

Appendix 11.2: SPAs with Connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe: Screening

Screening Assessment for Potential Likely Significant Effects (LSEs)

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
A	Auskerry	<p><i>Supports populations of the following Annex I species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ● Storm petrel <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i> 	All qualifying species	No	<p>Only one storm petrel was record during two years of boat surveys.</p> <p>Arctic terns from Auskerry may pass through Neart na Gaoithe during periods of passage but all Arctic terns recorded were flying below rotor height. SPA beyond mean maximum foraging range for Arctic tern.</p>
B	Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast	<p><i>Regularly supports more than 20,000 seabirds including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ● Herring gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> ● Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristoteli</i> ● Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> 	All qualifying species	Yes	<p>Site within mean maximum foraging range for some qualifying breeding species and post-breeding birds may be present within the proposed Neart na Gaoithe development area.</p>

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
C	Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands	<p><i>Supports populations of the following Annex I species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Red-throated diver <i>Gavia stellata</i> ● Black-throated diver <i>Gavia arctica</i> ● Hen harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> ● Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> ● Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i> ● European golden plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ● Wood sandpiper <i>Tringa glareola</i> ● Short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i> <p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Common Scoter <i>Melanitta nigra</i> ● Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i> ● Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i> ● Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Short eared owl ● Common scoter ● Red-throated diver ● Wigeon ● Golden plover 	No	<p>All qualifying species recorded in very low numbers in the proposed development area.</p> <p>Red-throated diver and common scoter fly predominantly below rotor height and therefore at very low risk of collision. No qualifying species were recorded using the site and therefore negligible risk of displacement effects and minimal potential for barrier effect on migrating species.</p> <p>Potential for collision risk with short-eared owl, wigeon and golden plover but number of birds recorded too low for possible likely significant effect.</p>

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
D	Calf of Eday	<p>During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 30,000 individual seabirds (estimate, as at 1997) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ● Great black-backed gull <i>Larus marinus</i> ● Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ● Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> 	All qualifying species	Yes	Site within mean maximum foraging range for some qualifying breeding species and post-breeding birds may be present within the proposed Neart na Gaoithe development area.
E	Copinsay	<p>During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 70,000 individual seabirds including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ● Great black-backed gull <i>Larus marinus</i> ● Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> 	All qualifying species	Yes	Site within mean maximum foraging range for some qualifying breeding species and post-breeding birds may be present within the proposed Neart na Gaoithe development area.

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
F	Coquet Island	<p>During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 33,448 individual seabirds including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Black-headed gull <i>Larus ridibundus</i> ● Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> ● Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ● Common tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ● Roseate tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i> ● Sandwich tern <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> 	All qualifying species	Yes	Site within mean maximum foraging range for some qualifying breeding species and post-breeding birds may be present within the proposed Neart na Gaoithe development area.

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
G	Cromarty Firth	<p>Supports populations of the following Annex I species:</p> <p>In the breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Common tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ● Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> <p>Over winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bar-tailed godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ● Whooper swan <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> <p>Over winter, the area regularly supports 34,847 individual waterfowl including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Redshank <i>Tringa tetanus</i> ● Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i> ● Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> ● Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> ● Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ● Red-breasted merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i> ● Scaup <i>Aythya marila</i> ● Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i> ● Wigeon <i>Anas Penelope</i> ● Greylag goose <i>Anser anser</i> ● Bar-tailed godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ● Whooper swan <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Common tern ● Wigeon ● Oystercatcher ● Bar-tailed godwit ● Redshank ● Curlew ● Dunlin 	No	<p>Qualifying species recorded in very low numbers.</p> <p>Common terns fly predominantly below rotor height with no birds recorded flying >17.5 m; therefore at very low risk of collision. No qualifying species were recorded using the site and therefore negligible risk of a displacement effect and low risk of a likely significant barrier effect for migrating species.</p> <p>Potential for collision risk with bar-tailed godwit, oystercatcher, wigeon, redshank, curlew and dunlin but number of birds recorded too low for possible likely significant effect.</p>

