlist		
Document Number:	005173992-01	Contractor Reference Number:	PC2340-RHD-OF-ZZ-RP-Z-0155

COPYRIGHT © RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (West) Limited and RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (East) Limited, 2024. All rights reserved.

This document is supplied on and subject to the terms and conditions of the Contractual Agreement relating to this work, under which this document has been supplied, in particular:

LIABILITY

In preparation of this document RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (West) Limited and RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (East) Limited has made reasonable efforts to ensure that the content is accurate, up to date and complete for the purpose for which it was contracted. RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (West) Limited and RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (East) Limited makes no warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of material supplied by the client or their agent.

Other than any liability on RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (West) Limited and RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (East) Limited detailed in the contracts between the parties for this work RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (West) Limited and RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (East) Limited shall have no liability for any loss, damage, injury, claim, expense, cost or other consequence arising as a result of use or reliance upon any information contained in or omitted from this document.

Any persons intending to use this document should satisfy themselves as to its applicability for their intended purpose.

The user of this document has the obligation to employ safe working practices for any activities referred to and to adopt specific practices appropriate to local conditions.

Rev No.	Date	Status/Reason for Issue	Author	Checked by	Approved by
01	June 2024	Final for DCO Application	RHDHV	RWE	RWE

Contents

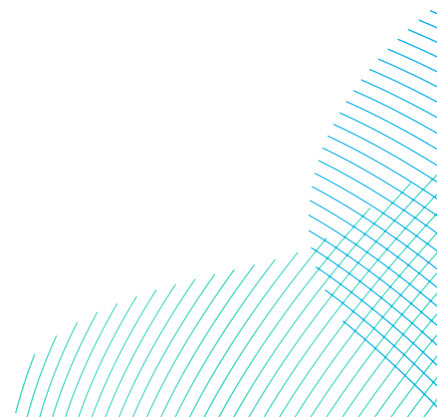
1	Introduction.....	4
2	Longlist.....	4

1 Introduction

1. This document presents the full list of sites that were considered for provision of compensation for guillemot [and razorbill] through predator eradication / control.

2 Longlist

2. The longlist below was developed as described in section 5.3.1 of the **Volume 6, Appendix 2 – Guillemot [and Razorbill] Compensation Plan (application ref: 6.2.2)**.



