Natura Impact Statement

# NISA

*North Irish Sea Array*

Volume 2: Appendices

# Appendix 20
# Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology Apportioning Appendix

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# Offshore Ornithology Apportioning Annex

North Irish Sea Array Offshore Windfarm

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# Tables

# Acronyms

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| BDMPS | Biologically Defined Minimum Population Scales |
| CRM | Collision Risk Modelling |
| GIS | Geographic Information Systems |
| HRA | Habitat Regulations Assessment |
| MMF | Mean-maximum Foraging |
| NWIS | North-west Irish Sea |
| OWF | Offshore Wind Farm |
| SPA | Special Protection Area |

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Project Background

This document has been prepared by Arup and GoBe Consultants Limited (GoBe) on behalf of North Irish Sea Array Limited (NISA Ltd).

The Northern Irish Sea Array (hereafter 'NISA') Offshore Wind Farm (OWF) is proposed for construction 11.3 km off the east coast of Ireland (at their nearest points to the mainland). NISA will consist of offshore wind turbines, an offshore converter station, inter-array cables, interconnector cables and on- and offshore cables taking power to an onshore converter station. The area considered in the context of offshore ornithological receptors includes the entire NISA array area, covering 89 km2, an asymmetric 4 km buffer surrounding the array area, and the offshore Export Cable Corridor (ECC) covering a further 67.8 km2.

During the breeding season, the Irish Sea region provides foraging, loafing and preening habitat for a range of seabirds, including (but not limited to) northern gannet, Morus bassanus, various gull species, and several species of auks and terns. An overview of key species present within and in close proximity to NISA, including data collection methods is presented in Appendix 12: Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology Technical Baseline.

## 1.2 Apportioning

This annex supplements the Natura Impact Statement (NIS), with the aim of outlining the methodology and approach to the apportioning of impacts from NISA to ornithological receptors at designated sites screened in for assessment (Supporting Information: Screening for Appropriate Assessment (SISAA)). The direct impact of NISA has been assessed and presented in the corresponding Appendix 14: Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology Collision Risk Modelling Assessment and Appendix 13: Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology Displacement Analysis. The approach by which collision and displacement induced mortalities are apportioned to relevant sites is detailed within this report.

# 2 Methodology

There is a current lack of Irish-specific data available to inform the bio-geographical populations to be applied during the non-breeding apportioning assessment. Bio-geographical population derived from Furness (2015) are used within UK assessments, however there is no data from the Republic of Ireland presented. Where possible, regional populations have been defined. These are based on the Furness BDMPS, with the Furness Irish population removed, and a more appropriate Irish population added. This process has been agreed with and is being used across all Phase 1 Projects.

## 2.1 Bio-seasons

Seabird behaviour and distribution can vary throughout the year with migration patterns influencing the times of the year certain species are present and breeding birds must attend their nests and as a result are restricted by the distance at which they can forage during the breeding season. Therefore, it is key to consider seasonality within assessments by assigning species biologically defined seasons (or bio-seasons) with distinct differences in population size or distribution to assess the impact of OWFs more accurately over these periods. The bio-seasons used throughout the assessments underpinning the results presented within Appendix 16: Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology Apportioning Appendix were defined from Furness (2015) for all screened in species and are presented in Table 2-1 below. Impacts assessed within the NIS were apportioned to SPAs within each of these bio-seasons. Two breeding season definitions are presented for guillemot. A full description of these two definitions can be found in the Guillemot bio-seasons section.

As seen in Table 2-1 some species have a different number of non-breeding bio-seasons to account for periods during which substantial migration of the species occurs through UK waters. Notably for multiple species, both a migration-free breeding season and a 'full' breeding season is presented in Furness (2015). Since the full breeding season will extend into the late stages of the return migration bio-season, and the early stages of the post-breeding migration bio-season, it is considered highly likely that large numbers of birds recorded in these overlaps are travelling through the area on migration as opposed to being breeding birds within the area. Therefore, it was considered more biologically relevant to use the migration-free breeding season, and this will form the basis of the assessments carried out in the NIS.

## 2.2 Guillemot bio-seasons

Two guillemot bio-seasons are assessed (see Table 2-1). One follows the Furness et al. (2015) approach of considering the guillemot breeding season to run from March to July. Along with this, the project presents a bespoke approach which considers a guillemot breeding season of April to June. This is deemed to be more appropriate as although guillemot can attend colonies from March, breeding (i.e. the laying of eggs) seldom commences until late April. Apportioning of impacts during the breeding season is based upon mean max foraging ranges, which have been defined using data from tracked birds during the incubation and chick rearing periods, when the birds are most constrained by the need to return to the nest. With this constraint not present in March (or April), it is appropriate to consider birds to be less constrained, and therefore the use of standard mean-max foraging ranges to apportion birds is not appropriate. The project therefore considers that breeding season apportioning based on mean max foraging ranges should begin in April.

On the Isle of May, the mean fledging date has been calculated at July 10th, and colonies at similar latitudes will have similar phenology. As such, any offshore population of guillemots in July, and in particular, later in July, will be made up of a large proportion of birds that have finished breeding. As the mean fledging date in is in the first half of the month, it is appropriate to assume that on average across July, more birds have completed breeding than are yet to complete breeding, and as such, it is inappropriate to consider July as part of the breeding season.

Consequently, two approaches are presented for guillemot throughout the assessment termed the site-specific approach, which defines bio-seasons based on survey data and the generic approach using the seasonal definitions presented in Furness (2015).

Table 2-1: Bio- seasons of seabird species screened in for assessment, as per Furness (2015)

| Species | Bio-season | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Post- breeding migration | Return migration | Migration- free winter | Breeding | Non- breeding |
| Gannet | Oct – Nov | Dec – Feb | - | Mar – Sep | - |
| Kittiwake | Sep – Dec | Jan – Feb | - | Mar – Aug | - |
| Herring gull | - | - | - | Mar – Aug | Sep – Feb |
| Great black-backed gull | - | - | - | Apr – Aug | Sep – Mar |
| Lesser black-backed gull | Sep – Oct | Mar | - | Apr - Aug | Nov – Feb |
| Black-headed gull | - | - | Sep – Mar | Apr – Aug | - |
| Common gull | | | | Apr - Aug | Sep - Apr |
| Little gull | | | | | |
| Arctic tern | Jul – Sep | Apr – May | | May – Aug | - |
| Common tern | Sep | Apr | - | May – Aug | Oct – Mar |
| Roseate tern | Sep | Apr | | May – Aug | - |
| Manx shearwater | Sep – Oct | Mar | - | April – Aug | - |
| Fulmar | Sep – Oct | Apr | Nov | Jan – Aug | - |
| Guillemot (Site-specific) | - | - | - | Apr – Jun | Jul – Mar |
| Guillemot (Generic) | | | | Mar - Jul | Aug - Feb |
| Razorbill | Aug – Oct | Jan – Mar | Nov – Dec | Apr – Jul | - |
| Puffin | - | - | - | Apr – Jul | Aug – Mar |
| Red- throated diver | Sep – Nov | Feb – Apr | Dec – Jan | Mar - Aug | - |
| Great northern diver | | | | - | Sep – May |
| Common scoter | | | | | Sep - Apr |

## 2.3 Proportion of breeding adults in the population

To calculate the proportion of impact consequent mortalities, attributed to each SPA, the NatureScot (2018) apportioning tool requires the number of breeding adults that are impacted by the OWF as opposed to individuals which are calculated by CRM and displacement. The proportion of adults in the population during the breeding season, used for this assessment are presented in Table 2-2 and were derived from Horswill and Robinson 2015. Site-specific proportions were also available however those presented in Horswill and Robinson (2015) were considered to represent the population age structure more accurately, since only a small number of individuals of each species could be positively aged within proposed development during digital aerial surveys (DAS).

