Addendum to the
Supporting Information
Screening for Appropriate Assessment

NISA

North Irish Sea Array

Main Report

Statkraft

CIP
Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners

GoBe
APEM Group

ARUP

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Abbreviations

Term	Definition
AA	Appropriate Assessment
ABP	An Bord Pleanála
ACP	An Coimisiún Pleanála
AEoI	Adverse Effect on Integrity
AHV	Anchor Handling Vessel
BWI	Birdwatch Ireland
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
Cefas	Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science
CIV	Cable Installation Vessel
CO	Conservation Objective
cSAC	candidate Special Area of Conservation
CTV	Crew Transfer Vessel
DAHG	Department of Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht
DAS	Digital Aerial Survey
DCC	Dublin City Council
DCEE	Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment
DDV	Drop-down Video
DEHLG	Department of Environment, Heritage, and Local Government
EC	European Commission
ECC	Export Cable Corridor
EEC	European Economic Community
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
EMF	Electro-magnetic field
ESAS	European Seabirds at Sea
EU	European Union
FCC	Fingal County Council
FCS	Favourable Conservation Status
FPV	Fall Pipe Vessel

Term	Definition
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HLV	Heavy Lift Vessel
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current
HWM	High Water Mark
INNS	Invasive Non-Native Species
IOF	Important Ornithological Features
IRCG	Irish Coast Guard
IWDG	Irish Whale and Dolphin Group
JCP	Joint Cetacean Protocol
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
JUV	Jack Up Vessel
LAT	Lowest Astronomical Tide
LSE	Likely Significant Effect
MAC	Maritime Area Consent
MARA	Maritime Area Regulatory Authority
MERP	Marine Ecosystem Research Programme
MMF	Mean Maximum Foraging Range
MU	Celtic and Irish Seas Management Unit
NIS	Natura Impact Statement
NISA	North Irish Sea Array
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
NRA	National Roads Authority
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OMF	O&M Facility
OREDP	Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan
ORESS	Offshore Renewable Energy Support Scheme
OSP	Offshore Substation Platform
OSV	Offshore Supply Vessel
OWF	Offshore Wind Farm
PSA	Particle Size Analysis
QI	Qualifying Interest

Term	Definition
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SBJ	Suction Bucket Jacket
SCADA	Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition
SCANS	Small Cetaceans in European Atlantic Waters and the North Sea
SCI	Special Conservation Interest
SD	Standard Deviation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SISAA	Screening for Appropriate Assessment
SMP	Seabird Monitoring Programme
SOV	Service Operational Vessel
SPA	Special Protection Area
TJB	Transition Joint Bay
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TTS	Temporary Threshold Shift
UK	United Kingdom
UXO	Unexploded Ordinance
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
ZoI	Zone of Influence

Glossary

Term	Glossary
2024 SISAA	The Supporting Information for Screening to inform Appropriate Assessment (SISAA) submitted to the competent authority in 2024 by the Developer.
An Bord Pleanála (ABP)	The competent authority under the Planning Acts to determine the planning application and carry out the AA of the proposed development. From 18th June 2025 ABP officially changed its name to An Coimisiún Pleanála (ACP) pursuant to section 495(1) of the Planning and Development Act 2024. References in this SISAA to ABP should read as ACP but for ease of the reader this is not stated explicitly every time the original SISAA mentioned ABP.
Annex I Species	Annex I of the Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC) lists 197 bird species and sub-species which are: i) in danger of extinction, ii) vulnerable to specific changes in their habitat, iii) considered rare because of small populations or restricted local distribution and / or iv) require particular attention for reasons of the specific nature of habitat.
Annex I Habitats	Habitat types, listed in Annex 1of the Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC), whose conservation requires the designation of Special Areas of Conservation. Priority habitats, which are in danger of disappearing within the EU territory, are highlighted with an asterisk in Annex I.
Annex II Species	Animal and plant species, listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive, whose conservation requires the designation of Special Areas of Conservation.
Annex IV species	Animal and plant species listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive that are in need of strict protection from killing, disturbance or destruction of them or their habitat.
Appropriate Assessment (AA)	The statutory process as set out in Article 6 of the Habitats Directive.
Array area	The area within the offshore development area within which the WTGs, the OSP and inter-array cable(s) will be located.
Belcamp substation	The existing operational substation where the 220kV underground onshore cable will connect to the national high voltage electricity transmission system.
Birds Directive	The Birds Directive (formally known as Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds) is a European Union directive adopted in 2009. It aims to protect all European wild birds and the habitats of listed species, in particular through the requirement for member states to designate of Special Protection Areas.
Bremore Substation	The new 220 kV substation to be constructed as part of the proposed development located adjacent to the compensation substation. Bremore substation will be connected to the compensation 220kV substation and the Belcamp substation by means of the onshore cables.
Cable Duct	The cable ducts will be durable plastic conduits into which the cables will be installed.
Clupeid	Any species of the family Clupeidae (such as herring and sprat).
Compensation substation	The compensation substation is situated within the grid facility and will be connected to the Bremore substation by means of a 220 kV underground cable.
Conservation Objective (CO)	The specification of the overall target for the species and/or habitat types for which a site is designated in order for it to contribute to maintaining or reaching favourable conservation status. The National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) produce the Conservation Objectives for all European sites in the Republic of Ireland.
Construction Phase	The processes and activities on or off site that contribute or are instrumental to the construction of the Proposed Development towards, and finally to, the Operational Phase.

Term	Glossary
Design Flexibility Opinion (DF Opinion)	The Developer sought an opinion from An Bord Pleanála on design flexibility under section 287A of the Planning Acts. In 2024, An Bord Pleanála issued its opinion on design flexibility, (the "DF Opinion"). Full detail regarding the DF Opinion and how this is reflected in the EIAR is provided in Sections 2.7 and 2.8 of Chapter 2 (EIA and Methodology for the preparation of an EIAR).
Designated Sites	Selected sites designated with the aim to conserve habitats and species of conservation concern.
Developer	North Irish Sea Array Windfarm Limited (Ltd). The Developer is a 50/50 joint venture between Statkraft Ireland Ltd and Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners P/S.
EirGrid Group	Transmission system operator on the Island of Ireland and transmission asset owner for offshore electrical infrastructure at transmission voltage levels in Ireland. Referred to as EirGrid.
Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR)	A report of the effects if any, which the proposed development, if carried out, would have on the environment and shall include the information specified in Annex IV of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive.
European site	European sites are defined in the Habitats Directive as Special Area of Conservation (SAC), candidate SAC (cSAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), candidate SPA (cSPA) and Site of Community Importance (SCI). 'European site' is also deemed to include possible SACs and potential SPAs.
Export Cable Corridor	Offshore export cable corridor which is the area within which the offshore export cables will travel from the offshore substation platform (OSP) to the landfall.
Favourable Conservation Condition	Favourable Conservation Condition is determined if data indicate that the conservation feature is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats / species range and will continue to be maintained on a long-term basis / for the foreseeable future.
Grid Connection Point	The point where the onshore 220kV underground cable connects to the existing transmission system – at the existing Belcamp substation and the consented Belcamp extension project (F23A/0040).
Grid Facility	The grid facility comprises of the compensation substation and the Bremore substation together with ancillary infrastructure.
Habitats Directive	EU Directive on the conservation of natural habitats, wild fauna and flora (92/43/EEC), commonly known as "the Habitats Directive", was adopted in 1992, came into force in 1994 and was transposed into Irish law in 1997.
HWM	High water mark as shown on the Ordnance Survey Ireland Historic 1888 -1913 25-inch mapping.
Inter-array cables	These are the subsea electrical cables that will link the wind turbine generators to each other and link the wind turbine generators to the offshore substation platform.
Invasive Non Native Species (INNS)	An invasive species is a plant, fungus, or animal species that is not native to a specific location.
Joint Bay	A joint bay is an underground chamber which facilitates the pulling-through of pre-installed cable ducts. These chambers will "joint" consecutive lengths of cables into one continuous overall circuit within a controlled environment.
Landfall site	The landfall site includes all infrastructure from where the offshore export cable comes onshore to where it connects to the compensation substation. This includes the area from where the offshore export cables are brought onshore, the relevant construction compound(s), TJB, HDD under the Irish Rail line, and where the onshore export cable connects to the compensation substation.
Likely Significant Effect (LSE)	Any effect that may reasonably be predicted as a consequence of a plan or project that would negatively and significantly affect the Conservation objectives established for the habitats and species significantly present on the Natura 2000 site. This can result from either on-site or off-site activities, or through combinations with other plans or project.
Maritime Area Consent (MAC)	The right to occupy a part of the maritime area, conditional on securing other necessary approvals.