Country Location	Island	Headland	Reference number	Ownership/management (preliminary understanding)	Designation	Area (ha)	IAV presence (a)	Resident human population (2017)	Key seabird species present (Y/N)					Distance to mainland	Presence of stepping stone islets	Included in a windfarm compensation proposal	Preliminary Feasibility RAG (b)	Other notes
									GU	RA	PU	KI	Other (non like for like)					
RSPB Priority List Sites																		
Scotland	Foula, Shetland		1	Private ownership	SPA, SSSI	1302	Fc, Hm, Er, Wm, Eh	38					Leaches petrel, fulmar, arctic skua, great skua,	20 km	No			
Scotland	Fair Isle		2	National Trust for Scotland	SPA, SSSI	786	Fc, Hm, Er, Wm	68					gannet, great skua, arctic skua, tern, fulmar	30km	No			
Scotland	Westray, Orkney		3	Private ownership	SPA, SSSI	4742	Fc, Hm, Er, Eh	588						plus 600m	No			
Scotland	Rousay, Orkney		4b		SPA, SSSI	4697	Br, Fc, Hm, Er	216					Arctic skua, arctic tern	3km	No			
Northern Ireland	Rathlin Island		4c	District of Moyle NI. Managed by RSPB	SPA, ASSI	1438	Br, Fc, Ff, Fg, Hm, Wm, Er	100						4km	No	No. An independent eradication project is underway		
Scotland	Colonsay and Oronsay, Inner Hebrides		7a	Private ownership	SPA, SSSI	4549	Br, Fc, Fg, Hm, Wm, Er	132						7km	No			
Scotland	Unst, Shetland		7b		SPA (Hermaness, Saxa Vord and valla Field), SSSI	12135	Br, Fc, Hm, Er, Eh	632					Gannet, great skua, arctic skua, tern, fulmar	800m	No			
Scotland	Yell Shetland		9		SPA, SSSI	21103	Fc, Hm, Eh, Er	966					Arctic tern	12km	No			SPA for red-throated diver SSSIs for red-throated diver and breeding bird assemblage
Scotland	Rum, Small Isles		10	NatureScot	SPA, SSSI	10700	Br, Fg, Hm, Wm,	35					Manx shearwater	2km	No			SSSI for Manx shearwater
Scotland	Papa Westray, Orkney (North Hill and Holm)		11	Owned by the community. All islanders are shareholders	SPA, SSSI	858	Hm, Er, Fc	90					Arctic skua, great skua,	2km	No			SPA and SSSI for Arctic skua and Arctic tern
Scotland	Fetlar, Shetland		12a	Managed by RSPB	SPA, SSSI	4042	Fc, Hm, Wm, Er, Eh	61					Arctic skua, great skua, arctic tern	1km	No			
Scotland	Inchkeith, Firth of Forth		12b	Private ownership	SPA	23	Br, Hm, Er	0						4km	No			
Scotland	Hoy, Orkney		14		SPA, SSSI	14360	Fc, Er, Br, Eh, Hm, Wm	419					Arctic skua, great skua,	2km	No			
Scotland	Flotta, Orkney		15	Private ownership. Manged by the Orkney islands	SPA	938	Br, Fc, Hm, Eh, Er	80						800m	No			SPA for waterfowl
Scotland	Tiree Inner Hebrides		16a		SPA, SSSI, Ramsar	7920	Br, Fc, Wm, Hm, Eh	653					Black guillemot, little tern, arctic tern, great skua	1 km (Coll)	No			SPAs, Ramsar and SSSI for waterfowl, waders and corncrake
Scotland	Inchmarnock, Clyde Islands		16b	Private ownership		247	Br, Hm, Am, Er	0						1km	No			
Scotland	Stronsay, Orkney		18a	Private ownership		3362	Br, Fc, Hm, Wm, Er, Eh, Eh	349						4km	No			
Scotland	Gairsay, Orkney		20a	Private ownership	SPA	270	Fc, Br, Er	3						900m	No			SPA for waterfowl
Scotland	North Ronaldsay, Orkney		20b	Private ownership. Manged by the Orkney islands		766	Fc, Hm, Wm, Eh, Er	72						3.5km	No			
Scotland	Muck, Small Isles		22	Private ownership		523	Br, Wm, Fc, Hm	27						8km	No			
Scotland	Housay, Out Skerries		23	Private ownership. Manged by the Shetland islands		155	Br, Fc, Hm, Er	50						4km	No			
Scotland	South Havra, Shetland		24			58	Fc	0						1km	No			
Guernsey Isles	Herm, Channel Islands		25	States of Guernsey	Ramsar	143	Br, Wm, Fc, Hm, Er	60						2.5km	No	Yes. Orsted Hornsea Four		
Scotland	Handa Island		26	Private ownership. Managed in partnership with the Scottish Wildlife Trust	SPA, SSSI	330	Br, Er, Am?, St?	0					Arctic skua, great skua,	350m	Yes	Yes Berwick Bank		