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
H	Dornoch Firth and Loch Fleet	<p><i>Supports populations of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>, in the breeding season ● Bar-tailed godwit <i>Limosa lapponicain</i>, over winter (both Annex I species) <p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species over winter:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Greylag goose <i>Anser anser</i> ● Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i> <p><i>Regularly supports 34,837 individual waterfowl over winter including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i> ● Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> ● Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ● Teal <i>Anas crecca</i> ● Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i> ● Greylag goose <i>Anser anser</i> ● Bar-tailed godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wigeon ● Bar-tailed godwit ● Curlew ● Dunlin ● Oystercatcher 	No	<p>Qualifying species recorded in very low numbers.</p> <p>No qualifying species were recorded using the site and therefore negligible risk of a displacement effect and low risk of a likely significant barrier effect for migrating species.</p> <p>Potential for collision risk with migrating qualifying species but number of birds recorded too low for possible likely significant effect.</p>

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
I	East Caithness Cliffs	<p>Supports population of the peregrine <i>Falco peregrinus</i> (Annex I species) in the breeding season;</p> <p>Supports populations of the following migratory species in the breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> ● Herring gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ● Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i> ● Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> <p>During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 300,000 individual seabirds including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> ● Great black-backed gull <i>Larus marinus</i> ● Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ● Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> ● Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ● Herring gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> ● Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Puffin ● Great black-backed gull ● Cormorant ● Fulmar ● Razorbill ● Guillemot ● Kittiwake ● Herring gull ● Shag 	Yes	Site within mean maximum foraging range for some qualifying breeding species and post-breeding birds may be present within the proposed Neart na Gaoithe development area.

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J	East Sanday coast	<p><i>Supports populations of the following Annex I species over winter:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bar-tailed godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> <p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species over winter:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Purple sandpiper <i>Calidris maritima</i> ● Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i> 	All qualifying species	No	<p>Qualifying species recorded in very low numbers.</p> <p>No qualifying species were recorded using the site and therefore negligible risk of a displacement effect and low risk of a likely significant barrier effect for migrating species.</p> <p>Potential for collision risk with migrating qualifying species but number of birds recorded too low for possible likely significant effect.</p>

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
K	Fair Isle	<p><i>Supports populations of the following Annex I species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ● Fair Isle wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes fridariensis</i> <p><i>During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 180,000 individual seabirds including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> ● Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ● Great skua <i>Catharacta skua</i> ● Arctic skua <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> ● Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> ● Gannet <i>Morus bassanus</i> ● Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> ● Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Puffin ● Razorbill ● Kittiwake ● Great skua ● Arctic skua ● Shag ● Gannet ● Fulmar ● Guillemot ● Arctic tern 	No	<p>Distance from proposed development area outwith mean maximum foraging ranges for all species except for fulmar.</p> <p>Potential risk of collision during breeding season by fulmar is negligible as all birds recorded were below rotor height. Impacts from displacement or barrier effects considered negligible due to distance from breeding colony (356 km).</p> <p>During non-breeding period there is potential for collision, displacement or barrier effects but birds from a colony 356 km away will disperse widely and very low proportion of birds at potential to be impacted will be from this SPA. No likely significant effects.</p>

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
L	Farne Islands	<p><i>Supports populations of the following Annex I species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ● Common tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ● Roseate tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i> ● Sandwich tern <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> <p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> ● Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> <p><i>During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 142,490 individual seabirds including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ● Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> ● Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ● Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> ● Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ● Common tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ● Roseate tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i> ● Sandwich tern <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> 	All qualifying species	Yes	Site within mean maximum foraging range for some qualifying breeding species and post-breeding birds may be present within the proposed Neart na Gaoithe development area.

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M	Fetlar	<p><i>Supports populations of the following Annex I species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ● Red-necked phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> <p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i> ● Great Skua <i>Catharacta skua</i> ● Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> <p><i>During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 22,000 individual seabirds including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arctic skua <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> ● Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> ● Great skua <i>Catharacta skua</i> ● Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ● Red-necked phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arctic skua ● Fulmar ● Great skua ● Arctic tern ● Red-necked phalarope 	No	<p>Distance from proposed development area outwith mean maximum foraging ranges for all species except for fulmar.</p> <p>Potential risk of collision during breeding season by fulmar is negligible as all birds recorded were below rotor height. Impacts from displacement or barrier effects considered negligible due to distance from breeding colony (477 km).</p> <p>During non-breeding period there is potential for collision, displacement or barrier effects but birds from a colony 477 km away will disperse widely and a very low proportion of birds at potential to be impacted are predicted to be from this SPA. No likely significant effects.</p>