Term	Glossary
Maritime Area Consent Boundary	The MAC boundary is the boundary of the offshore area which the holder of the MAC has the right to occupy.
Mitigation Measure	Measure which would avoid, reduce, or remediate an impact.
Multi Leg Suction Bucket Jackets	A fixed offshore wind turbine foundation consisting of a lattice "jacket" steel frame supported by multiple hollow buckets. Each bucket is installed by lowering it to the seabed and using suction (pressure differential) to embed it into the substrate.
National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS)	The National Parks and Wildlife Service has responsibility for the protection and conservation of Ireland's natural heritage and biodiversity at national government level.
Natura 2000 sites or European sites	Sites designated under the Habitats and Birds Directives (includes SACs and SPAs).
Natura Impact Statement (NIS)	A statement for the purposes of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive of the implications of a proposed development, on its own or in combination with other plans or projects, for one or more than one European site, in view of the Conservation Objectives of the site or sites.
North Irish Sea Array (NISA) Offshore Wind Farm	The North Irish Sea Array (NISA) Offshore Wind Farm refers to the construction of the offshore wind farm and its connection into the existing substation at Belcamp.
North Irish Sea Array Windfarm Limited (Ltd)	North Irish Sea Array Windfarm Limited (Ltd) is the Developer. The Developer is a 50/50 joint venture between Statkraft Ireland Ltd and Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners P/S.
Offshore export cable corridor	The specific corridor of seabed (seaward of high water mark) from the array area to the landfall site, in which the offshore export cable route will be located. Referred to as the ECC.
Offshore export cable(s)	Comprises of 2 No. subsea 220kV HVAC cables linking the offshore substation platform to the transition joint bay (TJB) within the landfall site.
Offshore infrastructure	This relates to the aspects of the proposed development located seaward of the HWM.
Offshore development area	That area within the proposed development boundary located seaward of the HWM.
Offshore substation platform (OSP)	The OSP is the offshore electrical structure which contains the equipment needed to connect the WTGs to the offshore export cables.
Onshore cable route	This is the route taken by the onshore cable(s) which links the Bremore 220kV substation to the existing Belcamp 220kV substation.
Onshore cable(s)	The onshore underground 220kV HVAC cables will connect Bremore substation to the existing Belcamp substation. This will comprise of up to 6 No. power cables and 2 No. fibre optic cables.
Onshore export cable(s)	Comprises onshore underground 220kV HVAC cables which will be routed from the transition joint bay at the landfall site connecting to the grid facility.
Onshore development area	That area within the proposed development boundary located landward of the HWM.
Onshore infrastructure	This relates to the aspects of the proposed development located landward of the HWM.
Operation and Maintenance Facility (OMF)	The location from where the daily operations and normal repairs, replacement of parts and structural components, and other activities needed to operate and maintain the proposed development will be performed during its lifetime.
Operational Phase	This phase refers to the processes and activities implemented following the Construction Phase.
ORESS 1	ORESS 1 Offshore Renewable Energy Support Scheme - the first Offshore Auction run under the Government of Ireland's Renewable Electricity Support Scheme and is a pivotal component of the Programme for Government and the Climate Action Plan 2024.

Term	Glossary
Qualifying Interest (QI)	Species and /or habitat types for which a European site is designated, and which are considered during the assessments under Article 6(3) and, if required, Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive.
Planning Acts	Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended.
Project Option 1	Project Option 1 consists of 49 WTGs with 250m rotor diameter.
Project Option 2	Project Option 2 consists of 35 WTGs with 276 rotor diameter.
Proposed development	This refers to the overall Offshore Wind Farm project, which is the subject of the planning application, and which includes all offshore and onshore infrastructure.
Proposed development boundary	This is the development or red line boundary within which all of the proposed development is located, both onshore and offshore.
Salmonid	Any species of the family (Salmonidae) of elongate bony fishes (such as a salmon or trout) that have the last three vertebrae upturned (i.e. ray-finned fish).
Screening for Appropriate Assessment	Assessment to determine whether the proposed development is likely to have a significant effect (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) on the European site(s).
Zone of Influence (ZoI)	An area within which environmental impact arising from a certain activity may occur.

1. Introduction

North Irish Sea Array Windfarm Ltd (NISA, hereafter referred to as 'the Developer') has been considering the Request for Further Information (RFI) issued by An Bord Pleanála (now An Coimisiún Pleanála) as well as the third-party submissions received following public consultation. At An Coimisiún Pleanála behest, the Developer has also continued to consult with stakeholders in respect of the 2024 planning application throughout 2024-2026. The Developer has refined elements of the design to respond to the third party submissions, the continued public and stakeholder consultation and the RFI. Amendments are therefore required to the Supporting Information for Screening for Appropriate Assessment (SISAA) as part of the 2024 application. Full details of consultation undertaken can be found in Appendix A2: Consultation.

For the purposes of clarity, this document shall be read in conjunction with the 2024 SISAA.

Any cross reference to a chapter, section, table, image, figure or appendix within this document is to another location within the Addendum to the SISAA unless explicitly stated otherwise. Any cross reference to anything included in the 2024 SISAA has been clearly labelled as such.

Text in bold is only used throughout this document to indicate where changes are required, and what is subsequently driving them. Text in italics is text from a section of the 2024 SISAA which is deleted, or quotations from other documents (as explicitly stated). Replacement text is in normal font.

Only tables and figures which have been updated from the 2024 SISAA, or entirely new tables and figures, have been included in the Addendum to the SISAA. These tables and figures can be identified by the "A" prefix in the caption. Any changes within updated tables, in comparison to tables within the 2024 SISAA, are indicated by grey shading in the relevant cell, column or row, as necessary. The exception to this is when a table has changed in its entirety.

The RFI Sections relevant to the NIS are presented in full below, with accompanying text provided to explain their relevance and to cross-reference where each matter is addressed within the SISAA.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
1 (a)	In providing its response to the matters raised in this request for Further Information, the applicant is requested to clearly annotate any proposed amendments to the EIAR, NIS and other documentation submitted and cross reference clearly revised/new information across the submitted documentation as appropriate. It is requested that all changes are clearly identified.	In response to the RFI the Developer has adopted an Addendum style presentation to clearly distinguish additional, or replacement information and amendments provided as part of the response to the RFI. Text in bold is used throughout the documents to indicate where changes are required, and what is subsequently driving them. Text in italics is text from a section of the 2024 submission which is deleted, or quotations from other documents (as explicitly stated). Replacement text is in normal font. Replacement tables, figures and Appendices are prefixed with the letter A.
1 (b)	The scientific information provided as part of the planning application documentation should be based on up-to-date survey reports and data. Accordingly, the applicant is requested to confirm/provide justification/verification that the information submitted in support of the planning application remains relevant and appropriate at the point of submitting further information or to update same as required.	The timeframes associated with the RFI have necessitated a review of the datasets previously used in the 2024 NIS to ensure any necessary updates to the baseline environment are captured. The updates were provided to these reports to ensure the data, on which the reports rely, is up to date, represents the best available scientific evidence and is, relevant and appropriate at the point of submitting this response. This includes both survey data and updates to the relevant plans, policy and guidance. During this review updates to the Conservation Objectives of European sites have also been incorporated into the SISAA and used in the assessment accordingly. A review of the baseline resources (data sources and site-specific survey data) has been undertaken to comply with RFI 1 (b). Section 1.9 Data Collection of this Addendum has been updated to provide additional information on surveys undertaken since the 2024 SISAA was submitted and the Description of the Receiving Environment updated for Coastal and Marine Habitats (Section 3.3.1), Marine Mammals (Section 3.3.3) and Ornithological Receptors (Section 3.3.4).
1 (c)	The applicant is requested to confirm whether any on-going or additional surveying has been carried out since the application was lodged and, if so, the applicant is invited to submit any further survey data results and analysis and update the planning application documentation, as appropriate.	The SISAA has been updated to take into consideration the following updated surveys: The nearshore and intertidal geophysical environment was surveyed in September to October 2024 by Ramform Vanguard. UHR3D seismic data was acquired simultaneously with multibeam echosounder (MBES), Sub-bottom Profiler (SBP), Side Scan Sonar (SSS) and Magnetometer (MAG) data over the entire survey area. SEP Hydrographic (2024). North Irish Sea Array (NISA). Nearshore and Intertidal Geophysical Survey. Operations & Results Report. Ref; 2023-031 (see Section 1.9.1); The Developer has undertaken an additional 12-month programme of DAS across the NWIS cSPA. between September 2024 and August 2025. The results of this survey are captured within Appendix A14: Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology and Technical Baseline of the NIS. A benthic subtidal ecology survey covering the array area and ECC corridor to validate the baseline assumptions presented in the EIAR was undertaken in 2024