Country Location	Island	Headland	Reference number	Ownership/management (preliminary understanding)	Designation	Area (ha)	IAV presence (a)	Resident human population (2017)	Key seabird species present (Y/N)					Distance to mainland	Presence of stepping stone islets	Included in a windfarm compensation proposal	Preliminary Feasibility RAG (b)	Other notes
									GU	RA	PU	KI	Other (non like for like)					
Scotland	Little Cumbrae Island, Clyde Island		27	Private ownership		200	Br	0					780m					
Scotland	Calf of Eday and Eday Island		28		SPA, SSSI	3000	Br	159 (Eday)					350m				SSSI for cormorant	
Scotland	Noss Island(s)		29	Nature Scot	SPA, SSSI	320	BI? Br?	0					94m					
Wales	Caldey Island		30	Private ownership		540	Br?	40					900m					
Scilly Isles	Bryher, Samson, St Martin's and Tresco		31	Private ownership	SPA, Ramsar, SSSI	approx 600	Br					Manx shearwater, common tern, storm petrel,	1.7m				SPA and SSSI for gulls, petrel and shag	
Other Sites with Key Species																		
Scotland	Copinsay		32	RSPB	SPA, SSSI	77	Br, St,	0					2.5 km	No				
Scotland	Flannan Isles		33		SPA, SSSI	70	None?	0					28 km	No				
Scotland	Sula Sgeir		34	Private ownership	SPA, SSSI	115	None?	0				Leaches	72km	No				
Scotland	North Rona		35	Community buy out			None?	0				petrel, storm	72 km	No				
Scotland	Berneray (Barra Head)		36		SPA, SSSI	210	None?	0					Connected within O. Hebrides by land bridge	Yes (bridge)			Ramsar for waders (breeding and non-breeding)	
Scotland	Mingulay		37	NTS	SPA, SSSI	650	None?	0					8km	No				
Scotland		Berriedale Cliffs	38	Managed by NatureScot	SPA, SSSI		Br, Fc											
Scotland		Fowlsheugh	39	RSPB	SPA, SSSI	1300	Am, St, Ff, Pc, Br							N/A				
Scotland	Switha		40		SPA, SSSI	40	Br, St	0					1km	No			SSSI and SPA for Greenland barnacle goose SPA for water fowl and shag	
Scotland	South Ronaldsay		41	Represented on the Orkney Islands council by three different councillors	SPA	4980	Br, St, BI?	900					1km	No			Stoat eradication in progress commencing 2018 Unlikely BI SPA for water fowl and shag	
Scotland	Shapinsay		42	Private ownership	SPA	2950	Br, St, BI?	300					1km	No			Unlikely BI SPA for waterfowl	
Scotland	Rousay		43	Operated by the Orkney Islands council	SPA, SSSI	4700	Br, St, Fc	220					1km	No				
Scotland	Stroma Island		44	Private ownership	N. Caithness Cliffs SPA, SSSI	375	St, Br, Ff	0					2km	No				
Scotland	Swona		45	Private ownership	Pentland Firth SPA, SSSI	92	St, Br, Ff, BI?	0					3km	No			Unlikely BI SPA and SSSI for Arctic tern	
Scotland	Muckle Skerry		46		Pentland Firth SPA, SSSI,	34	St, Br, Ff, BI?	0					4.5 km	No			Unlikely BI SPA and SSSI for Arctic tern	
Scotland		Marwick Head	47	RSPB nature reserve	SPA, SSSI		Br							N/A				
Scotland		St Abbs Head to Fast Castle Head	48	National Trust of Scotland	SPA, SSSI	1740	Br							N/A				
Scotland		Buchan Ness	49		SPA	5400	St, Ff, Br							N/A				
Scotland		Troup, Pennan and Lions head	50	RSPB	SPA, SSSI	3400	Am, Br							N/A				
Scotland		Clor Mor/ Cape Wrath	51	Ministry of Defence	SPA, SSSI	7000	Br							N/A				
Scotland		Sumburgh Head, Shetland main island	52	RSPB	SPA, SSSI	97,000	Br, St, Ff	19,000						N/A				
Scotland	Isle of May		53	Nature Scot	SPA, SSSI	53	None?	0				Various terns	7km	No				
Scotland	Inchcolm		54	Historic Scotland	SPA	9	BI	0				Various terns	700m	No	Yes Berwick Bank			
Scotland	Inchmickery		55	RSPB	SPA, SSSI	2	None?	0				Various terns	2km	No				
Scotland	Orkney mainland (linked to S Ronaldsay and Burray)	Marwick Head	56	Multiple private and public ownership	SPA, SSSI	52,300	Br, BI?, Fc, Ff, St, Eh	17,000						N/A			Stoat eradication in progress commencing 2020. Unlikely BI	
Scotland	Auskerry		57		SPA, SSSI	85	None?	4				Arctic tern, storm petrel	3.5km	No			SPA and SSSI for Arctic tern and Storm petrel	
Scotland	Bressay		58	Shetland Islands	SPA (part of Noss)	2800	BI? St	370					800m	No			Unlikely BI	
Scotland	Papa Stour		59	Shetland Islands	SPA, SSSI	830	None?	15				Arctic Tern	2km	No			SPA for Arctic tern and ringed plover SSSI for Arctic skua, Arctic tern and ringed plover	