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N	Firth of Forth	<p><i>Supports populations of the following Annex I species:</i></p> <p><i>On-passage:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sandwich tern <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> <p><i>Over winter:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bar-tailed godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ● Golden plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ● Red-throated diver <i>Gavia stellata</i> ● Slavonian grebe <i>Podiceps auritus</i> <p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species over winter:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> ● Pink-footed goose <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> ● Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> ● Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ● Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i> <p><i>Over winter, the area regularly supports 86,067 individual waterfowl including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Scaup <i>Aythya marila</i> ● Slavonian grebe <i>Podiceps auritus</i> ● Golden plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ● Bar-tailed godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ● Pink-footed goose <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> ● Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ● Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> ● Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Great crested grebe ● Cormorant ● Red-throated diver ● Pink-footed goose ● Eider ● Long-tailed duck ● Common scoter ● Oystercatcher ● Ringed plover ● Golden plover ● Dunlin <i>Calidris</i> ● Wigeon ● Bar-tailed godwit ● Curlew ● Redshank ● Turnstone 	No	<p>All qualifying species recorded in very low numbers and very few birds were recorded using the site with the majority of records of birds flying through. Consequently little risk of any displacement effects.</p> <p>Potential for collision impacts. However, low numbers of birds recorded at rotor height and low numbers recorded overall indicate low risk of potential collision impact.</p> <p>Relatively small increase in potential barrier effect for migrating birds.</p>

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
O	Firth of Forth Islands	<p><i>Supports populations of the following Annex I species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ● Common tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ● Roseate tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i> ● Sandwich tern <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> <p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gannet <i>Morus bassanus</i> ● Lesser black-backed gull <i>Larus fuscus</i> ● Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> ● Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> <p><i>During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 90,000 individual seabirds including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ● Herring gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> ● Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ● Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> ● Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> ● Lesser black-backed gull <i>Larus fuscus</i> ● Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> ● Gannet <i>Morus bassanus</i> ● Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ● Common tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> 	All qualifying species	Yes	Site within mean maximum foraging range for some qualifying breeding species and post-breeding birds may be present within the proposed Neart na Gaoithe development area.

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
P	Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary	<p><i>Supports populations of the following Annex I species:</i></p> <p><i>During the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Little tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i> ● Marsh harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> <p><i>Over winter:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bar-tailed godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> <p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species over winter:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Greylag goose <i>Anser anser</i> ● Pink-footed goose <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> ● Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> <p><i>Over winter, the area regularly supports 34,074 individual waterfowl including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Velvet scoter <i>Melanitta fusca</i> ● Pink-footed goose <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> ● Greylag goose <i>Anser anser</i> ● Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> ● Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ● Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ● Eider <i>Somateria mollissima</i> ● Bar-tailed godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ● Common scoter <i>Melanitta nigra</i> ● Black-tailed godwit <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> ● Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i> ● Red-breasted merganser <i>Mergus</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Redshank ● Cormorant ● Pink-footed goose ● Eider ● Bar-tailed godwit ● Common scoter ● Dunlin ● Long-tailed duck ● Oystercatcher ● Sanderling 	No	<p>All qualifying species recorded in very low numbers and very few birds were recorded using the site with the majority of records of birds flying through. Consequently little risk of any displacement effects.</p> <p>Potential for collision impacts. However, low numbers of birds recorded at rotor height and low numbers recorded overall indicate low risk of potential collision impact.</p> <p>Relatively small increase in potential barrier effect for migrating birds.</p>

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
Q	Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs	<p>Supports populations of the following migratory species in the breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> <p>During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 305,784 individual seabirds including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> ● Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> ● Herring gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> ● Gannet <i>Morus bassanus</i> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> 	All qualifying species	No	<p>SPA beyond mean maximum foraging range for all qualifying species and therefore low risk of any impacts during the breeding period.</p> <p>Outwith the breeding period qualifying species will disperse widely and predicted very low proportion of individuals from this SPA is predicted to occur as the site is 259 km away from proposed development area.</p> <p>Consequently little risk of likely significant effect from collision impact, barrier effect or displacement.</p>
R	Forest of Clunie	<p>Supports populations of the following Annex I species in the breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hen harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> ● Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i> ● Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ● Short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Short-eared owl 	No	<p>Only one short-eared owl was recorded, flying below 7.5 m and outwith the development area.</p>