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
		(AQUAFACT, 2025). A total of 23 sampling stations were selected in the vicinity of the array area and ECC, of which 13 sites were within the array area and 10 within the ECC. At each station sediment was collected for physiochemical analyses (PSA, TOC, chemistry) and a single 0.1m2 Day Grab sample was taken for faunal analysis. DDV samples were also collected from all 23 sampling stations. The results of which are presented in Fenton, A., Dunleavy, D., Paul, T., McMahon, C., Reid, A. and McCormack, E. (2025). NISA, Benthic Ecology Survey Report 2025. Aquafact report to North Irish Sea Array Windfarm Ltd. Appendix A4: Benthic Ecology Survey Report 2025; The proposed development has undertaken seal vantage point (VP) surveys at the landfall site at Balbriggan, County (Co.) Dublin in November 2024 and between June 2025 and May 2026, using VPs within the landfall site and a surrounding 500 metre (m) survey buffer, and following guidance from the following source: National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) and Department of Communications Climate Action and Environment (NPWS, 2010; DCCAE, 2018). GoBe Consultants, 2026. Seal Vantage Point Survey Report. North Irish Sea Array. The Developer undertook a migratory bird survey programme which comprised of a combination of boat-based surveys, onshore and offshore diurnal Vantage Point surveys, as well as bioacoustics data capture from two (one onshore and one offshore) nocturnal Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM) units. The survey data was captured during November 2024 and between mid-September and mid-December 2025, covering the 2024 and 2025 post-breeding (autumn) migratory bird seasons. GoBe Consultants, 2026, Migratory Bird Survey Report 2026. North Irish Sea Array. Section 1.9 (Data Collection) of the SISAA has been updated accordingly.
2 (a)	The Irish Coast Guard (IRCG), through the Department of Transport, has raised concerns in relation to the layout of the proposed development with respect to search-and-rescue (SAR) access. The applicant is requested to consult with the IRCG, in addressing these concerns, and provide further information and clarification on such matters	The Developer has undertaken continued consultation with the IRCG since the submission of the 2024 SISAA and the layouts have been revised in liaison with the IRCG in response to RFI Section 2 (a). These layouts include a single line of orientation (SLoO) with a linear configuration which is accompanied by a safety justification in line with the requirements of Marine Guidance Note (MGN) 654. Further information on this consultation is included in Appendix A2. Section 2 Description of the Development has been updated in the SISAA to reflect the revised layout. As a result of the above changes the Potential Impacts identified in Section 3.5.1 have been updated as applicable. Further details associated with the refined layouts are included in Appendix A8: Design Refinements.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
5	The applicant is advised that guidance exists in the UK, namely Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment - GOV.UK, September 2024 (NSIP, 2024). The applicant is requested to revise the submitted cumulative assessment in line with NSIP (2024) and submit a standalone document to clearly demonstrate the CEA conclusions' and 'In accordance with NSIP (2024) tiered approach, it is requested that the subject proposal and each of the Irish Sea Phase 1 ORE projects be classified under Tier 1 ("Other existing and, or approved development submitted applications under the Planning Acts or other regimes but not yet determined")	The 2024 NIS has been updated to conform with the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP): Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) - GOV.UK, September 2024 (NSIP, 2024). During the preparation of the revised CEA, the Developer consulted with the other Irish Sea Phase 1 ORE projects. The information provided in the planning applications submitted by these ORE projects was incorporated into the revised CEA and Phase 1 ORE Projects were classified under Tier 1. All other relevant projects in the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) Celtic Sea and Greater North Sea ecoregions, regardless of project type, were also included in the CEA. Section 1.14 of the SISAA has been updated to provide the new tiering system as described in the NSIP guidance. The long list of projects/plans has been updated and provided in Appendix A3 (Long List). Section 3.5.5 of the SISAA has been updated to ensure all projects are categorised into the correct tiers and also the list of projects has been updated.
6	A number of observations have raised concerns in relation to the assessment of site alternatives and suitability of the site for development having regard to the location of the site within the recently designated North-west Irish Sea (NWIS) cSPA. Having regard to: • the recent designation of the North-west Irish Sea cSPA, with the proposed development site located within the NWIS cSPA site area, • the criteria that avoidance of designated sites is typically an important parameter in a site selection process, as highlighted in Chapter 5 of the EIAR • The proximity of Rockabill SPA (c.150m) from array), in addition to 10 SPAs and 9 SACs in the wider area, which are all within the envelope of the NWIS cSPA and/or are ecologically connected. The applicant is requested to review Chapter 5 in relation to site selection and the rationale for choosing this site for development and provide further justification and rationale regarding the suitability of the site for the proposed development, in light of the above.	The Developer has carried out design refinements having regard to: • The recent designation of the North-west Irish Sea candidate Special Protection Areas (cSPA), with the proposed development site located within the NWIS cSPA site area; • The criteria that avoidance of designated sites is typically an important parameter in a site selection process, as highlighted in Appendix A8:Design Refinements; and • The proximity of Rockabill SPA, in addition to 10 SPAs and 9 SACs in the wider area, which are all within the envelope of the NWIS cSPA and/or are ecologically connected. The site was selected having regard to 13 environmental and technical criteria, including the avoidance of designated sites. While the designation of the NWIS cSPA in 2023 altered the position in respect of one of those criteria, the remaining site selection considerations were unchanged. The subsequent designation of a European site does not, in and of itself, render a site unsuitable for development or preclude the grant of consent; rather, the question for assessment is whether the proposed development can be shown, on the basis of the available scientific evidence and appropriate assessment, to avoid adverse effects on the integrity of the site.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
		By that stage, the Developer had compiled a substantial body of ecological and environmental survey data, which informed the NIS and supported the conclusion that the proposed development would not adversely affect the integrity of the NWIS cSPA or any other European site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. In addition, following the RFI and engagement with NPWS, the WTG layouts for Project Option 1 and Project Option 2 were refined to reduce the spatial extent of overlap within the NWIS cSPA (Figure A2.2 of the SISAA). Further, the permanent footprint of infrastructure for the proposed development takes up only 0.02% of the NWIS cSPA. Accordingly, the Developer maintains that the site remains suitable for the proposed development. Further rationale and justification for site selection is provided, to respond to this RFI, in Appendix A8: Design Refinements.
7 (a)	Methodology Chapter 10 of the EIAR addresses Marine Geology, Oceanography and Physical Processes and is supported by Appendix 10.2 Marine Process Modelling Report. The Board notes that statistical and timeseries calibration plots for the hydrodynamic modelling (water levels and currents) undertaken has been provided in the submitted EIAR, however, this has not been provided for wave modelling. The applicant is requested to provide statistical and timeseries calibration plots for the wave modelling, in addition to the submitted statistical (scatter) plots. The applicant is requested to specify the % variance between model and recorded current speeds for spring and neap tidal cycles.	RFI Sections 7(a) to 7(q) were addressed through the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) further information process. While these RFI relate primarily to the assessment presented in the EIAR, the outputs of the updated modelling are also of relevance to the NIS. These RFI sections are not directly relevant to the SISAA, though for completeness the response provided below. The key relevance of RFI Sections 7(a) to 7(q) is that the additional and refined modelling undertaken has informed the assessment of impact pathways of potential relevance to European sites. The information requested under these RFI sections is addressed in full within the appendices to the NIS, as follows: • Appendix A11: Marine Physical Processes Numerical Modelling Report of the NIS • Appendix A12: Supporting Assessment Sensitivity Studies of the NIS In response to RFI Section 7(r), the updated modelling reports have been used to inform the NIS assessment in particular in relation to: • Suspended sediment concentrations and associated deposition, as an impact pathway relevant to Coastal and Marine QIs (see Section 5.1 of the NIS) and supporting habitats for mobile species (e.g. Migratory Fish) (see Section 5.2 of the NIS); and • Changes to hydrodynamic and coastal processes, including currents and wave climate, as relevant to the conservation objectives of Coastal and Marine QIs (see Section 5.1 of the NIS).
7 (b)	The labels on the directional plots on Figures 4.11 and 4.13 within Chapter 10 of the EIAR are incorrect. The applicant is requested to address this issue.	
7 (c)	The applicant is requested to submit time series plots comparing simulated wave events relative to recorded wave buoy data including direction, period and wave height or water surface elevation (WSE).	
7 (d)	Model Set-up and Approach The modelling undertaken in support of Chapter 10 of the EIAR does not demonstrate spatial variation of bed friction or bed shear stress values across the model domain. The applicant is requested to address this issue in a review of the modelling undertaken.	
7 (e)	The applicant is requested to characterise the existing environment in terms of the sediment transport regime in the form of coupled wave, wind, hydrodynamic and sediment transport modelling. As indicated in Appendix 10.2, the SWAN model was utilised for the assessment of waves and the MIKE21FM (Flexible Mesh) 2D modelling package was utilised for hydrodynamic modelling.	

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
	The separation of the wave, hydrodynamics and wind influences does not allow for a comprehensive assessment of the impact of the proposed development on marine processes. The applicant is requested to submit a coupled model in order to demonstrate the interaction between waves, hydrodynamics and wind influences. The applicant is also requested to undertake a greater range of sensitivity runs to examine the coupled model performance. Model scenarios should include an assessment of extreme events e.g. 10%, 5%, 2%, 1%, 0.5%, 0.2% annual exceedance probability (AEP) events and joint probability occurrences of tidal, surge and wave conditions. The applicant is requested to assess these probabilities in modelling scenarios and provide for climate change.	The Developer confirms that the matters raised are addressed in Section 4 (Morphodynamic and Coupled Modelling), Section 5 (Climate Change) and Section 6 (Interdependency Between Marine Processes) of Appendix A12 Supporting Assessment Sensitivity Studies of the NIS, which provides the technical basis supporting the conclusions set out in the NIS. Of note is that the range of sensitivity tests undertaken follow the approach discussed with An Coimisiún Pleanála on the 6th of November 2025. A one-way coupled wind wake and SWAN (Simulating WAves Nearshore) model was used in an assessment of wind influence in a series of sensitivity tests presented in Section 3 (Wind Blockage) of Appendix A12 of the NIS. The sensitivity tests included the shortest distance to the coastline with winds and waves from 068 °N, and (b) the most frequent wave direction with winds and waves from south-south-west (centred on 156 °N). The combined wind and wave events included an annual 50th percentile, and less frequent 1 year, 10 year and 50 year return period events (n.b. equivalent to 100%, 10% and 2% AEP). Whilst wind-wake blockage has a theoretical influence on leeward wave conditions, the results of the sensitivity tests show that the scale of this effect is secondary to wave-blockage related effects and not at a scale that changes the assessment presented within Sections 5.1 and 6.1 of the NIS. Coupled hydrodynamic and wave modelling was undertaken for both baseline (without the proposed development) and scheme (with the proposed development) conditions across four scenarios combining 1-in-50-year wave events, two wave approach directions (068° and 156° N), and contrasting high northerly and southerly flow conditions. The modelling first evaluates the influence of (hydrodynamics) currents on waves (Section 6.1 of the NIS) and then the influence of waves on (hydrodynamics) currents (Section 6.2), allowing the interdependency of these processes to be assessed in full. The results indicate that the presence of the proposed development does not produce any significant changes in wave or current conditions under any scenario, whether or not a coupled model set up is used. The negligible difference indicates no sensitivity to coupled processes and the existing approach (based on independent consideration of waves and tides) and assessments presented within Section 5.1 and 6.1 of the NIS and Appendix A11: Marine Process Numerical Modelling Report of the NIS, remains valid. The above modelling reports have been incorporated into the assessment presented in the NIS, including the evaluation of potential effects on habitat structure, sediment dynamics, and supporting ecological processes. For clarity, no additional modelling undertaken in response to RFI Sections 7(a) to 7(r), has resulted in any change to the conclusions of the NIS.
7 (f)	In Appendix 10.2, Marine Processes Review of Project Options, the applicant has selected a plume height release of 3m above seabed in the trenching simulation. The applicant is requested to justify the release height of 3m based on the dredging technique/equipment proposed.	
7 (g)	There are two extrusion pits proposed as part of the development. It is stated in Chapter 8 of the EIAR (construction strategy) that 'the drilling of both bores may be carried out simultaneously to accelerate the works programme'. Only one is modelled in terms of potential impacts. It is requested that the drilling of both extrusion pits be assessed and in a concurrent scenario.	
7 (h)	The location of the extrusion pits related to the export cables are indicated to be within the surf zone (section 6.2.1 of Appendix 10.2). The applicant is requested to include an assessment of the impact of the extrusion pits at this location within the surf zone on coastal processes and also include an assessment of the impact of the proposed temporary mounds at these locations on coastal processes.	
7 (i)	The modelling domain appears to be of insufficient extent to address potential impacts to the hydrodynamics of the Western Irish Sea Gyre and the cumulative impact with other projects, including Irish Sea Phase 1 ORE projects. The applicant is requested to extend the modelling domain to address this issue.	
7 (j)	Blockage Modelling The applicant is requested to include the impact of wind blocking on coastal processes. It is requested that this be addressed through site specific wake and wind field modelling, considering the entire windfarm layout.	
7 (k)	The applicant is requested to use coupled modelling of the leeward environments between the proposed array and the coastal zone to assess the combined impact of tidal, wind and wave blockage.	
7 (l)	Dredge Modelling Scenarios It is unclear if the particle tracking modelling accounted for the flocculation of finer particles. The applicant is requested to address this issue.	
7(m)	The applicant is requested to expand upon the dredge modelling information submitted by providing for a range of modelled scenarios representing different timelines and configurations of dredging activity.	