During the breeding season some adults will take a 'sabbatical' and not breed. Individuals may skip a breeding season as result of various factors, though typically it is due to either (i) making an adaptive decision to conserve energy in a given year to improve survival probability, or (ii) constraints such as, insufficient food availability or loss of a breeding partner, will prevent birds from breeding in a given year. If these non-breeding birds are not accounted for the breeding colony population size would be overestimated, therefore impacts assigned to 'sabbatical birds' were removed from the assessment as per Marine Scotland guidance (Marine Scotland 2017 a, b) and in line with assessments undertaken for the Round 4 Plan Level HRA (NIRAS, 2022). Table 2-2 presents the sabbatical rates used within this assessment; the values were based upon advice by NatureScot (2018) or derived from Horswill and Robinson (2015). Sabbatical rates were not applied for all the assessed species, namely the tern species, due to limited data available. Therefore, assessments presented for these species are considered precautionary, since impacts will also be apportioned to a small proportion of non-breeding adults. Adult proportions are presented in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2: Demographic data used for the breeding season apportioning of impacts for the NIS derived from Horswill and Robinson (2015)

| Species | Adult Proportions | | | Adult survival rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Adult proportion | Sabbatical rate | Adult proportion including sabbatical rate | |
| Guillemot | 0.522 | 0.07 | 0.490 | 0.939 |
| Razorbill | 0.533 | 0.07 | 0.500 | 0.895 |
| Gannet | 0.568 | 0.10 | 0.51 | 0.919 |
| Kittiwake | 0.527 | 0.10 | 0.474 | 0.854 |
| Roseate Tern | 0.588 | - | - | 0.855 |
| Common Tern | 0.588 | - | - | 0.883 |
| Herring Gull | 0.422 | 0.35 | 0.275 | 0.834 |
| LBBG | 0.533 | 0.34 | 0.353 | 0.885 |
| Puffin | 0.534 | 0.07 | 0.500 | 0.906 |
| GBBG | 0.394 | 0.35 | 0.258 | 0.885 |
| Manx shearwater | 0.469 | - | - | 0.870 |
| Fulmar | 0.480 | - | - | 0.936 |
| Arctic tern | 0.662 | - | - | |

## 2.4 Breeding season apportioning

Apportioning impacts from the proposed development to specific designated (breeding) seabird populations during the breeding season was undertaken as per the interim guidance from NatureScot, (2018). During the breeding season it can be expected that a considerable proportion of adult seabirds, potentially affected by impacts associated with OWFs, can be apportioned to colonies within foraging range as breeding birds are limited both spatially and temporally when foraging by the need to regularly return to the nest site. The NatureScot (2018) guidance provides an evidence led approach which uses this principle and thus calculates which colonies estimated collision and displacement induced mortalities are likely to be attributed to during the breeding bio-season. This guidance was considered to be the most appropriate to use for assessing the impact from Irish projects including NISA and this approach is well established and widely used across the UK. The methodology calculates an estimated proportion of breeding adults associated with each colony based on the following parameters:

- The population size of each colony;
- The distance from each colony (geometric centre) to proposed array area (geometric centre); and
- The proportion of sea within the mean-maximum foraging (MMF) range +1 Standard Deviation (SD) of the colony, as published by Woodward et al. (2019).

NatureScot (2018) guidance states using the following equation for apportioning calculations:

$$Weight = \left(\frac{Colony\ Population}{Sum\ of\ Populations}\right) \times \left(\frac{Sum\ of\ Distance^2}{Colony\ Distance^2}\right) \times \left(\frac{\frac{1}{Colony\ Sea\ Proportion}}{Sum\ of\ \frac{1}{Sea\ Proportions}}\right)$$

As per the NatureScot (2018) guidance colonies within the mean max foraging (MMF) of the species should be included in the apportioning calculations. However, within the UK it is becoming more widely accepted that designated sites should be screened in based on MMF plus one standard deviation (SD) as presented in Woodward et al. (2019).

The proposed development therefore screened in sites (designated and non-designated) that are within +1SD of the MMF range (Woodward et al., 2019). Having said this, due to the weighting of distance to colony in the apportioning methodology, only a very small proportion of the overall impacts are apportioned to sites beyond MMF range.

## 2.5 Colony population sizes

Colony sizes were based on data provided in Burnell et al. (2023) seabird count and the Seabird Monitoring Programme Database (JNCC, 2020), with data used from the year/s corresponding to the baseline surveys or the closest year available. Where more than one colony count was available during the baseline survey years, the average of all counts was used. All counts were converted into the number of individual breeding adults. A table summarising the citation count and most recent robust count for each screened in qualifying interest of SPAs can be found in Table 3-2. In addition, the citation count and most recent colony count at SPA colonies are presented in Table 3-1.

## North-west Irish Sea

Assessment of impact has been carried out against three populations for the North-west Irish Sea (NWIS) SPA. These are:

- The citation population at abutting breeding colony SPA's;
- The citation population of the NWIS SPA; and
- A bespoke reference population

The applicant's use of bespoke reference populations for species listed as features of the NWIS SPA is based on the following. Potential contributions to the NWIS SPA population from individual abutting SPA's have been assessed as part of the site-by-site assessment process. Where no adverse effect has been identified for individual SPA's, assessment of impacts against summed individual SPA populations will necessarily return an assessment of no adverse effect.

Use of the citation population is problematic for this SPA. For some species, there is no citation population given. For others, the population given in the citation documentation differs from the population provided in the conservation objectives documentation and as such it is not clear which one should be used. Finally, for some citation counts, it is unclear what time of year the data pertain to, so using these counts as reference populations against bio-seasonal impact predictions is not possible.

As such, the Applicant has defined bespoke reference populations for the NWIS SPA. These consider the fact that the NWIS SPA area will draw birds from SPA's and undesignated colonies beyond those that directly abut it, both within and outside the breeding season. Outside of the breeding season, where birds are not central place foragers and will move more freely, the population estimates taken from the Observe dataset are not considered representative of the wider population that will be using the SPA area transiently (i.e. the Observe data only capture a proportion of the wider population using the SPA). The bespoke reference populations address this and are thus considered to afford a more appropriate reference for the assessment process. These regional populations are defined in Appendix 12: Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology Technical Baseline.

## Guillemot

For guillemot, a bespoke non-breeding season population was adopted to assess impacts on the NWIS cSPA. Peak counts for this species were encountered in September, and are likely to comprise a higher proportion of dispersing local breeders than would be expected later in the year. To reflect the likelihood that using a regional population or biogeographic reference population would not suitably account for the higher likelihood of local breeders being present, a bespoke reference population was defined. September dispersal ranges of birds tracked from a western Scottish colony (Buckingham et al. 2023) were used to define the distance from the project within which birds could reasonably reach the project by September, through post breeding dispersal. Buckingham et al. (2023) shows how swiftly birds can move during the post-breeding dispersal period, despite being flightless due to moult. Their data show how birds dispersing from Colonsay (off the west coast of

Scotland) can be in waters adjacent to the NISA OWF array area, and well beyond (reaching the northern coast of Anglesey) in the period between August 16 and September 15. The bespoke non-breeding reference population for guillemot is therefore the summed populations of all colonies within the range of dispersal defined by Buckingham et al. (2023). The apportionment to the relevant SPA's within this bespoke region is summarised in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Bespoke non-breeding guillemot regional population, and relevant apportioning

| SPA | Count (breeding adults) | Non-breeding Apportionment |
|---|---|---|
| North Colonsay and western cliffs SPA | 27,000 | 0.083 |
| Ailsa Craig SPA | 10,494 | 0.032 |
| Rathlin Island SPA | 174,796 | 0.536 |
| Skomer & Skokholm SPA | 29,340 | 0.090 |
| Lambay | 59,983 | 0.184 |
| Ireland's Eye | 4,410 | 0.014 |
| Wicklow Head | 737 | 0.002 |
| Bray Head | 1,216 | 0.004 |
| Howth Head | 871 | 0.003 |
| Great Saltee | 17,501 | 0.054 |
| TOTAL | 326,348 | |

## Distance from colony to Projects

Distances were calculated using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and were measured from geometric centre of the colony to geometric centre of NISA array. This approach was proposed within the NatureScot (2018) apportioning guidance. However, it should be noted that sites within MMF+1SD from the edge of a colony to the edge of the array but are outside of MMF+1SD from the centre were included as there was still potential connectivity with NISA. At- sea distances were manually calculated where straight line distances crossed over land. Furthermore, where there were multiple colonies for an SPA within MMF range or MMF range +1SD then each colony was considered separately, therefore distances were based on the centre of each colony rather than the centre of the SPA.

## Proportion of sea within foraging range

GIS was also used to calculate the area of suitable foraging habitat within the sea for each species from each colony with a buffer drawn around each colony equal to the MMF or MMF+1SD of each species. The foraging areas for all species only considered the at sea areas so any land, estuaries and/or freshwater bodies of water were excluded. At sea areas that were within foraging range from the colony via a straight line but were outside of foraging range when assuming seabird only travel over sea were manually excluded from the apportioning assessment. The resultant areas were then converted into a proportion by dividing these areas by the area of the circle with a radium equal to the foraging range.

Using the calculation and parameters described above, a resultant weighting for each colony within foraging range was calculated.

This then gave a resultant proportion of mortalities for each colony. Where an SPA consisted of more than one colony, the total number of birds apportioned to that SPA was the sum of birds apportioned to each constituent colony.

## Non- breeding season apportioning

During the non-breeding bio-seasons, the population of birds may comprise individuals from Irish breeding colonies and from further away. As a result a considerably lower percentage of birds can be attributed to any particular breeding colony population. Apportionment for NISA, outside of the breeding season was undertaken by calculating the proportion that each colony contributes to the non-breeding regional population. These regional populations are defined in the Appendix 12: Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology Technical Baseline. This approach is also used within other well established OWF industries such as the UK and is agreed the best current practice by UK SNCBs. This approach will use the following data:

- Defined bio-seasons taken from Furness (2015);
- SPA breeding adult populations (to be determined based on the regional population equivalent approach);
- Non-breeding season population sizes; and
- Proportions of SPA adult population remaining in relevant regions during the non-breeding bio-seasons (where there is a lack of information for colonies on the proportion that remain in the region during the non-breeding bio-seasons, this will be assumed to be 100% unless a justification for a lower proportion can be made).