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
S	Foula	<p><i>Supports populations of the following Annex I species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ● Leach's storm-petrel <i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i> ● Red-throated diver <i>Gavia stellata</i> <p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Great skua <i>Catharacta skua</i> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> ● Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> ● Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> <p><i>During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 250,000 individual seabirds including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leach's storm-petrel <i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i> ● Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ● Arctic skua <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> ● Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> ● Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> ● Great skua <i>Catharacta skua</i> ● Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> ● Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Razorbill ● Kittiwake ● Arctic skua ● Fulmar ● Puffin ● Guillemot ● Great skua ● Shag ● Arctic tern 	No	<p>Distance from proposed development area of 424 km is outwith mean maximum foraging ranges for all species.</p> <p>During non-breeding period there is potential for collision, displacement or barrier effects but birds from a colony 424 km away will disperse widely and very low proportion of birds at potential to be impacted will be from this SPA. No likely significant effects.</p>

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
T	Fowlsheugh	<p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> <p><i>During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 170,000 individual seabirds including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i> ● Herring gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> ● Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> 	All qualifying species	Yes	Site within mean maximum foraging range for some qualifying breeding species and post-breeding birds may be present within the proposed Neart na Gaoithe development area.

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
U	Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field	<p><i>Supports populations of the following Annex I species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Red-throated diver <i>Gavia stellata</i> <p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gannet <i>Morus bassanus</i> ● Great skua <i>Catharacta skua</i> ● Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> <p><i>During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 152,000 individual seabirds including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ● Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> ● Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> ● Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> ● Great skua <i>Catharacta skua</i> ● Gannet <i>Morus bassanus</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guillemot ● Kittiwake ● Shag ● Fulmar ● Puffin ● Great skua ● Gannet 	No	<p>Distance from proposed development area of 510 km is outwith mean maximum foraging ranges for all species.</p> <p>During non-breeding period there is potential for collision, displacement or barrier effects but birds from a colony 510 km away will disperse widely and very low proportion of birds at potential to be impacted will be from this SPA. No likely significant effects.</p>

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
V	Hoy	<p><i>Supports populations of the following Annex I species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Peregrine <i>Falco peregrinus</i> ● Red-throated diver <i>Gavia stellata</i> <p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Great skua <i>Catharacta skua</i> <p><i>During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 120,000 individual seabirds including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ● Great black-backed gull <i>Larus marinus</i> ● Arctic skua <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> ● Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> ● Great skua <i>Catharacta skua</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Puffin ● Guillemot ● Kittiwake ● Great black-backed gull ● Arctic skua ● Fulmar ● Great skua 	Yes	Site within mean maximum foraging range for some qualifying breeding species and post-breeding birds may be present within the proposed Neart na Gaoithe development area.

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
W	Humber Estuary	<p><i>Supports populations of the following Annex I species:</i></p> <p><i>During the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Little tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i> ● Marsh harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> <p><i>Over winter:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bar-tailed godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ● Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> ● Golden plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ● Hen harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> <p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species:</i></p> <p><i>On passage:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> ● Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i> <p><i>Over winter:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> ● Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> ● Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> ● Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> <p><i>Over winter, the area regularly supports 187,617 individual waterfowl including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> ● Golden plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ● Bar-tailed godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ● Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ● Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wigeon ● Oystercatcher ● Ringed plover ● Golden plover ● Sanderling ● Dunlin ● Bar-tailed godwit ● Curlew ● Redshank ● Cormorant 	No	<p>Distance from proposed development area is outwith mean maximum foraging ranges for all breeding species.</p> <p>During non-breeding period there is potential for collision, displacement or barrier on migrating birds.</p> <p>Potential for displacement for qualifying species is negligible and the incremental increase in flight distance by flying around the proposed development, i.e. barrier affect is relatively very small compared to overall distance flown.</p> <p>Potential for collision mortality for migrating birds. Very low numbers of qualifying species recorded from boat based surveys and due to distance from SPA a very low proportion of birds from the SPA are predicted to fly through the proposed development area.</p>