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
	The applicant is requested to include assessment of sediment disturbance for all activities proposed, including the pre lay grapnel runs proposed for the entire dredge campaign. This is requested to allow for a simulation of entire campaigns and not just select locations as submitted in the EIAR, and to enable an assessment of the cumulative impact on sediment transport, waves processes, and tidal currents.	It is concluded, beyond reasonable scientific doubt, that the proposed development, for either Project Option 1 or Project Option 2, alone or in combination with other plans or projects, will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site.
7(n)	The applicant is requested to assess the longer-term impact of the dredge dispersal modelling on the seabed morphology.	
7(o)	Appendix 10.3 provides an assessment of spoil mounds which are expected to develop when a trailer suction-hopper dredger (TSHD) discharges sediment at various locations across the array area. The impact of dredging with a backhoe and barge is not captured in the modelling. The applicant is requested to address this issue.	
7(p)	In relation to all sediment disturbance modelled, the applicant is requested to provide the following: Statistical maximum for sediment deposition depths (cm) and suspended sediment concentration (mg/l) across the model domain for the entire construction campaign presented in the form of heatmaps. This should include heatmaps of predicted percentage change relative to the baseline across the relevant key temporal periods. The applicant should confirm that the modelling used reflects the baseline conditions	
7 (q)	The longer term morphodynamic impact of the development including cable armouring, scour protections and wind turbine foundations is not assessed. This requires coupled wind, wave, hydrodynamic, and sediment transport modelling. The applicant is requested to submit modelling of the morphodynamic response of the coastline to the proposed development. Morphodynamic Modelling should be extended over a series of longer time horizons, operational plus decommissioning, i.e. 40+ years, and compared with the non-developed scenario for the same time period.	
7 (r)	Any additional modelling in relation to physical processes, which increase the existing significance of effect in that chapter and in interrelated chapters, 'Chapter 10 Marine Geology, Oceanography and Physical Processes', and / or 'Chapter 11 Marine Water & Sediment Quality' to 'Significant' or greater, will also require revised consideration as part of any updates in assessments associated with 'Chapter 12 Benthic Subtidal and intertidal Ecology', 'Chapter 13 Fish and Shellfish Ecology', 'Chapter 14 Marine Mammal Ecology', 'Chapter 15 Offshore Ornithology', and also the NIS (chapters 14 and 15 should only be considered for any revised assessment in relation to "habitat supporting prey species" and "provision / maintenance of prey species").	

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
8 (a) (i)	Roseate Tern: Perrow et al. (2019) studied the at-sea foraging distribution of the Rockabill colony over one breeding season (2018), showing the species uses the nearby proposed array area. The EIAR discusses tracking data from Perrow et al. (2019) in the Technical Baseline (Appendix 15.1), however, unlike the accounts of other species, the relevant section of the EIAR appendix does not provide a summary figure of the Roseate Tern tracking data. Considering the importance of the area to Roseate Tern, available data should be considered in further detail and used to inform the assessment. The applicant is requested to present the information provided by Perrow et al. (2019) in the technical baseline and to consider the tracking data when assessing potential impacts to Roseate Tern.	This RFI is not directly relevant to the SISAA, however for completeness the response is provided below. The Developer notes An Bord Pleanála's comments regarding (1) the inclusion of a figure showing the Perrow et al. (2019) roseate tern tracking data, and (2) the consideration of the data to inform assessment. A figure reproducing the Perrow et al. (2019) tracking data was not included in Appendix A14: Technical Baseline (of the NIS) because the underlying raw tracking dataset was not publicly available to the Developer for independent analysis or reproduction at the time of preparation of the document. Accordingly, the Developer could not generate a project figure consistent with those presented for other species. In the absence of those permissions and source data, the Technical Baseline explains why a figure has not been included. (2) The Developer confirms that Perrow et al. (2019) was reviewed in detail and cited in the Technical Baseline (Appendix A14 of the NIS, Paragraph 2.15.60) due to its relevance to roseate tern use of waters within and around Rockabill Island and the proposed development. The assessment therefore took account of the published findings, including spatial distribution, insofar as these inform understanding of receptor presence and behaviour. An additional 12 months of Digital Aerial Survey (DAS) data was collected across the North West Irish Sea (NWIS) cSPA during 2024-2025. This survey recorded a higher proportion of roseate terns than the 29 months DAS collected across the MAC area. Accordingly, the assessment was updated using the full 41 months of DAS data, providing a more robust basis for the collision risk analysis. In light of this strengthened empirical dataset, further interrogation of the tracking data was not required for the quantitative assessment. Nonetheless, the Perrow et al. (2019) tracking data were used qualitatively to provide contextual understanding of movements when considering potential barrier effects for Rockabill SPA and the NWIS cSPA. In short, whilst the raw data were not available to generate a project figure consistent with those presented for other species, the assessment relied on the best available evidence base as a whole, including Perrow et al. (2019). The study's findings were reviewed and considered in the assessment of potential impacts to Roseate Tern.
8 (a) (ii)	Red-throated Diver: The desktop review summarised in Table 15.3 of Chapter 15 of the EIAR does not appear to include the results generated from a series of Digital Aerial Surveys (DAS) undertaken over marine waters off Gormanstown (HiDef, 2019) that was commissioned by the Marine Institute and referenced in the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) Conservation Objective document for the NWIS cSPA. This survey data indicates a high density of Red-throated Diver Gavia stellata in the area of the coast west of the array, and overlapping with the proposed cable route.	The Developer notes the request to include the HiDef (2019) DAS data, which covers waters off Gormanstown, within the assessment. These data have been considered alongside more recent survey datasets to assess their suitability (this is presented in Section 2.11 of the Offshore Intertidal Ornithology Baseline, A14 of the NIS).