Proportions of mortality impacts attributed for each relevant designated site were calculated using the following equation:

$$\frac{Designated\ site\ population\ size}{Regional\ population\ size} \times Proportion\ of\ population\ that\ remain\ during\ seaso$$

Non-breeding bio-season regional populations as defined in the Appendix 12: Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology Technical Baseline are presented in **Table 2-4** below.

Table 2-4: Non-breeding bio-season regional population sizes

| Species | Autumn | Winter | Spring | Non-breeding |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Guillemot | | | | 1,332,623 |
| Razorbill | 632,453 | 366,961 | 632,453 | |
| Puffin | | | | 300,427 |
| Herring gull | | | | 187,094 |
| Gannet | 535,183 | | 643,917 | |
| Kittiwake | 933,197 | | 713,137 | |
| Lesser black-backed gull | 171,500 | 53,368 | 171,500 | |

The resulting non-breeding season weightings for each screened in qualifying interest of each SPA can be found in **Table 2-5**.

Table 2-5 Non-breeding season weightings for each screened in qualifying interest of each SPA

| Site | Species | Autumn | Winter | Spring | Non-breeding |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ailsa Craig | Gannet | 12.42 | | 10.32 | |
| | Kittiwake | 0.11 | | 0.14 | |
| | Lesser black-backed gull | 0.22 | 0.71 | 0.22 | |
| Bardsey Island | Puffin | | | | 0.09 |
| Bray Head | Herring gull | | | | 0.00 |
| | Kittiwake | 0.19 | | 0.24 | |
| Dalkey Island | Herring gull | | | | 0.02 |
| Grassholm | Gannet | 13.46 | | 11.18 | |
| Saltee Islands SPA | Kittiwake | 0.22 | | 0.29 | |
| | Lesser black-backed gull | 0.15 | 0.49 | 0.15 | |
| | Gannet | 1.76 | | 1.47 | |
| | Guillemot | | | | 1.31 |
| | Razorbill | 0.46 | 0.80 | 0.46 | |
| Helvick Head | Kittiwake | 0.01 | | 0.02 | |
| Horn Head | Kittiwake | 0.39 | | 0.51 | |
| Howth Head | Herring gull | | | | 0.01 |
| | Kittiwake | 0.38 | | 0.50 | |
| Ireland's Eye | Guillemot | | | | 0.33 |
| | Herring gull | | | | 0.34 |
| | Kittiwake | 0.09 | | 0.11 | |
| | Razorbill | 0.25 | 0.44 | 0.25 | |
| | Gannet | 0.13 | | 0.11 | |
| Lambay Island | Guillemot | | | | 4.50 |
| | Fulmar | 0.09 | | 0.09 | |
| | Kittiwake | 0.71 | | 0.93 | |
| | Lesser black-backed gull | 0.40 | 1.29 | 0.40 | |
| | Razorbill | 1.16 | 2.00 | 1.16 | |
| | Herring gull | | | | 0.97 |
| North Colonsay and Western Cliffs SPA | Kittiwake | 0.13 | | 0.17 | |
| NWIS | All Species | | | | 100.00 |
| Puffin Island | Lesser black-backed gull | 0.61 | 1.97 | 0.61 | |
| Rathlin Island | Kittiwake | 1.47 | | 1.92 | |
| Ripple Estuary | Lesser black-backed gull | 5.23 | 16.82 | 5.23 | |
| Rockabill SPA | Common tern | | | | 100.00 |
| | Arctic tern | | | | 100.00 |
| | Roseate tern | | | | 100.00 |
| Skerries Island | Herring gull | | | | 0.00 |
| Skomer SPA | Kittiwake | 0.33 | | 0.43 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lesser black-backed gull | 8.47 | 27.21 | 8.47 | |
| St Kilda | Gannet | 22.53 | | 18.73 | |
| Wicklow Head (2019/2021) | Kittiwake | 0.16 | | 0.20 | |

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Table 3-1 Summary of the citation count and most recent robust count for each screened in qualifying interest of SPAs

| Site | Species | Citation | Year | Recent | Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ailsa Craig | Gannet | 46,000 | 2001 | 66,452 | 2014 |
| | Kittiwake | 6,200 | 1990 | 980 | 2019 |
| | Lesser black-backed gull | 3,600 | 1990 | 378 | 2019 |
| Bardsey Island | Puffin | | | 282 | 2019 |
| Blasket | Manx shearwater | | | 7,168 | 2001 |
| Bray Head | Herring gull | | | 4 | 2015 |
| | Kittiwake | | | 1,746 | 2010 |
| Carlingford Lough SPA | Common gull | | | 4 | 2021 |
| Copeland Islands | Manx shearwater | | | 2,812 | 2007 |
| Dalkey Island | Herring gull | | | 38 | 2016 |
| Grassholm | Gannet | 66,000 | 2001 | 72,022 | 2015 |
| Saltee Islands SPA | Lesser black-backed gull | 328 | 1998-2000 | 262 | 2014 |
| | Gannet | 4,892 | 2004 | 9,444 | 2013-2014 |
| | Kittiwake | 4,250 | 1998-2000 | 2,076 | 2015-2018 |
| | Guillemot | 28,724 | 1998-2000 | 17,501 | 2013 |
| | Razorbill | 5,010 | 2019 | 2,931 | 2022 |
| Helvick Head | Kittiwake | 1,037 | 1996/97 | 130 | 2018 |
| Horn Head | Kittiwake | 3,853 | 1999 | 3,640 | 2015 |
| Howth Head | Herring gull | | | 18 | 2015 |
| | Kittiwake | 4,538 | 1999 | 3,546 | 2015 |
| Ireland's Eye | Guillemot | 3,950 | 2001 | 4,410 | 2015 |
| | Herring gull | 492 | 1999 | 636 | 2015 |
| | Razorbill | 920 | 2001 | 1,600 | 2015 |
| | Kittiwake | 2,048 | 2001 | 802 | 2015 |
| | Gannet | | | 700 | 2015 |
| Lambay Island | Kittiwake | 7,894 | 2004 | 6,640 | 2015 |
| | Lesser black-backed gull | 266 | 2004 | 690 | 2015-2018 |
| | Common gull | | | 8 | 2009 |
| | Fulmar | 1,170 | 1999 | 750 | 2015 |
| | Guillemot | 77,998 | 2004 | 59,983 | 2015 |
| | Herring gull | 622 | 2004 | 1,812 | 2015-2018 |
| | Puffin | | | 144 | 2015 |
| | Razorbill | 7,610 | 2001 | 7,353 | 2015 |
| North Colonsay and Western Cliffs SPA | Kittiwake | 4,512 | 2009 | 1,217 | 2023 |
| NWIS cSPA | Lesser black-backed gull | 6,893 | 2018-2019 | | |
| NWIS cSPA | Manx shearwater | 13,010 | 2016 | | |
| Puffin Island | Lesser black-backed gull | | | 1,052 | 2017 |
| Puffin Island SPA | Manx shearwater | | | 12,658 | 2000 |
| Rathlin Island | Kittiwake | 6,822 | 1985 | 13,706 | 2021 |
| Ribble Estuary | Lesser black-backed gull | 3,600 | 1993 | 8,978 | 2021 |
| Rockabill SPA | Common tern | 702 | 2010 | 4,078 | 2010 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arctic tern | 500 | 2010 | 118 | 2018 |
| | Roseate tern | 2,186 | 2010 | 3,408 | 2021 |
| Rum | Manx shearwater | 61,000 | 1982 | 240,000 | 2001 |
| Skerries Island | Herring gull | | | 20 | 2010 |
| Skomer SPA | Kittiwake | | | 3,088 | 2022 |
| | Lesser black-backed gull | | | 14,524 | 2022 |
| | Manx shearwater | | | 910,312 | 2018 |
| St Kilda | Gannet | 100,100 | 1992 | 120,580 | 2013 |
| Wicklow Head (2019/2021) | Kittiwake | 1,912 | 2002 | 1,458 | 2021 |