Country Location	Island	Headland	Reference number	Ownership/management (preliminary understanding)	Designation	Area (ha)	IAV presence (a)	Resident human population (2017)	Key' seabird species present (Y/N)					Distance to mainland	Presence of stepping stone islets	Included in a windfarm compensation proposal	Preliminary Feasibility RAG (b)	Other notes
									GU	RA	PU	KI	Other (non like for like)					
Scotland	Ramna Stacks and Gruney		60		SPA, SSSI	4	None?	0					Storm Petrel	1.5km	No		SPA for Leach's petrel	
Scotland	Hasker		61		SPA	10	None?	0					arctic tern	11km	No		SPA for waterfowl	
Scotland	Isle of Lewis including local islands, islets and se stacks (Coppay, Campaigh, Eilean Mor bayble)		62	The Stornoway Trust	SPA, SSSI, Ramsar	177,000	Am, Ff, Br, BI?	18,500						30km	No		Unlikely BI SPAs and Ramsar for waders, waterfowl and raptors SSSIs for breeding bird assemblages	
Scotland	Isle of Skye including local islands, islets and sea stacks		63	Multiple ownership	SPA	166,000	Am, Fc, Ff, Br, St	10,000						700m but connected by road bridge to mainland Scotland.	No		SPA for Golden Eagle	
Scotland	Treshnish Isles: Lunga, Fladda, Sgeir a' Chaisteil		64	Private ownership?	SPA, SSSI	130	None?	0					Storm petrel	3km	No		SPA for Greenland barnacle goose and Storm petrel SSSI for Greenland barnacle goose and seabird assemblage	
Scotland	Iona: Stac Mhic Mhurchaidh		65	National Trust of Scotland			Am, Br	0					black guillemot, puffin	500m	No			
Scotland	Islay		66	Private Ownership	SPA, SSSI, Ramsar	62,000	Br, St, Ff, Eh	3,200						700m	No		SPAs for Chough, common scoter, Corncrake, geese, hen harrier, Whooper swan SSSIs for geese, chough, Whooper swan, hen harrier, corn crake and breeding bird assemblage Ramsar for geese, breeding bird assemblage	
Scotland	The Scares rocks, Luce Bay		67	Leased to the RSPB	Part of RSPB Mull of Galloway Reserve, SSSI	<1	None?	0					Gannet	10km	No			
Northern Ireland	Sheep island		68	The island is managed by the National Trust and it has a registered owner.	SPA, ASSI	3.5	Br	0	Common: 703 AON (2021)	504 AON (2015)	2 AON (2021)	230 AON (2015)	Cormorant, Shag	500	No		1 It is designated as a Special Protection Area and an Area of Special Scientific Interest because it contains a number of a particular species of cormorant, which is known as Phalacrocorax carbo carbo. This population amounts to more than 5% of the population in the whole of Ireland. The island also hosts shag, fulmar, greater black-backed gull, and satellite populations of kittiwake, razorbill, black guillemot and guillemot (see below). Numbers of cormorant declined between 2005 and 2015 and stabilised in recent years. Records show that puffins formerly bred on Sheep Island, which is only 10 miles from the established puffin breeding colony on Rathlin island. There is a history of rats on the island in March 2021 Melina Quinn, Nature Conservation Advisor for Northern Ireland visited the island with Northern Ireland Environment Agency and the Biosecurity for LIFE project. The wax chew blocks and boxes had been avoided but the camera footage revealed conclusive evidence of rats. NIEA is working in partnership with RSPB to produce a biosecurity plan and decide the best means of eradication. The island can be considered to be moderate risk for reinvasion following an eradication and to remain rat free it will need to be supported firm commitment and resourcing of a monitoring, biosecurity and incursion response plan over the minimum lifespan of the windfarm.	