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
	Densities were notably larger than those densities that informed the applicant's assessment of mortality caused by displacement-disturbance effects for this proposed development (i.e. 3.26 individuals km-2 on 29/12/2018; 1.35 individuals km-2 on 16/01/19; 3.45 individuals km-2 on 04/02/19; 2.99 individuals km-2 on 23/03/19). As well as being important for assessment of Red-throated Diver, the HiDef/Gormanstown 2019 surveys are also likely to be relevant for the assessment of other species that the applicant is requested to reconsider (e.g. Great Northern Diver Gavia immer, Common Scoter). As such, the applicant is requested to include the HiDef/Gormanstown 2019 survey data in the assessment of impacts on the marine birds of the NWIS cSPA in relation to this proposed development, including in the assessment associated with the cable route. The applicant is requested to review the EIAR and NIS accordingly.	Since submission of the application, however, the Developer has undertaken an additional 12-month programme of DAS across the NWIS cSPA between September 2024 and August 2025. Following consultation with NPWS during 2025 and 2026, the Developer adopted the NWIS DAS dataset as the primary baseline for assessment on the basis that it represents the most spatially comprehensive and high-resolution dataset currently available for the NWIS cSPA, and is directly focused on the area most relevant to the proposed development. The programme achieved >16% spatial coverage of the SPA and >18% coverage within both the red-throated Diver (RTD) Projected Footprint of Infrastructure[1] (PFI) +10 km displacement assessment buffer and the ECC +2 km buffer. The same is true for the common scoter and great northern diver Zone of Influence (ZoI) of the PFI +4 km displacement assessment buffer and the ECC +2 km buffer. While the HiDef (2019) dataset provides contextual information, it offers limited spatial coverage of the key ZoIs used within the assessment (e.g. PFI +10km buffer and the full ECC +2km buffer) and is based on data that are now superseded by the targeted, site-specific NWIS DAS programme. The NWIS DAS recorded consistently low diver and seaduck usage within and around the proposed array area and ECC during 2024 and 2025. In light of the NWIS DAS, the assessments have been reviewed and updated for all species (including red-throated diver, common scoter and great northern diver) to ensure that the baseline characterisation and subsequent impact assessments reflect this evidence. Cross-references to these updates are provided within Section 5.4 and 6.4 of the NIS, where the NWIS DAS has informed both the quantitative analysis and the overall conclusions. [1] *The PFI represents a defined ornithology study sub-area within the overall array area, where all permanent offshore array infrastructure will be located. The PFI has been developed following design refinements to minimise spatial overlap with sensitive receptors and occupies just 57.7 km², representing 2.5% of the NWIS cSPA.* These updates are reflected in the SISAA (Section 1.9) and NIS ornithology assessment (see Section 5.1.2, including red-throated diver assessment at Section 5.1.2.19) and are supported by detailed survey information in the Technical Baseline (Appendix A14 of the NIS).
8 (a) (iii)	Red-throated Diver is a species known to be highly sensitive to offshore wind farm developments due to displacement effects. A 4km displacement buffer is applied in the application documentation. The Board note that for Red-throated Diver best available evidence as presented in the UK Joint SNCB 'Interim Advice On The Treatment Of Displacement For Red-Throated Diver' (SNCB, 2022) states that:	The Developer notes An Bord Pleanála's comments regarding potential displacement of RTD beyond a 4 km buffer. Since submission of the application, the Developer has completed an additional 12-month programme of DAS across the NWIS cSPA between September 2024 and August 2025, which has now been adopted as the primary baseline dataset for assessment as it fully addresses the data gaps identified within the ECC to the west of the array area.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
	"For non-breeding red-throated diver, a pragmatic displacement buffer of at least 10km is recommended for use in site characterization, impact assessments and post-consent monitoring where a plan or project is within 10km of a Special Protection Area (SPA) designated for non-breeding redthroated diver. Where a plan or project is further than 10km from a SPA designated for non-breeding red-throated diver, a standard displacement buffer of 4km should continue to be used". The DAU in their observation identifies the following papers which further indicate displacement impacts of greater than 4 km for Red-throated Diver: Heinänen et al. (2016); Žydelis et al. (2016); Webb et al. (2017); Mendel et al. (2019); Heinänen et al. (2020); Vilela et al. (2020); and APEM (2021). The Board notes that the proposed development is located entirely within the NWIS cSPA, for which Red-throated Diver is a SCI, and given the evidence sources available, the Board requests that the applicant reconsiders screening out displacement effects on Red-throated Diver associated with the array area. The information available from HiDef (2019) surveys indicates the known extent of Red-throated Diver and their densities and shows the species concentrating in shallower coastal areas. This therefore provides an evidence base for waters of 5-20m; however the species can also use water depths up to 30m (Natural England, 2012). There appears to be a data gap between the HiDef survey boundary and the array area boundary. The applicant is requested to overlay the application survey maps with the HiDef survey maps and, where there is a data gap, the applicant is requested to undertake additional survey work to address the data gap. The survey should provide sufficient coverage to reliably characterise the distribution and abundance of Red-throated Diver from the proposed array area western boundary to a distance of 10 km towards the coast (west). The applicant is requested to assess displacement of Red-throated Diver to a distance of at least 10 km from the proposed array area due to project infrastructure, having regard to recent best available evidence as presented in the UK Joint SNCB Interim Displacement Advice Note (SNCB, 2022), and update the EIAR and NIS accordingly. Note: Due to the water depth within the array area and low numbers of Red throated Diver observed in the existing DAS (May 2020 to October 2022), two full winter seasons may not be required to be surveyed to address any data gap, where it is detected. It is requested that the applicant considers undertaking targeted surveys covering one winter period, with two surveys per month undertaken in critical months for wintering Red-throated Diver. This would comprise one survey per month to be undertaken in November and December; two surveys per month in each of January, February, and March, and one survey to be undertaken in April.	Given the extent, recency and relevance of the NWIS DAS coverage, the Developer considers this dataset sufficient to robustly characterise baseline distribution and abundance of RTD, common scoter and great- northern diver. The NWIS DAS effectively constitutes 'further targeted winter surveys' over a far larger spatial area (albeit one survey per month, instead of two, was carried out during Jan – Mar) addressing the concerns over the gaps in spatial survey coverage. Although one survey per month was undertaken in January, February and March, the Developer is confident that the surveys provide the relevant information in defining the baseline of red-throated diver in the NWIS cSPA and provide data that is representative of how the site is used over the winter period. Moreover, for the area of highest potential displacement (the array area plus 4km buffer), previous annual surveys were undertaken that area and used to define the baseline. Overall, the surveys allow for the estimation of abundance and densities estimates, as well as highlighting distribution, which have been used is the assessment of potential disturbance/displacement. In this context, the additional data provide a comprehensive and proportionate evidence base, and no further targeted surveys are considered necessary. Full details of the survey design, coverage and results are provided in Appendix A14: Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology Technical Baseline (of the NIS). The NWIS DAS recorded consistently low usage of RTD within and around the proposed array area across the full survey period. Given the extent, recency and applicability of this coverage, the Developer considers the dataset sufficient to robustly characterise baseline RTD distribution across the PFI + 10 km buffer, without the need for additional targeted winter surveys. On this basis and informed by a review of the best available displacement evidence, the assessment of potential displacement effects on RTD has been updated to consider effects extending up to 10 km from the PFI, with findings reported in the NIS. Full details of the survey design, coverage and results are provided in the Appendix A14: Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology Technical Baseline (of the NIS). Displacement Assumptions The Developer has reviewed the available evidence on RTD disturbance, including that cited in the NPWS recommendation, and has adopted the following operational-phase displacement rates: • PFI+ 4 km buffer: 100% displacement • 4 km to 10 km buffer: 52% displacement (Garthe et al., 2023) These rates are considered precautionary and represent the upper end of displacement responses reported in the literature.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
		A number of empirical studies report lower displacement within both distance bands (e.g. Percival, 2010; Heinänen et al., 2016; Zydelis et al., 2016; Webb et al., 2017; Mendel et al., 2019; Heinänen et al., 2020; Vilela et al., 2020; APEM, 2021; Garthe et al., 2023); however, the adopted values provide a conservative estimate of potential effects. The approach of using empirical studies to inform displacement rates is in line with the UK Joint SNCB Interim Displacement Advice Note, which states "*The SNCBs have previously accepted an estimate of red-throated diver displacement at 100% up to 4km, an approach that recognises that displacement may occur up to and beyond 10km but is not 100%. Where a plan or project is within 10km of a SPA designated for non-breeding red-throated diver however, it is necessary to make a more detailed assessment, considering the details of displacement up to, and potentially beyond, 10km with an appropriate gradient agreed with the relevant SNCB which must take account of any local evidence supporting a known displacement rate*" and "*Displacement will not be 100% throughout the distance over which the effect occurs but there will likely be a gradation, with decreasing effects at increased distance from an OWF. That is to say that red-throated diver densities might be expected to increase at increasing distances from an OWF. While displacement within the OWF footprint may be close to 100%, the rate of change in displacement up to and beyond 4km appears to vary, perhaps between regions and survey platforms*" These updates are reflected in updates to the SISAA (Section 1.9 and Sections 3.4 and 3.5) and throughout the ornithology assessment of the NIS (see Section 5.1.2, including red-throated diver assessment at Section 5.1.2.19) and are supported by detailed survey information in the Technical Baseline (Appendix A14 of the NIS).
8 (a) (iv)	Migratory Waterbirds: Chapter 15 of the EIAR, and NIS Appendix 19 Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology Migration Collision, address migratory waterbird species. The DAU notes that a significant number of migratory waterbirds (in terms of species and absolute numbers) migrate to and from Ireland across the Irish Sea. The DAU observation raises concerns in relation to the lack of sufficient collection of spatially relevant field data at key migration times (i.e. spring and autumn) in the EIAR, combined with the acknowledged low confidence levels applied in relation to avoidance rates in the migratory Collision Risk Modelling (mCRM) Tool. The DAU states the information submitted is insufficient to assess the migratory movements of birds through the development area. The DAU has concerns that the proposed development has the potential to have significant impacts upon migratory waterbirds and the Conservation Objectives of the SPAs for which they are listed. The DAU recommends that the applicant develops and implements more appropriate survey methodologies to detect and robustly characterise and assess the level of bird migration through the proposed development area, working collectively with the other Irish Sea ORE applicants.	This RFI is not directly relevant to the SISAA, however for completeness the response is provided below. The Developer acknowledges the DAU and Board observations regarding migratory waterbirds and has reviewed the assessment in light of these comments. Collision risk was assessed using the most up-to-date Marine Directorate migratory Collision Risk Modelling (mCRM) tool, applied as a cumulative, Irish Sea–specific model covering all Irish East Coast Phase One projects. The assessment considered all migratory qualifying interests of SPAs with potential migration pathways through the array area and was informed by Vantage Point (VP) surveys, published literature, telemetry data, and established species-specific parameters. The in-combination assessment identified no adverse effect on integrity on any migratory waterbird species (Section 6.4 of the NIS).