Table 3-2 Breeding season apportionment calculations for screened in species based on the NatureScot Apportionment methodology (NatureScot, 2018)

| Site | Count (year) | Distance to project (km) (around land) | Percentage sea | 1/P(Sea) | Distance2 | Resulting weighting for colony | Proportional weight for colony |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kittiwake | | | | | | | |
| Antrim | 544 (2021) | 110.6 | 50.0 | 0.020 | 12,232 | 0.012 | 0.002 |
| Bardsey Island | 242 (2019) | 129.1 | 50.9 | 0.020 | 16,667 | 0.004 | 0.001 |
| Bray Head | 1,746 (2010) | 58.8 | 48.8 | 0.020 | 3,457 | 0.144 | 0.022 |
| Burrow Head | 0 (2020) | 148.7 | 42.2 | 0.024 | 22,112 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Calf of Man | 26 (2013) | 83.106 | 29.5 | 0.034 | 6,907 | 0.002 | 0.000 |
| Carreg y Llam | 1,228 (2021) | 125 | 50.9 | 0.020 | 15,625 | 0.020 | 0.003 |
| Dublin Port | 2 (1994) | 43.4 | 45.2 | 0.022 | 1,884 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Dunmore East to Red Head | 802 (2014) | 193.4 | 50.2 | 0.020 | 37,404 | 0.006 | 0.001 |
| Fair Head | 0 (2016) | 188.9 | 48.9 | 0.020 | 35,683 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Freshwater Bay | 0 (2016) | 115.6 | 56.3 | 0.018 | 13,363 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Glen Maye - Peel | 108 (2017) | 99.54 | 51.9 | 0.019 | 9,908 | 0.003 | 0.000 |
| Gobbins | 2,290 (2019) | 138.9 | 48.7 | 0.021 | 19,293 | 0.032 | 0.005 |
| Great Orme | 1,796 (2021) | 145 | 51.4 | 0.019 | 21,025 | 0.023 | 0.004 |
| Great Saltee Island | 2,076 (2015) | 194.9 | 49.9 | 0.020 | 37,986 | 0.015 | 0.002 |
| Guns Island | 0 (2012) | 73.3 | 49.5 | 0.020 | 5,373 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Horn Head | 3,640 (2015) | 298.9 | 55.2 | 0.018 | 89,341 | 0.010 | 0.002 |
| Howth Head | 3,546 (2015-18) | 37.1 | 47.1 | 0.021 | 1,376 | 0.760 | 0.117 |
| Ireland's Eye | 802 (2015) | 32.9 | 46.6 | 0.021 | 1,082 | 0.221 | 0.034 |
| Lambay | 6,640 (2015) | 22.15 | 47.0 | 0.021 | 491 | 4.001 | 0.616 |
| Little Orme | 648 (2021) | 150.1 | 49.6 | 0.020 | 22,530 | 0.008 | 0.001 |
| Little Saltee | - (2015) | 192.3 | 49.9 | 0.020 | 36,979 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Lynas to Freshwater Bay | 0 (2016) | 114.2 | 54.0 | 0.019 | 13,042 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Lythe Mead to Carrick-Kee | 678 (2015) | 127.2 | 48.7 | 0.021 | 16,180 | 0.011 | 0.002 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maggy's Leap 1/Donnard Cove | 152 (2017) | 57.5 | 43.4 | 0.023 | 3,306 | 0.014 | 0.002 |
| Maggy's Leap to Newcastle 1 | 1,160 (2019) | 58.5 | 43.1 | 0.023 | 3,422 | 0.109 | 0.017 |
| Meikle Ross | 0 (2021) | 171.5 | 36.7 | 0.027 | 29,412 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Middle Mouse | 0 (2016) | 98.9 | 57.4 | 0.017 | 9,781 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Muck Island | 1,038 (2019) | 141.58 | 46.3 | 0.022 | 20,045 | 0.015 | 0.002 |
| Mull Of Galloway RSPB | 188 (2022) | 127.83 | 48.2 | 0.021 | 16,341 | 0.003 | 0.001 |
| Murian | 0 (2016) | 145.80 | 49.1 | 0.020 | 21,258 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Penlas, Anglesey (Gwyn.) | 424 (1992) | 91.70 | 58.0 | 0.017 | 8,409 | 0.012 | 0.002 |
| Penymynydd | 0 (2016) | 142.57 | 50.0 | 0.020 | 20,326 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Port Mona | 50 (2021) | 126.40 | 48.0 | 0.021 | 15,977 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Port St Mary - Sound | 1,106 (2017) | 87.00 | 52.3 | 0.019 | 7,569 | 0.039 | 0.006 |
| Porth Ceiriad East | 0 (2016) | 146.70 | 49.0 | 0.020 | 21,521 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Porth Ceiriad West | 0 (2016) | 146.10 | 49.2 | 0.020 | 21,345 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Puffin Island | 406 (2021) | 134.80 | 53.7 | 0.019 | 18,171 | 0.006 | 0.001 |
| Ramsey - Port Mooar | 156 (2017) | 129.00 | 47.8 | 0.021 | 16,641 | 0.003 | 0.000 |
| Rathlin Island | 27,412 (2021) | 202.90 | 47.4 | 0.021 | 41,168 | 0.195 | 0.030 |
| Rockabill | 330 (2018) | 11.90 | 46.7 | 0.021 | 142 | 0.693 | 0.107 |
| South Stack Cliffs RSPB | 20 (2021) | 91.60 | 58.1 | 0.017 | 8,391 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| St Tudwal's Island East | 620 (2016) | 149.20 | 50.8 | 0.020 | 22,261 | 0.007 | 0.001 |
| St Tudwal's Island West | 0 (2016) | 148.20 | 54.3 | 0.018 | 21,963 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Trwyn Cilan | 56 (2016) | 143.20 | 53.1 | 0.019 | 20,506 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Trwyn Yr Wylfa 1 | 0 (2016) | 148.40 | 54.4 | 0.018 | 22,023 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Trwyn Yr Wylfa 2 | 0 (2016) | 146.90 | 54.4 | 0.018 | 21,580 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Wicklow Head | 1,348 (2022) | 83.30 | 50.9 | 0.020 | 6,939 | 0.053 | 0.008 |
| Ynys Moelfre | 312 (2016) | 122.03 | 55.9 | 0.018 | 14,891 | 0.005 | 0.001 |
| Ailsa Craig | 980 (2021) | 190.38 | 35.3 | 0.028 | 36,245 | 0.011 | 0.002 |
| Great Saltee Island | 2,076 (2018) | 194.80 | 62.5 | 0.016 | 37,947 | 0.012 | 0.002 |
| Helvick Head 1 | 130 (2018) | 259.60 | 52.1 | 0.019 | 67,392 | 0.001 | 0.000 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skomer | 3,088 (2022) | 225.90 | 48.4 | 0.021 | 51,031 | 0.017 | 0.003 |
| North Colonsay and Western Cliffs SPA | 7,194 (2022 - 2023) | 291.15 | 51.6 | 0.019 | 84,769 | 0.023 | 0.004 |
| Gannet | | | | | | | |
| Boreray and Stacs (St Kilda SPA) | 120,580 (2013) | 522.70 | 78.66 | 0.013 | 27,3215 | 0.065 | 0.025 |
| Ailsa Craig | 66,452 (2014) | 190.38 | 39.20 | 0.026 | 36,245 | 0.544 | 0.211 |
| Garvan Isles | 60 (2016) | 270.52 | 55.90 | 0.018 | 73,178 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Grassholm | 72,022 (2015) | 223.03 | 51.40 | 0.019 | 49,742 | 0.328 | 0.127 |
| Great Saltee Island | 9,444 (2013 - 2014) | 194.82 | 52.99 | 0.019 | 37,956 | 0.055 | 0.021 |
| Ireland's Eye | 700 (2015) | 32.98 | 35.24 | 0.028 | 1,088 | 0.212 | 0.082 |
| Lambay | 1,852 (2015) | 22.15 | 35.06 | 0.029 | 490 | 1.252 | 0.486 |
| Scar Rocks | 4,752 (2014) | 125.70 | 50.00 | 0.020 | 15,800 | 0.070 | 0.027 |
| Middle Mouse | 42 (2022) | 103.61 | 30.61 | 0.033 | 10,736 | 0.001 | 0.001 |
| St Margaret's Island | 0 (2019) | 271.40 | 45.75 | 0.022 | 73,658 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Little Skellig | 70,588 (2014) | 497.75 | 83.53 | 0.012 | 24,7754 | 0.040 | 0.015 |
| Bull Rock | 12,776 (2014) | 473.02 | 83.37 | 0.012 | 22,3748 | 0.008 | 0.003 |
| Razorbill | | | | | | | |
| Abraham's Bosom | 83 (2016) | 92 | 54.3 | 0.0184 | 8,464 | 0.004 | 0.000 |
| Bardsey Island | 3,384 (2019) | 129 | 52.3 | 0.0191 | 16,641 | 0.084 | 0.010 |
| Bradda - Fleshwick | 27 (2017) | 89.2 | 48.7 | 0.0205 | 7,956.64 | 0.002 | 0.000 |
| Bray Head | 150 (2010) | 58.8 | 46.8 | 0.0214 | 3,457.44 | 0.020 | 0.002 |
| Calf of Man | 108 (2017) | 83.1 | 49.3 | 0.0203 | 6,905.61 | 0.007 | 0.001 |
| Carreg y Llam | 438 (2021) | 125 | 51.0 | 0.0196 | 15625 | 0.012 | 0.001 |