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
X	Inner Moray Firth	<p><i>Supports populations of the following Annex I species:</i></p> <p><i>During the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Common tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ● Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> <p><i>Over winter:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bar-tailed godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> <p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species over winter:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Greylag goose <i>Anser anser</i> ● Red-breasted merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i> ● Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> ● Scaup <i>Aythya marila</i> <p><i>Over winter, the area regularly supports 33,148 individual waterfowl including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Scaup <i>Aythya marila</i> ● Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i> ● Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ● Goosander <i>Mergus merganser</i> ● Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i> ● Teal <i>Anas crecca</i> ● Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i> ● Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ● Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> ● Red-breasted merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wigeon ● Cormorant ● Curlew ● Oystercatcher ● Bar-tailed godwit ● Redshank ● Common tern 	No	<p>Site beyond mean maximum foraging range for qualifying breeding species.</p> <p>All qualifying species recorded were in very low numbers and very few birds were recorded using the site with the majority of records of birds flying through. Consequently little risk of any displacement effects.</p> <p>Potential for collision impacts. However, low numbers of birds recorded at rotor height and low numbers recorded overall indicate low risk of potential collision impact.</p> <p>Relatively small increase in potential barrier effect for migrating birds</p>

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
Y	Leith Docks/Imperial Docks Leith	<p><i>Supports population of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> (Annex I species) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common tern 	No	<p>The SPA lies 62 km away from the proposed development area and therefore beyond the mean maximum foraging range for this species.</p> <p>Potential for collision impacts during non-breeding period are predicted to be low as all common terns were recorded as flying below rotor height.</p> <p>Relatively small increase in additional flight distance to migrating birds should a barrier effect occur.</p> <p>Localised, if any, displacement effect to migrating birds.</p>

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
Z	Lindisfarne	<p>Supports populations of the following Annex 1 species:</p> <p>During the breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Little tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i> <p>Over winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bar-tailed godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ● Golden plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ● Whooper swan <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> <p>Supports populations of the following migratory species:</p> <p>On passage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ringed plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> <p>Over winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Grey plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ● Greylag goose <i>Anser anser</i> ● Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> ● Light-bellied brent goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ● Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i> <p>Over winter, the area regularly supports 41,870 individual waterfowl including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pink-footed goose <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> ● Golden plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ● Bar-tailed godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ● Greylag goose <i>Anser anser</i> ● Light-bellied brent goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ● Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pink-footed goose ● Golden plover ● Bar-tailed godwit ● Wigeon ● Eider ● Common scoter ● Ringed plover ● Dunlin ● Redshank 	No	<p>All qualifying species recorded were in very low numbers and very few birds were recorded using the site with the majority of records of birds flying through. Consequently little risk of any displacement effects.</p> <p>Potential for collision impacts. However, low numbers of birds recorded at rotor height and low numbers recorded overall indicate low risk of potential collision impact.</p> <p>Relatively small increase in potential barrier effect for migrating birds</p>

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
AA	Loch of Strathbeg	<p><i>Supports populations of the following Annex I species:</i></p> <p><i>During the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sandwich tern <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> <p><i>Over winter:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Barnacle goose <i>Branta leucopsis</i> ● Whooper swan <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> <p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species over winter:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Greylag goose <i>Anser anser</i> ● Pink-footed goose <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> <p><i>Over winter, the area regularly supports 49,452 individual waterfowl including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Teal <i>Anas crecca</i> ● Greylag goose <i>Anser anser</i> ● Pink-footed goose <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> ● Barnacle goose <i>Branta leucopsis</i> ● Whooper swan <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pink-footed goose ● Barnacle goose 	No	<p>Two qualifying species were recorded during passage periods. Potential for collision mortality during migration.</p> <p>All barnacle geese were recorded flying below rotor height and therefore at low risk of collision. Collision Risk Modelling undertaken by SNH indicate that there will not be a likely significant effect on barnacle geese from the proposed development.</p> <p>Pink-footed geese were recorded at rotor height. Evidence from existing offshore wind farms indicate that pink-footed geese avoid operating wind farms and have very high avoidance rates. The low numbers of pink-footed geese recorded and the high avoidance rate indicate that there is a low risk of collision.</p> <p>Relatively small increase in potential barrier effect for migrating birds.</p>