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
	The Board notes the Vantage Point survey results submitted by the applicant have spatial limitations in terms of robustness and have not been used in quantifiable assessments. There is also limited information on flux or passage of birds through the proposed array area itself during migration (east-west and north-south). The data query is only partially filled by the applicant's approach to assessing collision risk, where GIS and straight-lines have been applied to identify potential migration pathways/flight routes to assess the proportion of flights (as a proxy for population) which may pass through the proposed array area. Having reviewed all the information presented, the Board requests that further assessment is carried out regarding impacts to migratory species. The applicant is requested to address the purported data gap relating to migratory birds to enable the assessment of potential impacts of the proposed development. Radar (horizontal and vertical surveys) (or similar) at the array area during peak migration periods should be utilised to provide site-specific data, which could be used to support the applicant's current assessment and provide quantitative information on passage of birds to feed into collision modelling. Should radar not be conducted and an alternative survey methodology utilised, comprehensive justification for the alternative should be provided. Peak migration periods during which data are to be collected can be further informed through review of existing data and published literature relevant to the project area and region. Whilst the DAU makes reference to the key migration times being spring and autumn, the Board considers that migration information during the winter months would also be of assistance to the assessment (e.g. irruptive cold weather movements from the continent and UK). The applicant is invited to consider this aspect for inclusion also. The applicant should note reliance on literature to fill knowledge gaps, while useful, does not provide adequate data to ensure a comprehensive assessment of potential effects on birds.	In relation to An Bord Pleanála's observation on flux and passage through the array area, the assessment does not rely solely on spatially constrained VP data. Passage rates were quantified within the mCRM using spatial modelling, with VP data used to inform species presence, flight directions and behaviours where available. A GIS-based approach was applied to define potential migration pathways, combined with species-specific parameters (including flight height distributions, biometrics and avoidance rates) to estimate the proportion of migratory populations passing through the array area. This approach reflects standard offshore practice, recognising that migration across the Irish Sea is diffuse and cannot be robustly characterised through fixed-point observation alone. To address potential data gaps, additional VP surveys and passive acoustic monitoring (PAM) were undertaken on the mainland and at Rockabill Island (the closest landfall to the array area) (Appendix A24: Migratory Bird Survey Report of the NIS). These surveys did not identify any unexpected migratory movements or behaviour and were consistent with the assumptions applied in the mCRM. Observations indicated that the majority of migratory movements (e.g. geese) were coastal, with substantially lower numbers recorded offshore. Notably, the proximity of the Rockabill surveys to the array area significantly reduces any spatial limitations in survey coverage. Radar was considered but not utilised due to technical as well as logistical constraints, including licensing limitations and operational constraints due to proximity to airport-controlled airspace associated with Dublin Airport Authority. While radar can provide general movement information, they do not reliably identify birds to species level or provide the species-specific parameters required for quantitative CRM. Given the dispersed nature of migration across the Irish Sea and the modelling approach adopted, radar surveys would be unlikely to meaningfully reduce uncertainty or alter the assessment conclusions. The survey and assessment approach adopted is consistent with current best practice for offshore ornithology, combining site-specific survey data with recognised modelling techniques. This aligns with UK and Irish guidance, which recognises that radar and similar techniques are not routinely relied upon for quantitative assessment of collision risk for migratory species. The resulting evidence base is therefore robust and proportionate. The Developer confirms that the surveys and data utilised for the purposes of the assessment are comprehensive, robust, in line with best practice and constitute the best available scientific knowledge in the field. The Developer concludes beyond reasonable scientific doubt that the proposed development will not result in adverse effects on the integrity of any relevant SPAs, having regard to their conservation objectives for migratory waterbirds.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
8 (a) (v)	Terrestrial Bird Species: The DAU considers there to be deficiencies in the assessment of land-based avifauna, with CRM data based on general assumptions. The DAU recommends additional data and consideration of survey/monitoring options such as targeted deployment of passive acoustic devices at headlands and offshore nocturnal boat transects; review of available ringing/tracking data for migratory species and/or species which are known/likely to conduct staging/dispersal movement; and thermal imaging devices (hand-held/drone) surveys targeted at likely peak periods of passage. The Board requests that further assessment is carried out regarding impacts on terrestrial bird species. The applicant is requested, having regard to the above comments to address the purported data gap and potential impacts of the proposed development on terrestrial birds.	This RFI is not directly relevant to the SISAA, however for completeness the response is provided below. The Developer acknowledges the DAU and Board comments regarding the assessment of terrestrial bird species and the request for further consideration of potential data gaps. Terrestrial and migratory bird species have been assessed using a precautionary, industry-standard approach, and analysed in the context of updated PAM/VP survey data collected in 2025. The Developer considers this to provide a robust and proportionate basis for the conclusions reached. All migratory qualifying interest species from relevant SPAs within 100 km of the proposed development were considered within the SISAA screening exercise. In total, 43 migratory species were initially identified as potentially exposed to collision risk during migration. A further quantitative screening exercise was undertaken using the Marine Scotland mCRM tool to estimate the number of individuals of each species predicted to pass through the array area annually. Species were screened out where predicted passage was equivalent to less than 1% of the Irish population, resulting in a worst-case impact magnitude of negligible and an imperceptible significance (irrespective of receptor sensitivity), which is not significant in EIA terms. This approach is consistent with established UK offshore wind farm assessment practice. The full list of species screened in is provided in Table A4.4 of the SISAA. Species not included within the mCRM tool (e.g. sand martin, chough and grey heron) are not considered vulnerable to offshore collision risk. All screened-in species were assessed using the most up-to-date guidance and parameters, including Natural England interim advice (2022) and NatureScot Guidance Note 7 (2023). The mCRM tool represents a highly precautionary method, incorporating conservative assumptions on flight paths, array interaction and avoidance behaviour, with migration pathways generated using 10,000 bootstrapped flight lines for movements to and from Ireland and the UK. The approach assumes species may pass through the array even if not directly recorded, removing reliance on presence–absence data. Default avoidance rates embedded within the model align with current NatureScot guidance and have been reviewed by an ornithological expert (Cook, pers. comms). Baseline data collection was undertaken in line with recognised industry practice and was supplemented by additional land-based VP surveys and PAM during the autumn of 2025 to improve understanding of nocturnal and migratory movements and address potential data gaps (Appendix A24 of the NIS). These additional surveys did not identify any unexpected behaviour or levels of activity and were consistent with the assumptions applied in the collision risk modelling. In addition, available published evidence, including ringing and tracking studies for relevant migratory and staging species, was reviewed and used to inform movement patterns, flight behaviour and model parameters within the assessment.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
		The Developer has considered the range of additional survey and monitoring approaches identified by the DAU, including targeted deployment of PAM at headlands, offshore nocturnal boat-based transects, and thermal imaging surveys (hand-held or drone-based). While these techniques can provide supplementary qualitative information on movement patterns, they do not reliably generate the species-specific flight heights, population flux estimates or behavioural parameters required to refine quantitative collision risk modelling inputs. Furthermore, in the context of a highly diffuse migratory system such as the Irish Sea, such surveys are unlikely to provide spatially representative or materially different data to that already obtained through the existing evidence base. Given the very low predicted levels of impact, further targeted surveys (e.g. thermal imaging, radar or offshore nocturnal transects) would not materially change model inputs or outcomes. Pre-construction monitoring cannot refine avoidance rates, and deriving species-specific offshore avoidance parameters for terrestrial birds would require extensive monitoring that is not justified, particularly as most terrestrial species spend little time offshore and that the NIS comprehensively concludes no adverse effect on integrity for migratory receptors. As such, the existing combination of empirical survey data, literature review and precautionary modelling is considered robust, proportionate and sufficient to support the assessment conclusions. Notwithstanding this, additional species were considered to address consultation comments. Hen harrier, merlin and corncrake were included in the mCRM analysis using parameters from Woodward et al. (2023), with predicted collision mortality of 0.01, 0.17 and 0.01 birds per annum, respectively. Short-eared owl was also assessed, with minimal predicted mortality (0.16 birds per annum). Species not included in the mCRM tool were assessed through targeted literature review. Overall, terrestrial and migratory bird species have been comprehensively assessed using accepted, precautionary methods and the most up-to-date guidance, and there are no data gaps in the assessment of potential impacts. On this basis and considering the additional VP and PAM data already collected, further survey effort to assess potential impacts on terrestrial birds is not necessary.
8 (a) (vi)	Baseline Data Vintage: The Board queries the age and relevance of the submitted aerial and boat-based survey data used in the application, in particular considering the 2022 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) season, which had significant negative impacts on a range of seabird species. The applicant is requested to provide justification that the original digital aerial surveys and boat-based data remain relevant and appropriate at the point of submitting additional information to support the proposed development.	The Developer notes An Bord Pleanála's query regarding the age and continued relevance of the submitted DAS and boat-based survey data, particularly in light of the 2022 HPAI event and its effects on seabird populations. The baseline assessment for offshore ornithology is informed by a robust and extensive evidence base, comprising 29 months of DAS within the MAC boundary +4 km buffer, which was supplemented by an additional 12 months of DAS across the NWIS cSPA in 2024/25 (see Appendix 14: Technical Baseline (of the NIS)). Importantly, both datasets demonstrate consistent spatial and temporal patterns, notably relatively low usage of the PFI during the core breeding season and substantially higher numbers during the post-breeding dispersal period.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
		These consistent patterns indicate that the datasets reliably characterise bird use of the site irrespective of inter-annual variability. In this context, there is no scientific justification to exclude the original 29-month dataset, as doing so would unnecessarily remove spatially and temporally relevant information. While HPAI has resulted in reduced breeding success and mortality at some colonies, it does not alter the relative spatial distribution, flight behaviour, or seasonal use of offshore areas that underpin collision risk and displacement assessments. As such, the DAS data remain appropriate for characterising offshore use, particularly when considered alongside demographic information. To ensure the most comprehensive and up-to-date baseline possible, the Developer has combined the data from the original 29 months of DAS (MAC DAS) and additional 12 months of DAS across the NWIS cSPA (NWIS DAS) and re-assessed baseline conditions on this expanded dataset, providing increased confidence and robustness in the assessment conclusions. In this context, the assessment has been informed by recent colony monitoring data (2024-2025) from BirdWatch Ireland (BWI), which provides up-to-date population estimates for key SPAs and ensures that reference populations reflect the most current information available. In addition, since receipt of the RFI, the Developer has undertaken additional land-based VP surveys and PAM to support the assessment of migratory movements (see Section 1.9 of the NIS). These data corroborate the patterns identified in the DAS datasets and did not identify any unexpected levels of activity or behaviour that would undermine the baseline conclusions. Taken together, the combined DAS datasets, recent colony monitoring information, and supplementary VP and PAM surveys demonstrate that the baseline ornithological data remain relevant, representative and appropriate at the point of resubmission. The offshore ornithology assessment within the NIS continues to reflect current conditions and provides a sound and precautionary basis for evaluating the potential effects of the proposed development. Section 1.9 (Data Collection) of the SISAA has been updated.
8 (a) (vii)	Regional Breeding Population: The robustness of population calculations used within Chapter 15 Ornithology, and associated appendices, is important in assessing the potential effects of the proposed development. The Board notes that the EIAR (Chapter 15, Table 15.17 and Appendix 15.1, Table 2.12) presents two methods for estimating regional breeding season populations against which impacts are assessed in the EIAR. Method 1 (applied in the EIAR and used to inform assessment conclusions) involves the number of breeding adults in the breeding season plus the number of immatures in the previous non-breeding season.	The Developer confirms that the concerns raised in relation to the estimation of regional breeding season populations have been addressed through adoption of Method 2 for all species assessed within the NIS, and that this approach has now been used to inform the updated assessment conclusions, including within the in-combination assessment. The derived adult: immature ratios were taken directly from Horswill & Robinson (2015), and the colonies and sites comprising the reference population for each species were derived from the Apportioning process. For full details see Appendix A14: Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology Technical Baseline (of the NIS).