| Da Leura Strands - Stroin Vuigh | 2 (1985) | 92.7 | 48.4 | 0.0207 | 8,593.29 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Fleshwick - Stroin Vuigh | 3 (2017) | 91.1 | 48.5 | 0.0206 | 8,299.21 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Glen Maye - Peel | 101 (2017) | 99.5 | 48.0 | 0.0208 | 9,900.25 | 0.005 | 0.001 |
| Gobbins | 679 (2019) | 139.9 | 46.4 | 0.0216 | 19,572.01 | 0.016 | 0.002 |
| Gogarth | 18 (2016) | 91.6 | 54.3 | 0.0184 | 8,390.56 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Great Orme | 254 (2022) | 145 | 48.6 | 0.0206 | 21,025 | 0.005 | 0.001 |
| Howth Head | 279 (2015) | 37.053 | 46.3 | 0.0216 | 1,372.92 | 0.095 | 0.012 |
| Ireland's Eye | 1,600 (2015) | 32.983 | 45.8 | 0.0218 | 1,087.88 | 0.693 | 0.086 |
| Lambay | 7,353 (2015) | 22.145 | 46.38 | 0.0216 | 490.40 | 6.976 | 0.861 |
| Little Orme | 40 (2022) | 150.105 | 47.04 | 0.0213 | 22,531.51 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Maen Du | 65 (2016) | 125.983 | 52.12 | 0.0192 | 1,5871.72 | 0.002 | 0.000 |
| Marine Drive | 56 (2017) | 106.917 | 45.85 | 0.0218 | 11,431.24 | 0.002 | 0.000 |
| Middle Mouse | 455 (2016) | 103.61 | 53.21 | 0.0188 | 10,735.86 | 0.017 | 0.002 |
| Muck Island | 1,118 (2019) | 141.58 | 46.23 | 0.0216 | 20,045.46 | 0.026 | 0.003 |
| Pant yr Eglwys | 0 (2016) | 95.68 | 54.05 | 0.0185 | 9,154.66 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Penbrynyreglwys | 48 (1986) | 95.53 | 54.05 | 0.0185 | 9,125.41 | 0.002 | 0.000 |
| Port Soderick - Port Grenaugh | 44 (2017) | 104.16 | 46.47 | 0.0215 | 10,848.68 | 0.002 | 0.000 |
| Port St Mary - Sound | 293 (2017) | 86.92 | 48.91 | 0.0204 | 7,555.09 | 0.017 | 0.002 |
| Sound - Port Erin | 14 (2017) | 86.42 | 49.05 | 0.0204 | 7,468.07 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| South Stack Cliffs RSPB | 1,378 (2021) | 91.64 | 54.27 | 0.0184 | 8,397.71 | 0.065 | 0.008 |
| Stroin Vuigh - Eairn | 14 (1995) | 92.03 | 48.52 | 0.0206 | 8,468.60 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| The Skerries RSPB | 3 (2017) | 92.57 | 54.16 | 0.0185 | 8,569.39 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Wicklow Head | 184 (2021) | 83.27 | 49.46 | 0.0202 | 6,933.39 | 0.012 | 0.001 |
| Ynysoedd Gwylan (Fawr and Bach Total) (Aberdaron Coast not in SPA) | 13 (2019) | 132.07 | 51.31 | 0.0195 | 17,442.48 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Puffin Island | 1229 (2022) | 134.83 | 50.55 | 0.0198 | 18,178.86 | 0.029 | 0.004 |
| Braich Anelog (Aberdaron Coast not in SPA) | 25 (2016) | 125.15 | 52.12 | 0.0192 | 15,663.02 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Lleyn Peninsula (inc. St Tudwalls Island and | 233 (2023) | 162.37 | 45.29 | 0.0221 | 26,364.67 | 0.005 | 0.001 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trwyn Cilan, excluding Carreg y Llam) | | | | | | | |
| Point Lynas | 14 (2016) | 130.39 | 50.71 | 0.0197 | 17,000.25 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Great Saltee Island | 2931 (2013) | 194.80 | | | | | |
| Little Saltee | 500 (2000) | 192.30 | | | | | |
| Guillemot | | | | | | | |
| Bray Head | 1,413 (2010) | 58.80 | 53.40 | 0.0187 | 3,457.44 | 0.050 | 0.003 |
| Calf of Man | 124 (2017) | 83.50 | 93.30 | 0.0107 | 6,972.25 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Howth Head | 871 (2015) | 37.10 | 55.80 | 0.0179 | 1,376.41 | 0.074 | 0.005 |
| Ireland's Eye | 4,410 (2015) | 32.90 | 54.80 | 0.0182 | 1,082.41 | 0.484 | 0.033 |
| Lambay | 59,983 (2015) | 22.15 | 57.50 | 0.0174 | 490.62 | 13.839 | 0.938 |
| Port St Mary - Sound | 3,961 (2017) | 87.00 | 94.00 | 0.0106 | 7,569 | 0.036 | 0.002 |
| Sound - Port Erin | 30 (1999) | 86.40 | 93.50 | 0.0107 | 7,464.96 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Wicklow Head | 737 (2021) | 83.30 | 58.10 | 0.0172 | 6,938.89 | 0.012 | 0.001 |
| Maen Du (Aberdaron Coast not in SPA) | 40 (2016) | 125.90 | 53.81 | 0.0186 | 15,850.81 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Braich Anelog (Aberdaron Coast not in SPA) | 10 (2016) | 125.15 | 53.91 | 0.0185 | 15,663.02 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Middle Mouse | 5,550 (2016) | 103.61 | 58.14 | 0.0172 | 10,735.86 | 0.058 | 0.004 |
| Lleyn Peninsula (inc. St Tudwalls Island and Trwyn Cilan, excluding Carreg y Llam) | 3,295 (2016) | 146.94 | 46.22 | 0.0216 | 21,591.95 | 0.021 | 0.001 |
| Ynysoedd Gwylan (Fawr and Bach Total) (Aberdaron Coast not in SPA) | 162 (2019) | 132.07 | 52.80 | 0.0189 | 17,442.48 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Bardsey Island | 2,826 (2019) | 129.12 | 53.60 | 0.0187 | 16,672.75 | 0.021 | 0.001 |
| South Stack Cliffs RSPB | 7,592 (2021) | 91.64 | 59.13 | 0.0169 | 8,397.71 | 0.100 | 0.007 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Puffin Island SPA (Wales) | 4,200 (2022) | 134.83 | 53.92 | 0.0185 | 18,178.86 | 0.028 | 0.002 |
| Little Orme | 2,322 (2022) | 150.11 | 47.84 | 0.0209 | 22,531.51 | 0.014 | 0.001 |
| Great Orme | 1,029 (2022) | 145.00 | 50.65 | 0.0197 | 21,025.29 | 0.006 | 0.000 |
| Glen Maye - Peel | 663 (2017) | 99.55 | 52.21 | 0.0192 | 9,909.80 | 0.008 | 0.001 |
| Lesser black-backed gull | | | | | | | |
| Aberporth 4 | 0 (2018) | 194.11 | 44.98 | 0.022 | 37677 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Ailsa Craig | 378 (2019) | 190.39 | 37.08 | 0.027 | 36248 | 0.008 | 0.004 |
| Almorness | 0 (2021) | 190.29 | 25.81 | 0.039 | 36210 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Arnaby Marsh | 0 (2018) | 195.23 | 26.04 | 0.038 | 38114 | 0.000 | 0.0000 |
| Askam-in-Furness (urban) | 76 (2019) | 190.97 | 26.07 | 0.038 | 36469 | 0.002 | 0.001 |
| Balbriggan Town | 20 (2021) | 21.23 | 38.00 | 0.026 | 451 | 0.032 | 0.015 |
| Bangor buildings (urban) | 0 (2019) | 143.41 | 33.81 | 0.030 | 20568 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Bardsey Island | 328 (2019) | 129.12 | 44.46 | 0.022 | 16673 | 0.012 | 0.006 |
| Belfast City Centre | 442 (2019) | 146.29 | 36.14 | 0.028 | 21400 | 0.016 | 0.008 |
| Bishops & Clerks Islands RSPB | 48 (2018) | 205.79 | 51.94 | 0.019 | 42347 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Black Loch 1 | 4 (2021) | 156.57 | 32.66 | 0.031 | 24514 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Bodorgan Head | 6 (2018) | 114.82 | 36.63 | 0.027 | 13182 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Caernarfon (urban) | 34 (2019) | 128.86 | 35.54 | 0.028 | 16604 | 0.002 | 0.001 |
| Calf of Man | 54 (2017) | 83.11 | 34.43 | 0.029 | 6907 | 0.006 | 0.003 |
| Cardigan Island | 646 (2019) | 193.11 | 46.08 | 0.022 | 37293 | 0.010 | 0.005 |
| Carreg yr Esgob | 38 (2018) | 213.15 | 51.33 | 0.019 | 45432 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Castell Coch | 8 (2018) | 205.84 | 50.61 | 0.020 | 42369 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Castle Loch | 0 (2021) | 155.11 | 33.02 | 0.030 | 24059 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Ceibwr2 | 10 (2018) | 196.97 | 46.49 | 0.022 | 38796 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Cemaes Head/Poppit | 34 (2018) | 194.97 | 46.11 | 0.022 | 38013 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Chapel Island | 44 (2018) | 206.28 | 25.15 | 0.040 | 42551 | 0.001 | 0.001 |