Country Location	Island	Headland	Reference number	Ownership/management (preliminary understanding)	Designation	Area (ha)	IAV presence (a)	Resident human population (2017)	Key seabird species present (Y/N)					Distance to mainland	Presence of stepping stone islets	Included in a windfarm compensation proposal	Preliminary Feasibility RAG (b)	Other notes
									GU	RA	PU	KI	Other (non like for like)					
Northern Ireland	Muck Island	N.B Muck Island has Low tide land connection	69	Managed by Ulster Wildlife	ASSI	5	Br	0	Common: 2340 AON (2021) Black 4 AON (2015)	671 AON (2015) 605 AON (2021)	0 AON (2021)	225 AON (2015) 603 AON (2021)	Fulmar, Shag	100 but at very low tide it is connected to the mainland by a sand bar	Yes sand tombola.		2	NI population size of Razorbill was counted at 24,730 individuals (JNCC 2015-2021), representing a 3% increase on the yr 2000 count. Main colony is on Rathlin Island with smaller colonies on satellite islands and headlands. NI population size of Guillemot was counted at 155,890 individuals (JNCC 2015-2021), representing a 57% increase on the yr 2000 count. Main colony is on Rathlin Island with smaller colonies on satellite islands and headlands On Muck Island, the numbers of guillemot has received continuous monitoring since 2002. Declined by 25% between 2020 and 2021 to 2,340 individuals. However this colony has had a generally positive trend since 2007, reaching a peak of 3,107 individuals in 2020. An eradication of rats / other invasive predators will need a robustly managed mainland control, monitoring zone, and incursion reponse plan supported by the developer for the minium term of the windfarm lifespan.
Northern Ireland		Gobbins Head	70	Larne Borough Council?	ASSI		Br, Pc, Fe		Common: 2137 AON (2015)	506 AON (2015)	62 AON (2015)	835 AON (2015)	Fulmar, Shag	Headland	N/A		3	The Gobbins held 1.6% and 1.1% respectively of the all-Ireland populations of kittiwakes and razorbills. The site also supports the only mainland nesting Atlantic puffins in Northern Ireland and significant populations of fulmar, cormorant, shag and common guillemot. Peregrine falcons also breed within the designated area. Kittiwake: Largest colony in NI by far is at Rathlin. second largest colony is at the Gobbins (10% size of Rathlin. Others small colonies are dotted around the coast, including Muck Island. An eradication of rats / other invasive predators will need a robustly managed mainland control, monitoring zone, and incursion reponse plan supported by the developer for the minium term of the windfarm lifespan.
Wales	Skokholm		71	Owned by The Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales	SPA, SSSI	99	Rabbits introduced by the Normans. House Mice introduced in the late 19th century. Rat surveillance is carried out with support from RSPB/ Biosecurity for Life see also https://www.welshwildlife.org/blog/skomer-island-biosecurity-incursion-response	2	Breakdown of breeding guillemot numbers not readily available by individual island. 2015-2021 count: 104,737 Individuals across Wales.	Breakdown of breeding razorbill numbers not readily available by individual island. 2015-2021 count: 23,640 Individuals across Wales.	Breakdown of breeding puffin numbers not readily available by individual island. 2015-2021 count: 30,663 Individuals across Wales.	Breakdown of breeding kittiwake numbers not readily available by individual island. 2015-2021 count: 4782 Individuals across Wales.	Manx Shearwater, Storm petrel	2.8 km	No		10	The island is famed for its Manx Shearwaters and Storm Petrels and also supports strong colonies of Puffin, as well as Razorbills and Guillemots. There is a large colony of Lesser Black-backed Gulls and Herring Gulls and Great Black-backed Gulls are also present. The island is a breeding site for Oystercatchers and Chough as well as Skylark and Wheatear, and is well known for its migrant birds including Chiffchaff, Willow Warblers, Whitethroat, Spotted and Pied Flycatchers and Redstart. Rare birds have included Spoonbill, Hoopoe, Wryneck, Bluethroat, Glossy Ibis, Purple Heron, Golden Oriole and Lapland Bunting.
Wales	Middle mouse		72		SPA	4	Br?, St, Ff, Am	0	see above	see above		see above		750m	No		4	There is a sea bird nesting colony of Northern Gannet, Razorbill, Common Guillemot and Great Cormorant. Evidence to confirm rat activity is scarce. SPA for terns.