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
AB	Marwick Head	<p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> <p><i>During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 75,000 individual seabirds including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> 	All qualifying species	No	In the non-breeding period, although some individuals from the kittiwake and guillemot populations could theoretically occur in the offshore site, the proportion of the population present is likely to be negligible. This is because all these species range very widely over vast areas during the non-breeding period and a very low level of connectivity is expected between these Marwick Head SPA populations and the offshore site means that there likely to be of negligible risk of an impact on these species.

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
AC	Montrose Basin	<p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species over winter:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Greylag goose <i>Anser anser</i> ● Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> ● Pink-footed goose <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> ● Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> <p><i>Over winter, the area regularly supports 54,917 individual waterfowl including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> ● Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ● Eider <i>Somateria mollissima</i> ● Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i> ● Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ● Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> ● Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> ● Greylag goose <i>Anser anser</i> ● Pink-footed goose <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pink-footed goose ● Dunlin ● Oystercatcher ● Eider ● Wigeon ● Redshank 	No	<p>All qualifying species recorded were in very low numbers and very few birds were recorded using the site with the majority of records of birds flying through. Consequently little risk of any displacement effects.</p> <p>Low numbers of birds recorded at rotor height and low numbers recorded overall indicate low risk of potential collision impact.</p> <p>Relatively small increase in potential barrier effect for migrating birds</p> <p>Pink-footed geese were recorded at rotor height. Evidence from existing offshore wind farms indicate that pink-footed geese avoid operating wind farms and have very high avoidance rates. The low numbers of pink-footed geese recorded and the high avoidance rate indicate that there is a low risk of collision.</p>

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
AD	Moray and Nairn Coast	<p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species:</i></p> <p><i>During the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> <p><i>Over winter:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bar-tailed godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> <p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species in winter:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Greylag goose <i>Anser anser</i> ● Pink-footed goose <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> ● Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> <p><i>Over winter, the area regularly supports 20,250 individual waterfowl including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pink-footed goose <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> ● Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> ● Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ● Red-breasted Merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i> ● Velvet scoter <i>Melanitta fusca</i> ● Common scoter <i>Melanitta nigra</i> ● Long-tailed duck <i>Clangula hyemalis</i> ● Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i> ● Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> ● Greylag goose <i>Anser anser</i> ● Bar-tailed godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pink-footed goose ● Dunlin ● Oystercatcher ● Bar-tailed godwit ● Common scoter ● Long-tailed duck ● Wigeon ● Redshank 	No	<p>All qualifying species recorded were in very low numbers and very few birds were recorded using the site with the majority of records of birds flying through. Consequently little risk of any displacement effects.</p> <p>Low numbers of birds recorded at rotor height and low numbers recorded overall indicate low risk of potential collision impact.</p> <p>Relatively small increase in potential barrier effect for migrating birds.</p> <p>Pink-footed geese were recorded at rotor height. Evidence from existing offshore wind farms indicate that pink-footed geese avoid operating wind farms and have very high avoidance rates. The low numbers of pink-footed geese recorded and the high avoidance rate indicate that there is a low risk of collision.</p>

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
AE	Mousa	<p>Supports populations of the following Annex I species during the breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ● Storm Petrel <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arctic tern ● Storm petrel 	No	<p>Only one storm petrel was record during two years of boat surveys.</p> <p>Arctic terns from Mousa may pass through Neart na Gaoithe during periods of passage but all Arctic terns recorded were flying below rotor height. SPA beyond mean maximum foraging range for Arctic tern.</p>
AF	Muirkirk and North Lowther Uplands	<p>Supports populations of the following Annex I species:</p> <p>During the breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Golden plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ● Hen harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> ● Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i> ● Peregrine <i>Falco peregrinus</i> ● Short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i> <p>Over winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hen harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Short-eared owl 	No	<p>Only one short-eared owl was recorded, flying below 7.5 m and outwith the development area.</p>