| Conwy RSPB | 2 (2019) | 150.34 | 30.84 | 0.032 | 22603 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Conwy Town (urban) | 0 (2019) | 149.19 | 30.91 | 0.032 | 22258 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Craig yr Aderyn | 14 (2018) | 183.18 | 36.91 | 0.027 | 33553 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Craro | 2 (2021) | 233.90 | 44.53 | 0.022 | 54708 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Cwta Aber (incl. Ynys Meicel & Onnen) | 22 (2018) | 197.91 | 49.32 | 0.020 | 39169 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Dalkey Island | 70 (2016) | 48.45 | 39.77 | 0.025 | 2348 | 0.020 | 0.010 |
| Drogheda | 48 (2021) | 17.30 | 40.00 | 0.025 | 299 | 0.109 | 0.053 |
| E.of Aber Yw - Aber Mawr | 0 (2018) | 204.14 | 49.73 | 0.020 | 41672 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Eilean Garbh (Inland) | 0 (2021) | 240.81 | 43.50 | 0.023 | 57990 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Esso Jetty | 4 (2018) | 242.72 | 50.14 | 0.020 | 58911 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Fleetwood Town | 18 (2019) | 199.37 | 26.06 | 0.038 | 39748 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Furness General Hospital | 18 (2019) | 190.51 | 26.50 | 0.038 | 36294 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Goat Island | 1 (2016) | 88.01 | 37.36 | 0.027 | 7746 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Grassholm | 76 (2018) | 223.03 | 53.53 | 0.019 | 49742 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Great Saltee | 262 (2014) | 194.82 | 54.50 | 0.018 | 37955 | 0.003 | 0.002 |
| Greenscar | 78 (2018) | 219.93 | 50.64 | 0.020 | 48368 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Greenside Quarry or Kendal Fell Quarry | 4 (2021) | 234.08 | 20.84 | 0.048 | 54791 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Haverigg Prison (urban) | 150 (2019) | 183.97 | 26.72 | 0.037 | 33846 | 0.005 | 0.002 |
| Hensingham | 46 (2018) | 184.38 | 26.71 | 0.037 | 33997 | 0.001 | 0.001 |
| Hestan Island | 746 (2021) | 188.49 | 25.98 | 0.038 | 35528 | 0.022 | 0.011 |
| Hodbarrow RSPB | 4 (2022) | 187.11 | 26.48 | 0.038 | 35012 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Horse Isle | 1802 (2017) | 233.99 | 28.85 | 0.035 | 54753 | 0.031 | 0.015 |
| Ireland's Eye | 4 (2015) | 32.98 | 38.18 | 0.026 | 1088 | 0.003 | 0.001 |
| Islands of Fleet | 16 (2018) | 167.91 | 29.25 | 0.034 | 28194 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Islay-Texa | 14 (2018) | 235.32 | 48.91 | 0.020 | 55373 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Killard Point | 20 (2022) | 77.16 | 37.44 | 0.027 | 5954 | 0.002 | 0.001 |
| Lady Isle 1 | 492 (2018) | 222.05 | 32.12 | 0.031 | 49307 | 0.008 | 0.004 |
| Lambay Island | 690 (2015) | 22.145 | 37.35 | 0.027 | 490 | 1.028 | 0.500 |
| Lighthouse Island | 1094 (2019) | 121.05 | 39.28 | 0.025 | 14653 | 0.052 | 0.025 |
| Little Cumbrae 1 | 264 (2021) | 240.75 | 27.67 | 0.036 | 57959 | 0.004 | 0.002 |
| Little Ross | 8 (2018) | 169.52 | 28.60 | 0.035 | 28737 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Little Saltee | 40 (2000) | 192.30 | 54.00 | 0.019 | 36979 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Liverpool 1 (urban) | 8 (2019) | 204.82 | 26.27 | 0.038 | 41953 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Liverpool 2 (urban) | 10 (2019) | 201.95 | 26.47 | 0.038 | 40785 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Liverpool 3 (urban) | 12 (2019) | 201.42 | 26.48 | 0.038 | 40571 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Llandudno Town (urban) | 4 (2019) | 148.17 | 30.91 | 0.032 | 21956 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Llangrannog 1 | 0 (2018) | 195.58 | 43.75 | 0.023 | 38252 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Llyn Trwsfynydd Rese | 158 (2018) | 189.07 | 32.31 | 0.031 | 35749 | 0.004 | 0.002 |
| Lynas to Freshwater Bay | 0 (2016) | 114.19 | 32.74 | 0.031 | 13039 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Maenmelyn (incl. Pen Brush island) | 16 (2018) | 199.30 | 49.36 | 0.020 | 39720 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Marchon Chemical Works | 0 (2018) | 181.41 | 26.97 | 0.037 | 32909 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Middle Mouse | 6 (2016) | 103.61 | 34.01 | 0.029 | 10736 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Midland Island (Middleholm) | 10 (2022) | 226.63 | 51.83 | 0.019 | 51360 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Moresby Parks | 0 (2018) | 186.84 | 26.14 | 0.038 | 34908 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Mossbay (urban) | 14 (2019) | 189.91 | 25.90 | 0.039 | 36064 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Mull Of Galloway RSPB | 4 (2015) | 127.83 | 35.49 | 0.028 | 16340 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Netherton Factory Roofs | 2 (2019) | 201.78 | 26.38 | 0.038 | 40716 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Padian | 300 (2022) | 99.60 | 37.76 | 0.026 | 9920 | 0.022 | 0.011 |
| Park Road Ind. Est. | 194 (2019) | 188.76 | 26.42 | 0.038 | 35631 | 0.006 | 0.003 |
| Peel - Glen Mooar | 2 (2017) | 105.32 | 34.18 | 0.029 | 11093 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Penpleidau | 12 (2018) | 216.74 | 51.01 | 0.020 | 46976 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Phil Roe's Flat | 150 (2022) | 103.27 | 36.45 | 0.027 | 10666 | 0.011 | 0.005 |
| Pladda (Arran) | 250 (2016) | 212.99 | 33.74 | 0.030 | 45365 | 0.004 | 0.002 |
| Port Mooar - Dhoon | 2 (2017) | 126.03 | 32.36 | 0.031 | 15884 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Porth Diana | 12 (2016) | 97.58 | 36.64 | 0.027 | 9522 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Porthlysgi | 16 (2018) | 214.90 | 51.18 | 0.020 | 46184 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Puffin Island | 1052 (2017) | 134.83 | 32.51 | 0.031 | 18179 | 0.049 | 0.024 |
| Pwll Deri (incl. Ynys: Ddu, y Dinas & Melyn) | 42 (2018) | 200.44 | 49.31 | 0.020 | 40177 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Rampside Gas Terminal | 300 (2022) | 195.06 | 26.55 | 0.038 | 38046 | 0.008 | 0.004 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ramsey Island RSPB | 200 (2018) | 210.75 | 51.66 | 0.019 | 44416 | 0.002 | 0.001 |
| Rathlin Island | 1038 (2021) | 202.93 | 49.76 | 0.020 | 41179 | 0.014 | 0.007 |
| Rhoscolyn Beacon | 12 (2016) | 100.93 | 37.09 | 0.027 | 10187 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Rhyl (urban) | 8 (2019) | 186.92 | 27.56 | 0.036 | 34939 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Ribble Estuary | 8978 (2021) | 197.31 | 26.03 | 0.038 | 38931 | 0.242 | 0.118 |
| Rockcliffe Marsh | 520 (2019) | 239.95 | 19.60 | 0.051 | 57578 | 0.013 | 0.006 |
| Sanda Islands | 46 (2019) | 187.28 | 43.83 | 0.023 | 35073 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Sheep Island (Dyfed) | 0 (2017) | 239.05 | 50.49 | 0.020 | 57144 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Silloth (urban) | 0 (2013) | 213.10 | 23.18 | 0.043 | 45413 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Skokholm | 1666 (2022) | 230.43 | 52.09 | 0.019 | 53096 | 0.016 | 0.008 |