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
	Method 2 (presented in the EIAR but not used to inform assessment conclusions) applies the ratio of adults to immature birds in the population to the number of breeding adults in the breeding season. The applicant is requested to provide evidence-based justification for applying its chosen method. Method 2 is considered to be the more appropriate and precautionary method to apply for estimating regional breeding season populations and the applicant is requested to use this methodology to inform assessment conclusions. The applicant is requested to clearly present the values and equations used to derive the population estimates, including their sources (e.g. a list of colonies or sites included within the reference populations), to allow validation of the methodology. The applicant is requested to also address this issue in the Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) chapter. Regional Reference Populations: The applicant has used the Ireland-wide populations of Black-headed Gull Ichthyaetus ridibundus and Common (Mew) Gull Larus canus, resulting in an overestimation of the reference population which may be affected by the project and, therefore, underestimation of potential impacts. The applicant is requested to apply more appropriate regional population estimates to these species and revise the baseline and assessment accordingly.	The Developer notes, however, that while Method 2 is considered more precautionary overall, it may not be appropriate in all circumstances. In particular, for some species or regions where the estimated breeding population is particularly low, using this method is likely to under-represent immature birds. This limitation is acknowledged in the assessment and has been considered when interpreting the magnitude and significance of effects. The Developer provides an updated assessment in the SISAA, using Method 2 for the regional breeding population (for all species except Manx shearwater). In the SISAA (Section 3) the Developer notes that Method 2 may not be appropriate in all circumstances such as for species or regions where the estimated breeding population is low.
8 (a) (ix)	Breeding Season of Common Guillemot: The Board does not agree with the applicant's determination that the Irish east coast Common Guillemot *Uria aalge* breeding season ends at the end of June. The evidence presented by the applicant is based on a study conducted at a colony in Scotland (Dunn, 2020, 2022) and suggests that the breeding season 'ends' around 10 July, although the July DAS were flown on 18 July 2020, 05 July 2021, and 04 July 2022. There are consequences to regarding the July period as non-breeding which results in the breeding mean peak count bio season for the proposed array area plus 2 km, to be 1,813 (95% Cis 1,258 – 2,385) individuals as opposed to 13,703 (95% Cis 8,940 – 18,414) individuals (see Table 3-1 of Appendix 15 of the EIAR / Appendix 17 of the NIS, Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology Displacement Analysis). This has consequences when apportioning estimated mortality figures arising from displacement impacts to Common Guillemot populations breeding at Lambay Island SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA and others. The applicant is requested to apply the UK seasons (Furness, 2015) for Common Guillemot (breeding season: March to July; non-breeding season: August to February), aligning with the approach taken for other species assessed.	This RFI is not directly relevant to the SISAA, however for completeness the response is provided below. Since submission of the original NIS, the Developer has completed an additional 12-month programme of DAS covering the NWIS cSPA (September 2024 to August 2025). This data has been combined with the original 29-month MAC DAS dataset (2020–2022) to form a 41-month, site-specific dataset, which is presented in to Appendix A14. Further, the Developer has attended two meetings with NPWS to discuss and justify the breeding season assumptions applied to guillemot as outlined in Appendix A2 (Summary of Consultation) of the SISAA. This combined DAS dataset provides the most up-to-date and spatially comprehensive evidence base for the NWIS cSPA and its qualifying interests, including common guillemot. Analysis of the combined MAC and NWIS DAS demonstrates a consistent and marked change in guillemot abundance and spatial distribution in July, both within the proposed development area and across the wider NWIS cSPA. Specifically: • Mean and peak abundances in July increase by an order of magnitude relative to April–June, including across large areas of the NWIS cSPA. • July distributions are spatially extensive and diffuse, rather than concentrated around colonies, and are inconsistent with central-place foraging behaviour by breeding adults. • Observed July patterns are characteristic of the onset of post-breeding dispersal, involving colony mixing by adults and the presence of fledged juveniles and non-breeding immatures.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
		These findings are consistent across years and are supported by published literature on guillemot breeding phenology and post-breeding dispersal behaviour. While generic bio-season definitions (e.g. Furness, 2015) are presented for context, the Technical Baseline (Appendix A14 of the NIS) demonstrates the strong, site-specific evidence that exists to refine bio-season boundaries for this species, consistent with established SNCB and regulatory practice where supported by empirical evidence. On this basis, and as set out in Appendix A14 of the NIS, the Developer has defined the core breeding bio-season for guillemot as April–June, with July treated as post-breeding for the purposes of abundance analysis, impact assessment and apportionment. This approach: • Reflects the actual ecological behaviour of the species within the NWIS cSPA, as evidenced by the expanded DAS dataset; • Avoids double-counting post-breeding birds as breeding adults; • Prevents systematic over-attribution of July abundance to nearby SPAs, including Lambay Island SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA and the NWIS cSPA itself. The final point is particularly important, as applying the NatureScot apportioning methodology would lead to unrealistic outcomes. For example, 93.8% of birds within the NISA PFI are predicted to be apportioned to Lambay Island. However, we know that in July, during NWIS DAS surveys, approximately 300,000 guillemots were estimated to be present within the NWIS cSPA. Apportioning such a large proportion of these birds to Lambay Island would imply a population far exceeding the size of the Lambay Island population itself, which is neither logical nor feasible, and inappropriate for assessment purposes. The Developer's alternative approach, as laid out in Appendix A14 of the NIS, is biologically realistic, evidence-led and precautionary, and grounded in the most robust dataset currently available for the NWIS cSPA. The updated bio-season definitions and their implications for apportionment and impact assessment are fully described and justified in Appendix A14 of the NIS and have been applied consistently throughout the updated NIS and termed the 'site-specific approach.
8 (a) (x)	The DAU notes there appear to be miscalculations or typographical errors with the display of the survey data and its analyses in relation to Common Guillemot. Table 2.40 of Appendix 12 Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology Technical Baseline presents a zero count of Common Guillemot for the November 2020 survey. This is at odds with the non-zero density Common Guillemot heat map for November 2020 (page 84), and it does not correspond to the estimate of density and abundance for Common Guillemot for November 2020.	This RFI is not directly relevant to the SISAA, however for completeness the response is provided below. The Developer acknowledges the DAU's query regarding possible miscalculations or typographical errors in the guillemot survey data and confirms that none are present. The zero values reported in Table 2.40 of Appendix 12 of the NIS represent raw, species-level counts of guillemot recorded within the proposed development array