Country Location	Island	Headland	Reference number	Ownership/management (preliminary understanding)	Designation	Area (ha)	IAV presence (a)	Resident human population (2017)	Key seabird species present (Y/N)					Distance to mainland	Presence of stepping stone islets	Included in a windfarm compensation proposal	Preliminary Feasibility RAG (b)	Other notes
									GU	RA	PU	KI	Other (non like for like)					
Wales	Middleholm or Midland Isle		73	Owned by the National Trust.	SPA, SSSI	9	None reported. Surveillance carried out by NT.	0	see above	see above			Manx Shearwater, Storm petrel	15km	No		9	21-acre, uninhabited island of Middleholm (also known as Midland) lies just off the Pembrokeshire coast. Along with the neighbouring islands of Skomer and Skokholm (managed by the Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales), it forms a designated Special Protection Area due the significant breeding population of seabirds. Storm petrel, kittiwakes, razorbills, guillemots, puffins, Manx shearwater and lesser black-backed gull are all key species here. Middleholm often gets overlooked by its bigger sister islands, but surveys have shown that this tiny island is significant in its own right, with important numbers of breeding auks, shags and cormorants. A census of Manx Shearwater in 2018 showed the island supports at least 16,000 breeding pairs or 1-2% of the world's breeding population, making it one of the densest colonies in the world. National Trust Biosecurity checks with the support of RSPB/ Biosecurity for Life does not evidence the presence of rats or othe invasive species. these organisations recognise Middleholm could provide a bridge for invasive non-native mammalian predators to spread from the mainland to Skomer being 600m from the mainland and 60m from Skomer.
Wales	St Tudwals (East and West)		74	Private Ownership	SPA, SSSI		Suspect rats are present.		see above	see above		see above	700m	No		?	SPA for chough.	
Wales	Worms Head	Connected to the mainland by a 700 yard (650 meters) causeway which slips beneath the waves at high tides.	75	National Trust and the Countryside Council for Wales.	SPA, SSSI	16	Br, St, Am,	0	see above	see above		see above	Connected to mainland at low tide				5	SPA for common (black) scoter. Of the seabirds that nest at Gower Coast NNR, the most successful and numerous are the Kittiwakes. Razorbills and Common Guillemots breed in the reserve, as do a few pairs of Fulmars and Shags. Curiously the numbers and species of gulls that breed at Gower Coast NNR have declined greatly, and now only a few pairs of Herring Gulls and Black-backed gulls can be seen there each year. Puffins once took over the rabbit burrows on Worm's Head and raised their families there as they do so successfully on Skomer, but their populations have been destroyed by invasions of rats which have come onshore from the mainland or from shipwrecks in the area. Each year a few sightings of Puffins in the sea around Worm's Head raise hopes that they might, once again, nest on the island but there is, as yet, no evidence of this. An eradication of rats / other invasive predators will need a robustly managed mainland control, monitoring zone, and incursion reponse plan supported by the developer for the minium term of the windfarm lifespan.
England	Farne islands	Farne islands: Brownsman and Staple Island	76	The National Trust	SPA, SSSI, MCZ	11	None?	0					Terns	2.5km	No			SPA for terns and guillemot MCZ for common eider

Country Location	Island	Headland	Reference number	Ownership/management (preliminary understanding)	Designation	Area (ha)	IAV presence (a)	Resident human population (2017)	Key seabird species present (Y/N)					Distance to mainland	Presence of stepping stone islets	Included in a windfarm compensation proposal	Preliminary Feasibility RAG (b)	Other notes
									GU	RA	PU	KI	Other (non like for like)					
England		Bempton Cliffs incl. N Flamborough Head	77	Bempton Cliffs managed by RSPB and Flamborough head managed by the Yorkshire national Trust	SPA, SSSI	7860	Br, Pc, Ff, St	0	2014: 1454 Ind/ 251 nests monitored with mean productivity of 0.79 chicks per AOS.	2014: 638 Ind/ 333 nests monitored with mean productivity of 0.73 chicks per AOS.	Breeding Puffin reorded 2008, but no recent recordings. Indicative of rat predation possibly.	2014: 1957 Ind/ 906 nests monitored with mean productivity of 0.78 chicks per AON.	Gannet Fulmar		N/A		6	The Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs seabird monitoring programme is a partnership between RSPB and Natural England, set up to monitor and report on the condition of this internationally important seabird colony. Established in 2008, the project aims were to establish repeatable baseline census monitoring of the colony, and to pursue a number of key areas of research and surveillance required to inform the condition of this site. The results inform the Special Protection Area (SPA) and underlying Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) condition assessments and provide critical data to inform casework and the establishment of a Marine Protected Area (MPA) network. Tops of cliffs will be readily accessible for predatory rats. The loss of puffin nesting may well be symptomatic of predation by invasive mammals such as rats. Consideration could be given to supporting local stakeholders with a feasibility study to monitor abundance, collect evidence of predation on seabirds, and assess vacant habitat availability etc then if impactful, conduct the feasibility study to eradicate the rats on the cliffs/ headland, and then rigorously monitor, control and maintain an incursion response strategy.
England		St Bees	78	Trinity House. Managed as RSPB reserve	(RSPB), SSSI, MCZ		Br, Pc, Ff, St	0	plus 2000 pairs	Good numbers	small numbers	Good numbers	Black guillemot.		N/A		6	St Bees Head is the most westerly point on the Cumbria coast, approximately 1 km southwest of Whitehaven. The SSSI comprises a 8 km stretch of coast between St Bees and Whitehaven and encompasses the sheer cliff face, an area of cliff-top grassland and the shore down to the mean low-water mark. The birds include kittiwakes, fulmars, guillemots, razorbills, cormorants, Atlantic puffins, shags and herring gulls. It is the only breeding place in England for black guillemots. Razorbill are a protected feature of the Cumbria Coast MCZ. Similarly to above, tops of cliffs will be readily accessible for predatory rats. The loss of puffin nesting may well be symptomatic of predation by invasive mammals such as rats. Consideration could be given to supporting local stakeholders with a feasibility study to monitor abundance, collect evidence of predation on seabirds, and assess vacant habitat availability etc then if impactful, conduct the feasibility study to eradicate the rats on the cliffs/ headland, and then rigorously monitor, control and maintain an incursion response strategy.