| Skomer | 14524 (2022) | 225.92 | 52.01 | 0.019 | 51038 | 0.149 | 0.073 |
| South Stack Cliffs RSPB | 8 (2022) | 91.64 | 36.47 | 0.027 | 8398 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| South Walney | 1060 (2022) | 191.53 | 26.66 | 0.038 | 36682 | 0.030 | 0.014 |
| St Bees Head RSPB | 0 (2020) | 178.75 | 27.18 | 0.037 | 31951 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| St Tudwal's Island East | 12 (2016) | 149.25 | 40.92 | 0.024 | 22275 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| St Tudwal's Island West | 76 (2016) | 148.30 | 41.36 | 0.024 | 21991 | 0.002 | 0.001 |
| Stack Rock | 2 (2018) | 241.63 | 50.31 | 0.020 | 58384 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Stack Rocks | 30 (2018) | 225.62 | 49.93 | 0.020 | 50902 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Strangford Lough | 678 (2022) | 96.47 | 37.75 | 0.026 | 9305 | 0.053 | 0.026 |
| The Ayres NNR, Isle of Man (Point of Ayre to Rue Point) | 2 (2017) | 128.72 | 32.61 | 0.031 | 16569 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| The Skerries RSPB | 244 (2022) | 92.57 | 34.86 | 0.029 | 8569 | 0.022 | 0.011 |
| Thorn Island | 14 (2017) | 239.47 | 50.57 | 0.020 | 57344 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Tolan's Flat | 120 (2022) | 99.92 | 38.22 | 0.026 | 9984 | 0.009 | 0.004 |
| Trwyn Penrhyn | 0 (2016) | 133.00 | 43.14 | 0.023 | 17690 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Valley Wetlands RSPB | 2 (2019) | 104.49 | 36.18 | 0.028 | 10918 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Walney Urban Gulls | 22 (2019) | 185.59 | 26.91 | 0.037 | 34444 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| West Quarry | 6 (2017) | 159.98 | 29.45 | 0.034 | 25594 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| West wall to W&SW of Weston Point | 100 (2022) | 221.38 | 24.53 | 0.041 | 49010 | 0.002 | 0.001 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Whitehaven Town Centre | 60 (2018) | 183.27 | 26.44 | 0.038 | 33588 | 0.002 | 0.001 |
| Ynys Barry - Trefin | 10 (2017) | 204.88 | 50.25 | 0.020 | 41977 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Ynys Moelfre | 8 (2016) | 122.03 | 32.78 | 0.031 | 14892 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Ynys Piod | 0 (2016) | 132.31 | 43.24 | 0.023 | 17505 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Ynys Traws | 28 (2016) | 101.38 | 37.04 | 0.027 | 10279 | 0.002 | 0.001 |
| Herring gull | | | | | | | |
| Balbriggan Town | 2970 (2021) | 21.20 | 44.20 | 0.023 | 449 | 2.123 | 0.397 |
| Bardsey Island | 690 (2019) | 129.10 | | | 16,667 | | |
| Bray | 124 (2021) | 56.00 | 54.00 | 0.019 | 3,136 | 0.010 | 0.002 |
| Bray Head | 4 (2015) | 58.80 | 54.00 | 0.019 | 3,457 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Calf of Man (South Island) | 590 (2017) | 83.10 | 88.70 | 0.011 | 6,906 | 0.014 | 0.003 |
| Dalkey Island | 38 (2016) | 48.50 | 53.50 | 0.019 | 2,352 | 0.004 | 0.001 |
| Drogheda | 720 (2021) | 17.30 | 53.70 | 0.019 | 299 | 0.636 | 0.119 |
| Dublin City South | 36 (2021) | 52.80 | 41.40 | 0.024 | 2,788 | 0.004 | 0.001 |
| Gun's Island (NI) | 10 (2022) | 73.30 | 60.00 | 0.017 | 5,373 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Howth | 920 (2021) | 35.50 | 53.00 | 0.019 | 1,260 | 0.196 | 0.037 |
| Howth Head | 18 (2015) | 37.10 | 54.30 | 0.018 | 1,376 | 0.003 | 0.001 |
| Howth Head coast | 18 (2015) | 35.50 | 53.00 | 0.019 | 1,260 | 0.004 | 0.001 |
| Ireland's Eye | 636 (2015) | 33.00 | 53.40 | 0.019 | 1,089 | 0.155 | 0.029 |
| Lambay Island SPA | 1812 (2015) | 22.10 | 55.40 | 0.018 | 488 | 0.951 | 0.178 |
| Rockabill | 430 (2015) | 11.90 | 53.60 | 0.019 | 142 | 0.805 | 0.150 |
| Skerries Island SPA | 20 (2021) | 18.46 | 50.40 | 0.020 | 341 | 0.017 | 0.003 |
| Skerries Town | 498 (2021) | 18.50 | 48.80 | 0.020 | 342 | 0.424 | 0.079 |
| South Stack Cliffs RSPB | 152 (2021) | 91.60 | | | 8,391 | | |
| The Skerries RSPB | 1282 (2022) | 92.60 | | | 8,575 | | |
| Wicklow Head (2019/2021) | 18 (2021) | 83.30 | 58.10 | 0.017 | 6,939 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Ynysoedd Gwylan (Fawr and Bach Total) | 178 (2019) | 132.00 | | | 17,424 | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (Aberdaron Coast not in SPA) | | | | | | | |
| Great black-backed gull | | | | | | | |
| Bray Head | 2 (2010) | | | | | | |
| Dalkey Island SPA including Lamb Island and Maiden Rock | 120 (2016) | 48.45 | 50.9 | 0.020 | 2347 | 0.086 | 0.033 |
| Ireland's Eye | 308 (2015) | 32.90 | 55.40 | 0.018 | 1082 | 0.442 | 0.169 |
| Lambay | 360 (2015) | 22.15 | 53.40 | 0.019 | 491 | 1.182 | 0.451 |
| Skerries Island | 190 (2010) | 18.46 | 52.81 | 0.019 | 341 | 0.908 | 0.347 |
| The Skerries RSPB | 76 (2022) | | | | | | |
| Wicklow Head | 2 (2019) | 83.3 | 50.9 | 0.020 | 6939 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Common gull | | | | | | | |
| Carlingford Lough | 4 (2021) | 41.39 | 43.7 | 0.023 | 1713.46 | 0.253 | 0.171 |
| Lambay | 8 (2009) | 22.15 | 63.01 | 0.016 | 490.40 | 1.227 | 0.829 |
| Fulmar | | | | | | | |
| Rockabill | 2 (1989) | 11.87 | 85.54 | 0.012 | 140.92 | 0.029 | 0.005 |
| St Patricks Island | 8 (2010) | 15.69 | 85.75 | 0.012 | 246.27 | 0.066 | 0.010 |
| Shenicks Island | 54 (2007) | 17.16 | 85.79 | 0.012 | 294.33 | 0.373 | 0.058 |
| Loughshinny Cliffs | 86 (2014) | 19.70 | 85.01 | 0.012 | 388.05 | 0.454 | 0.071 |
| Lambay | 1,170 (1999) | 22.15 | 85.16 | 0.012 | 490.40 | 4.884 | 0.760 |
| Ireland's Eye | 74 (2015) | 32.98 | 86.26 | 0.012 | 1087.88 | 0.137 | 0.021 |
| Howth Head | 28 (2015) | 37.05 | 84.28 | 0.012 | 1372.92 | 0.042 | 0.007 |
| Dalkey Island | 2 (1995) | 48.45 | 86.72 | 0.012 | 2347.79 | 0.002 | 0.000 |
| Killiney | 12 (2001) | 50.21 | 84.06 | 0.012 | 2520.94 | 0.010 | 0.002 |
| Maggy's Leap 1/Donnard Cove | 2 (2017) | 57.05 | 83.63 | 0.012 | 3255.16 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Bray Head | 92 (2010) | 58.82 | 84.51 | 0.012 | 3460.26 | 0.055 | 0.009 |
| Killard Point | 4 (2000) | 77.16 | 80.86 | 0.012 | 5953.51 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Calf of Man | 108 (2017) | 83.11 | 79.34 | 0.013 | 6906.61 | 0.034 | 0.005 |
| Wicklow Head | 30 (2022) | 83.27 | 84.29 | 0.012 | 6933.39 | 0.009 | 0.001 |
| Sound - Port Erin | 284 (2017) | 86.42 | 90.29 | 0.011 | 7468.07 | 0.073 | 0.011 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Port St Mary - Sound | 126 (2017) | 86.92 | 79.09 | 0.013 | 7555.09 | 0.037 | 0.006 |
| Bradda - Fleshwick | 166 (2017) | 89.20 | 79.11 | 0.013 | 7957.35 | 0.046 | 0.007 |
| Eairnyerey - Fleshwick | 34 (1999) | 90.55 | 90.31 | 0.011 | 8199.12 | 0.008 | 0.001 |
| Fleshwick - Stroin Vuigh | 90 (2017) | 91.14 | 90.33 | 0.011 | 8306.32 | 0.021 | 0.003 |
| Gogarth | 10 (2016) | 91.56 | 83.38 | 0.012 | 8383.60 | 0.002 | 0.000 |
| South Stack Cliffs RSPB | 56 (2022) | 91.64 | 83.46 | 0.012 | 8397.71 | 0.014 | 0.002 |
| Abraham's Bosom | 4 (2016) | 91.96 | 83.47 | 0.012 | 8456.27 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Stroin Vuigh - Eairn | 78 (2003) | 92.03 | 90.34 | 0.011 | 8468.60 | 0.018 | 0.003 |