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
AG	North Caithness Cliffs	<p><i>Supports populations of the following Annex I species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Peregrine <i>Falco peregrinus</i> <p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> <p><i>During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 110,000 individual seabirds including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> ● Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ● Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> ● Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ● Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> 	Yes	Site within mean maximum foraging range for some qualifying breeding species and post-breeding birds may be present within the proposed Neart na Gaoithe development area.
AH	Northumbria coast	<p><i>Supports populations of the following Annex I species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Little tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i> <p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species over winter:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Purple sandpiper <i>Calidris maritima</i> ● Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Purple sandpiper <i>Calidris maritima</i> ● Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i> 	No	<p>All qualifying species recorded were in very low numbers and very few birds were recorded using the site with the majority of records of birds flying through. Consequently little risk of any displacement effects.</p> <p>Low numbers of birds recorded at rotor height and low numbers recorded overall indicate low risk of potential collision impact.</p> <p>Relatively small increase in potential barrier effect for migrating birds.</p>

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
AI	Noss	<p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gannet <i>Morus bassanus</i> ● Great skua <i>Catharacta skua</i> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> <p><i>During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 100,000 individual seabirds including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ● Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> ● Great skua <i>Catharacta skua</i> ● Gannet <i>Morus bassanus</i> 	All qualifying species	No	<p>Distance from proposed development area of 428 km is outwith mean maximum foraging ranges for all species.</p> <p>During non-breeding period there is potential for collision, displacement or barrier effects but birds from a colony 428 km away will disperse widely and very low proportion of birds at potential to be impacted will be from this SPA. No likely significant effects.</p>
AJ	Orkney Mainland Moors	<p><i>Supports populations of the following Annex I species:</i></p> <p><i>During the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hen harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> ● Red-throated diver <i>Gavia stellata</i> ● Short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i> <p><i>Over winter:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hen harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Short-eared owl 	No	<p>Only one short-eared owl was recorded, flying below 7.5 m and outwith the development area.</p>

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
AK	Papa Stour	<p>Supports populations of the following Annex I species in the breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> <p>Supports populations of the following migratory species in the breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ringed plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arctic tern 	No	<p>Distance from proposed development is beyond mean maximum foraging ranges for Arctic tern</p> <p>During non-breeding period there is potential for collision, displacement or barrier effects. All sightings of Arctic tern were of birds flying below rotor height and therefore at low risk of collision.</p>
AL	Papa Westray (North Hill and Holm)	<p>Supports populations of the following Annex I species in the breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> <p>Supports populations of the following migratory species in the breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arctic skua <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> 	All qualifying species	No	<p>Distance from proposed development area of 352 km is outwith mean maximum foraging ranges for breeding species.</p> <p>During non-breeding period there is potential for collision, displacement or barrier effects but birds from a colony 352 km away will disperse widely and very low proportion of birds at potential to be impacted will be from this SPA. No likely significant effects.</p>
AM	Pentland Firth Islands	<p>Supports populations of the following Annex I species in the breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> 	All qualifying species	No	Arctic terns from Pentland Firth may pass through Neart na Gaoithe during periods of passage but all Arctic terns recorded were flying below rotor height. SPA beyond mean maximum foraging range for Arctic tern.
AN	Ronas Hill - North Roe and Tingon	<p>Supports populations of the following Annex I species in the breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i> Red-throated diver <i>Gavia stellate</i> Great skua <i>Catharacta skua</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great skua 	No	<p>SPA beyond mean maximum foraging range for great skua.</p> <p>Great skuas from SPA may pass through Neart na Gaoithe during periods of passage. Relatively low numbers of great skua were recorded and 97% were flying below rotor height; therefore low risk of collision.</p>

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
AO	Rousay	<p><i>Supports populations of the following Annex I species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> <p><i>During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 30,000 individual seabirds including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ● Arctic skua <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> ● Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> ● Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> 	All qualifying species	Yes	Site within mean maximum foraging range for some qualifying breeding species and post-breeding birds may be present within the proposed Neart na Gaoithe development area.
AR	St Abb's Head to Fast Castle	<p><i>During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 79,560 individual seabirds including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ● Herring gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> ● Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> 	All qualifying species	Yes	Site within mean maximum foraging range for some qualifying breeding species and post-breeding birds may be present within the proposed Neart na Gaoithe development area.