Country Location	Island	Headland	Reference number	Ownership/ management (preliminary understanding)	Designation	Area (ha)	IAV presence (a)	Resident human population (2017)	Key seabird species present (Y/N)					Distance to mainland	Presence of stepping stone islets	Included in a windfarm compensation proposal	Preliminary Feasibility RAG (b)	Other notes
									GU	RA	PU	KI	Other (non like for like)					
England	Needles / Isle of Wight		79	Understood to be managed through the National Trust.	SPA, SSSI		Unlikely, no documented evidence to confirm if rats are seasonal visitors to the Needles.	0						80m	Yes		8	The Needles are a row of three stacks of chalk that rise about 30 metres out of the sea off the western extremity of the Isle of Wight. The Needles and the cliffs of the Isle of Wight are an important place for many birds as they have such a large diversity of Birdlife. The nesting seabirds on the cliffs include European Shag, Northern Gannet, Common Guillemot and Northern Fulmar. The Needles are within the Solent and Dorset Coast SPA, designated for terns. The stacks are well within known swimming distance of rats from mainland Isle of Wight which has a resident rat population. Unlikely the Needles offers safe harbourage for rats. Consideration could be given to supporting local stakeholders with a feasibility study to monitor abundance, collect evidence of predation on seabirds, and assess vacant habitat availability etc then if impactful, conduct the feasibility study to eradicate the rats on the cliffs/ headland that oppose the Needles, and then rigorously monitor, control and maintain an incursion response strategy.
crown dependency	Alderney islets and stacks	Alderney islets and stacks	81	Governed by the State of Alderney. Multiple private land ownership.	Ramsar	780	Bl, Br, Eh, Fc	780					Gannet	15km	No	Yes: Hornsea Four	10	A rat eradication feasibility study has been carried out on Alderney and its islets and stacks by the Alderney Wildlife Trust . This has been delivered for Orsted and its findings are being considered within its guillemot compensation plan for Hornsea 4. Unliukley to be avaialable for other project considiation at this stage.

Notes:

(a)IAV - invasive alien vertebrates, Fc - feral cat, Br - brown rat, Bl - black rat, Hm - house mouse, Wm - wood mouse, Er - European rabbit, Am - American mink, PC - Polecat, Eh - European hedgehog, Ff - feral ferret, Fg - feral goat. (red font = confirmed present, otherwise probable presence)

(b) Preliminary 'RAG rating' of the outcomes of the study against the key feasibility criteria: oGreen as Criteria likely to be met; oAmber as Criteria likely to be met but with uncertainty; oRed as Criteria unlikely to be met (fail).

**RWE Renewables UK Dogger
Bank South (West) Limited**

**RWE Renewables UK Dogger
Bank South (East) Limited**

**Windmill Hill Business Park
Whitehill Way
Swindon
Wiltshire, SN5 6PB**