| Da Leura Strands - Stroin Vuigh | 16 (1999) | 92.78 | 90.39 | 0.011 | 8608.31 | 0.004 | 0.001 |
| Traie Vane - Gob yn Ushtey | 230 (2002) | 93.86 | 90.44 | 0.011 | 8809.14 | 0.050 | 0.008 |
| Around Traie Vrish | 0 (1998) | 94.42 | 90.49 | 0.011 | 8914.57 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Ynys y Fydlyn | 0 (2016) | 95.45 | 83.22 | 0.012 | 9110.70 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Penbrynyreglwys | 18 (1987) | 95.53 | 81.66 | 0.012 | 9125.41 | 0.004 | 0.001 |
| Pant yr Eglwys | 10 (2016) | 95.68 | 83.21 | 0.012 | 9154.66 | 0.002 | 0.000 |
| Niarbyl - Glen Maye | 114 (2017) | 96.05 | 79.24 | 0.013 | 9226.37 | 0.027 | 0.004 |
| Port Grenaugh - Derbyhaven | 60 (2017) | 98.93 | 90.17 | 0.011 | 9787.54 | 0.012 | 0.002 |
| Glen Maye - Peel | 32 (2017) | 99.55 | 79.15 | 0.013 | 9909.80 | 0.007 | 0.001 |
| Saltee Islands | 1,040 (1998-2000) | 194.82 | 87.02 | 0.011 | 37955.61 | 0.055 | 0.009 |
| Manx Shearwater | | | | | | | |
| Ailsa Craig | 40 (2018) | 190.39 | 89.61 | 0.0112 | 36247.59 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Annet | 458 (2015) | 431.53 | 96.96 | 0.0103 | 186214.69 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Bardsey Island | 16,183 (2001) | 129.12 | 89.59 | 0.0112 | 16672.75 | 0.162 | 0.046 |
| Big Copeland Island | 2,812 (2007) | 118.87 | 90.12 | 0.0111 | 14129.13 | 0.033 | 0.009 |
| Bryher | 78 (2015) | 424.75 | 96.95 | 0.0103 | 180413.41 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Cairn na Burgh Beg | 0 (2000) | 339.48 | 93.71 | 0.0107 | 115246.67 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Cairn na Burgh More | 0 (2000) | 339.23 | 93.72 | 0.0107 | 115079.03 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Calf of Man | 848 (2014) | 83.11 | 88.62 | 0.0113 | 6906.61 | 0.021 | 0.006 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canna and Sanday | 4 (2001) | 400.97 | 94.63 | 0.0106 | 160776.94 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Cardigan Island | 0 (1999) | 193.11 | 91.19 | 0.0110 | 37292.63 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Cruagh | 6,572 (2001) | 579.96 | 94.58 | 0.0106 | 336350.12 | 0.003 | 0.001 |
| Davillaun | 0 (2001) | 568.92 | 94.59 | 0.0106 | 323667.69 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Deenish | 702 (2000) | 482.55 | 96.50 | 0.0104 | 232852.57 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Dun | | 516.40 | 96.56 | 0.0104 | 266671.03 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Eigg | 500 (1999) | 389.99 | 94.12 | 0.0106 | 152094.54 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Enegars | 0 (2011) | 709.87 | 97.55 | 0.0103 | 503912.58 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Friar | 0 (2001) | 577.28 | 94.59 | 0.0106 | 333253.35 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Great Blasket - shearwaters | 7,168 (2001) | 530.55 | 96.44 | 0.0104 | 281482.24 | 0.004 | 0.001 |
| Great Ganilly | 2 (2015) | 423.60 | 96.94 | 0.0103 | 179439.50 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Great Saltee Island | 300 (2002) | 194.82 | 92.97 | 0.0108 | 37955.61 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Great Skellig Whole Island | 1,476 (2001) | 498.73 | 96.63 | 0.0103 | 248726.63 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Gugh | 160 (2022) | 430.84 | 96.96 | 0.0103 | 185626.55 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| High Island | 1,636 (2015) | 577.22 | 94.63 | 0.0106 | 333184.08 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Hoy RSPB Reserve | 0 (2012) | 710.38 | 97.52 | 0.0103 | 504642.59 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Illauntannig | 0 (2001) | 572.53 | 95.64 | 0.0105 | 327789.46 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Inchmarnock (West) | 2 (2002) | 250.32 | 89.54 | 0.0112 | 62661.60 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Inishnabro | 11,222 (2000) | 526.53 | 96.46 | 0.0104 | 277230.68 | 0.006 | 0.002 |
| Inishshark | 102 (2001) | 571.95 | 94.63 | 0.0106 | 327123.37 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Inishtooskert | 19,392 (2000) | 534.06 | 96.40 | 0.0104 | 285214.74 | 0.011 | 0.003 |
| Inishvickillane | 1,286 (2001) | 524.86 | 96.49 | 0.0104 | 275475.92 | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| Isle of May | 2 (2015) | 1,032.09 | 88.72 | 0.0113 | 1065203.58 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Lamb Hoga - shearwaters | 14 (2002) | 951.01 | 97.77 | 0.0102 | 904425.73 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Lighthouse Island | 6,888 (2007) | 121.05 | 90.16 | 0.0111 | 14652.62 | 0.078 | 0.022 |
| Little Saltee | 200 (2001) | 192.30 | 92.89 | 0.0108 | 36980.83 | 0.001 | 0.000 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lundy | 11,008 (2017) | 302.34 | 93.27 | 0.0107 | 91410.68 | 0.019 | 0.006 |
| Lunga and Sgeir a' Chaisteil | 9,384 (2018) | 336.85 | 93.76 | 0.0107 | 113465.90 | 0.013 | 0.004 |
| Midland Island (Middleholm) | 33,096 (2018) | 226.63 | 93.27 | 0.0107 | 51360.25 | 0.103 | 0.030 |
| Puffin Island Whole | 12,658 (2000) | 498.17 | 96.65 | 0.0103 | 248175.34 | 0.008 | 0.002 |
| Ramsey Island RSPB | 12,450 (2022) | 210.75 | 92.20 | 0.0108 | 44416.41 | 0.045 | 0.013 |
| Rathlin Island | 0 (2021) | 202.93 | 91.94 | 0.0109 | 41179.37 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Round Island | 156 (2015) | 421.52 | 96.95 | 0.0103 | 177675.74 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Rum SPA | 240,000 (2001) | 402.30 | 94.85 | 0.0105 | 161846.09 | 0.234 | 0.067 |
| Sanda Islands | 600 (2006) | 187.28 | 91.45 | 0.0109 | 35073.42 | 0.003 | 0.001 |
| Scariff - shearwaters | 3,920 (2000) | 483.56 | 96.55 | 0.0104 | 233833.17 | 0.003 | 0.001 |
| Shipman Head | 78 (2015) | 423.70 | 96.94 | 0.0103 | 179520.00 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Skokholm | 177,890 (2018) | 230.43 | 93.30 | 0.0107 | 53096.14 | 0.537 | 0.154 |
| Skomer | 699,326 (2018) | 225.92 | 93.29 | 0.0107 | 51037.59 | 2.195 | 0.630 |
| Smaull Farm RSPB | 0 (2019) | 264.83 | 92.89 | 0.0108 | 70133.34 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Soa | 2 (2013) | 314.29 | 93.52 | 0.0107 | 98778.83 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| St Agnes | 130 (2022) | 432.51 | 96.96 | 0.0103 | 187064.90 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| St Helen's | 248 (2022) | 422.31 | 96.93 | 0.0103 | 178345.74 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| St Martin's | 52 (2015) | 422.10 | 96.93 | 0.0103 | 178166.72 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Tresco | 92 (2015) | 425.36 | 96.95 | 0.0103 | 180932.83 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Common tern | | | | | | | |
| Lambay | 18 (1987) | 22.15 | 76.50 | 0.013 | 491 | 0.003 | 0.001 |
| Rockabill | 4,068 (2018) | 11.90 | 83.10 | 0.012 | 142 | 2.131 | 0.999 |
| Roseate tern | | | | | | | |
| Rockabill | 3,284 (2018) | 11.90 | 78.30 | 0.013 | 142 | 1.000 | 1.000 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arctic tern | | | | | | | |
| Rockabill | | | | | | | 1.000 |

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