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
AS	Sumburgh Head	<p>Supports populations of the following species in the breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> <p>During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 35,000 individual seabirds including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ● Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> ● Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> 	All qualifying species	No	<p>Distance from proposed development area of 396 km is outwith mean maximum foraging ranges for breeding species.</p> <p>During non-breeding period there is potential for collision, displacement or barrier effects but birds from a colony 396 km away will disperse widely and very low proportion of birds at potential to be impacted will be from this SPA. No likely significant effects.</p>

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AT	Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast	<p><i>Supports populations of the following Annex I species:</i></p> <p><i>During the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Little tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i> <p><i>On-passage:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sandwich tern <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> <p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species:</i></p> <p><i>On-passage:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ringed plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> <p><i>Over winter:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> ● Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> <p><i>Over winter, the area regularly supports 21,406 individual waterfowl including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i> ● Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> ● Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ● Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ● Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> ● Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cormorant ● Redshank ● Ringed plover ● Sanderling 	No	<p>All qualifying species recorded were in very low numbers and very few birds were recorded using the site with the majority of records of birds flying through. Consequently little risk of any displacement effects.</p> <p>Low numbers of birds recorded at rotor height and low numbers recorded overall indicate low risk of potential collision impact.</p> <p>Relatively small increase in potential barrier effect for migrating birds.</p>

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AU	Tips of Corsemaul & Tom Mor	<p>Supports populations of the following migratory species in the breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Common gull <i>Larus canus</i> 	All qualifying species	No	<p>Distance from proposed development area of is beyond the mean maximum foraging ranges for breeding species.</p> <p>During non-breeding period there is potential for collision, displacement or barrier effects but birds from a colony will disperse widely and very low proportion of birds at potential to be impacted will be from this SPA. No likely significant effects.</p>
AV	Troup, Pennan and Lion Heads	<p>Supports populations of the following migratory species in the breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> <p>During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 150,000 individual seabirds including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ● Herring gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> ● Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Razorbill ● Kittiwake ● Herring gull ● Fulmar ● Guillemot 	Yes	<p>Site within mean maximum foraging range for some qualifying breeding species and post-breeding birds may be present within the proposed Neart na Gaoithe development area.</p>

Figure code	SPA	Qualifying species	Qualifying species with connectivity to Neart na Gaoithe (for more information see Chapter 12: Ornithology)	Potential for likely significant effect	Reasons
AW	West Westray	<p><i>Supports populations of the following Annex I species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> <p><i>Supports populations of the following migratory species in the breeding season:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> <p><i>During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 120,000 individual seabirds including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i> ● Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ● Arctic skua <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> ● Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> ● Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> ● Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> 	All qualifying species	No	<p>During the breeding period only fulmar are within possible foraging range. Potential risk of collision during breeding season by fulmar is negligible as all birds recorded were below rotor height. Impacts from displacement or barrier effects considered negligible due to distance from breeding colony (342 km).</p> <p>In the non-breeding period, although some individuals from the breeding populations could theoretically occur in the offshore site, the proportion of the population present is likely to be negligible. This is because all these species range very widely over vast areas during the non-breeding period and a very low level of connectivity is expected between these West Westray SPA populations and the offshore site means that there likely to be of negligible risk of an impact on these species.</p>

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AX	Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie & Meikle Loch	<p>Supports populations of the following Annex I species in the breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Common tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ● Little tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i> ● Sandwich tern <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> <p>Supports populations of the following migratory species over winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pink-footed goose <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> <p>Over winter, the area regularly supports 51,265 individual waterfowl including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> ● Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> ● Eider <i>Somateria mollissima</i> ● Pink-footed goose <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Common tern ● Eider ● Pink-footed goose ● Redshank 	No	<p>Low numbers of qualifying species recorded and only pink-footed geese were recorded at rotor height, indicates low risk of potential collision impact.</p> <p>Relatively small increase in potential barrier effect for migrating birds</p> <p>Pink-footed geese were recorded at rotor height. Evidence from existing offshore wind farms indicate that pink-footed geese avoid operating wind farms and have very high avoidance rates. The low numbers of pink-footed geese recorded and the high avoidance rate indicate that there is a low risk of collision</p>