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
	The Common Guillemot Density Heat map (dated February 2021, page 85) indicates that no Common Guillemots were present during that particular survey, which corresponds to the zero count in Table 2.40 but which appears to be at odds with the non-zero estimates of abundance and density for Common Guillemot for February 2021. The applicant is requested to address the issues raised.	area during each survey. In November 2020, no guillemots were identified to species level within the array area, and this is correctly shown as a zero raw count. Where birds could not be identified to species level (e.g. guillemot versus razorbill), observations were recorded as guillemot/razorbill. In November 2020, 120 such records were collected despite the absence of positive guillemot identifications. In accordance with the methodology set out in paragraph 2.7.3 of Appendix 12 of the NIS, these records were apportioned to species using the ratio of confirmed identifications across the wider dataset. This apportionment resulted in an estimated guillemot abundance of 445 individuals, which underpins the non-zero density shown on the November 2020 guillemot heat map. In February 2021, no guillemots or guillemot/razorbill records were recorded within the array area. Accordingly, both Table 2.40 and the corresponding density map correctly show an absence of guillemots. In summary, Table 2.40 of Appendix A 12 of the NIS reports raw species-level counts only, while abundance estimates and density maps incorporate apportioned guillemot/razorbill records. This discrepancy has been amended within the Appendix A14 Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology Technical Baseline (of the NIS).
8 (b) (i)	Sensitivities and Screening The applicant has concluded that several wader species have a low sensitivity to displacement effects citing a study which only looks at seabirds and does not mention these species (Bradbury et al., 2014, 2017). The applicant is requested to provide and cite an appropriate source providing justification for determining waders as having a low sensitivity to disturbance, which should be cited in the submitted documentation or amend the relevant documentation accordingly.	The Developer acknowledges that Bradbury et al. (2014, 2017) focus primarily on seabird species and do not provide an appropriate evidence base for assessing disturbance or displacement sensitivity in wader species. The assessment has therefore been reviewed and updated accordingly. In relation to wader species, disturbance sensitivity has now been informed by NatureScot guidance, specifically “Disturbance distances in selected Scottish bird species” (NatureScot, last updated July 2022), which summarises recommended disturbance distances derived from an updated review of empirical studies (Goodship & Furness, 2022). This guidance demonstrates that wader species typically exhibit comparatively short disturbance distances when compared to other bird groups such as divers, seaduck, raptors and some terns. Shorter recommended disturbance distances indicate greater tolerance to anthropogenic activity at closer ranges and therefore lower sensitivity to disturbance effects. Accordingly, the Developer considers the classification of relevant wader species as having low sensitivity to displacement to be appropriate and evidence-led (Section 5.4.1 of the NIS). The submitted documentation has been updated to cite Goodship & Furness (2022) in place of Bradbury et al. (2014, 2017), and the assessment conclusions remain unchanged.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
8(b) (ii)	The applicant is requested to provide further justification in relation to the screening out of European Shag *Gulosus aristotelis* and Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo* for several SPAs (NWIS cSPA, Skerries Islands SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA, and Lambay Island SPA). A contradictory statement is included in Section 5.4.2 of the submitted NIS: "all species were screened in with the exception of cormorant and shag, which are not considered at risk of offshore impacts of collision effects (based on flight height data) or displacement impacts (with evidence of birds even being attracted to OWFs and roosting on the structures) (Bradbury et al., 2014, Dierschke et al., 2016)". The applicant is requested to review this and amend their documentation accordingly to address this issue'.	The Developer does not consider the statement in Section 5.4.2 to be contradictory, but acknowledges that clarification is required and has reviewed and amended the wording in Section 5.4.2 of the NIS to add clarity. European Shag (*Gulosus aristotelis*) and Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) were screened out for the relevant SPAs on the basis of there being no plausible impact pathways with respect to both collision risk and displacement effects. Available evidence indicates that both species predominantly undertake low-altitude flight, below the rotor-swept zone of offshore wind turbines, such that collision risk is considered negligible (Johnston et al., 2014). In addition, both species are strong divers and benthic foragers with behaviour that is not typically associated with sustained flight at heights relevant to collision impacts. Now presented in Section 3.4.3 of the SISAA. In relation to displacement, published evidence indicates that neither species show consistent avoidance of offshore wind farms (Bradbury et al., 2014). On the contrary, observations of individuals using wind farm areas and, in some cases, roosting on turbine structures suggest a tolerance of, or neutral response to, offshore wind developments (Dierschke & Garthe, 2016). This behaviour is not interpreted as indicating impact; rather, it supports the conclusion that displacement effects are unlikely to occur at a scale relevant to the conservation objectives of the SPAs concerned. Accordingly, while both species were considered at the screening stage, they were screened out of further assessment because there is no impact pathway for either species in respect of: collision risk (due to low flight heights); and displacement or barrier effects (demonstrated by the best available evidence base). The documentation has been amended to more clearly distinguish between screening-in for consideration and screening-out following impact pathway evaluation, thereby avoiding any ambiguity. The conclusion that European shag and great cormorant do not require Appropriate Assessment for the identified SPAs remains unchanged. Justification for this position is now also found in Section 3.4.3 of the SISAA.
8 (c) (i)	Displacement Methodology: The Board is satisfied that the applicant has used the industry standard Displacement Matrix approach. However, the Board notes that the applicant has based conclusions in relation to displacement on its preferred rates for displacement and mortality of auks and Northern Gannet (50% displacement and 1% mortality for auks, 70% displacement and 1% mortality for Northern Gannet Morus bassanus) instead of on industry recommended rates, and has taken these rates forward to Population Viability Analysis (PVA).	This RFI is not directly relevant to the SISAA, however for completeness the response is provided below. The Developer notes An Bord Pleanála's comment regarding the displacement and mortality rates applied for auks and gannet and acknowledges the request to consider the recommended rates set out in NatureScot (2023).

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
	The Board queries the applicant's use of preferred rates in relation to auks, due to NISA's close proximity to the coast and to breeding Common Guillemot and Razorbill Alca torda colonies (NWIS cSPA, Lambay Island SPA, and Ireland's Eye SPA). The applicant is requested to review the EIAR and NIS to apply rates more appropriate to the location and scale of the development, and in line with industry recommendations (60% displacement and 1-5% mortality for auks; and 70% displacement and 1-3% mortality for Northern Gannet; NatureScot, 2023), to inform assessment and enable comprehensive conclusions. Where impacts with these rates result in a >1% increase in baseline mortality rate, the mortality estimates should be taken forward to PVA.	The Developer maintains that the displacement and mortality rates originally applied (50% displacement and 1% mortality for auks; 70% displacement and 1% mortality for gannet) are appropriate and proportionate, having regard to the available empirical evidence, site-specific survey data and the characteristics of the proposed development. A full, evidence-based justification for the Developer's preferred rates is provided in Appendix A17 Offshore Ornithology Displacement Analysis (of the NIS). Notwithstanding this position, and in recognition of An Bord Pleanála's request, the Developer has also applied the NatureScot (2023) precautionary rates (60% displacement and 1–5% mortality for auks; 70% displacement and 1–3% mortality for gannet) alongside the Developer's preferred rates within the NIS. N.B. Where application of the NatureScot (2023) rates results in a greater than 1% increase in baseline mortality for any species, the resulting mortality estimates have been taken forward to PVA, in line with industry practice and guidance (Parker et al., 2025c). Accordingly, the assessment provides a transparent, robust and precautionary evaluation of displacement effects, while clearly setting out and justifying why the Developer's approach represents the best available evidence.
8 (c) (ii)	Black-legged Kittiwake Displacement: Appendices 15.7, 15.8 and 15.9 document a proposed method statement for ornithology for the Irish Sea Phase 1 ORE projects, which was responded to by the NPWS, with a further response by the applicant to the NPWS response. The issue of Black-legged Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla* displacement has been set out in the EIAR and within the appendices referenced. The Board notes that the species is a SCI for the NWIS cSPA, as well as Lambay Island SPA and Ireland's Eye SPA within foraging range of the proposed array area. Black-legged Kittiwake has variable responses to OWFs, ranging from up to 45% displacement effects to mild attraction effects, varying at different latitudes, distances from colonies, and seasons (e.g. Peschko et al., 2020; Pollock et al., 2024). Having reviewed the information presented, the Board disagrees with the screening out of Black-legged Kittiwake for displacement for reasons related to the proximity of the proposed development to the coast and to breeding colonies. The applicant is requested to use the displacement matrix approach, as for other species. Here, a 30% displacement rate should be applied, and mortality rates should be based on best available evidence, but with a range of rates presented, from 1% to 3%, as advised by NatureScot (2023). The applicant, based on the revised findings, is requested to re-analyse the displacement impacts on the regional population of Black-legged Kittiwake in the EIAR and against the Conservation Objectives of the relevant SPAs and cSPA in the NIS to ensure comprehensiveness of appropriate assessment conclusions.	Without prejudice to its position that the best available evidence indicates that black-legged kittiwake are not prone to displacement from operational offshore wind farms, the Developer has included an assessment of kittiwake displacement within Section 5.4 of the NIS. The assessment follows the UK Joint SNCB Interim Displacement Advice Note prepared by MIG Birds (SNCBs, 2022), within which kittiwake are not identified as a priority species for displacement assessment. Consistent with this guidance, the NIS Section 5.4 classifies kittiwake as having low vulnerability to displacement. The NIS assessed all qualifying interests of the NWIS cSPA, including kittiwake, with consideration of spatial distribution and disturbance in line with the site conservation objectives. As set out in Section 5.4 of the NIS, no adverse effect on integrity is predicted for kittiwake, reflecting the species' extensive foraging range (mean maximum + 1 SD: 300.6 km; Woodward et al., 2019) and low sensitivity to disturbance and displacement. Updated conservation objectives published in November 2024 for Ireland's Eye SPA, Howth Head SPA and Lambay Island SPA have been reviewed, and incorporated in the NIS. Both displacement and collision impacts have been assessed in the NIS for all relevant SPAs. Overall, displacement effects were lower than collision risks. Neither impact pathway gave rise to AEoI in view of the sites' conservation objectives, either alone or in combination (as concluded in the Section 5.4 and 6.4 of the NIS).

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
		These conclusions are considered robust, as they are based on precautionary assumptions, up-to-date survey data, and established assessment methodologies applied consistently across all relevant SPAs. Whilst the assessment of kittiwake displacement has been included in response to this RFI, the developer position is that the use of the NatureScot (2023) approach is likely to overestimate effect. NatureScot (2023) advises the application of a precautionary displacement rate of 30% with 1–3% mortality for kittiwake; however, these rates are not derived from robust published empirical studies but instead reflect a highly precautionary interpretation informed by a small number of studies. The wider peer-reviewed evidence base, together with the Joint SNCB advice, is less consistent and does not demonstrate clear or systematic evidence of displacement effects for kittiwake at operational offshore wind farms; studies instead report variable responses, including negligible effects or a balance of attraction and avoidance behaviours across sites (e.g. Dierschke et al., 2016; Leopold et al., 2013; Vanermen et al., 2014; Petersen et al., 2006; Mendel et al., 2014; APEM, 2017; Percival & Ford, 2017; Trinder et al., 2024; Pollock et al., 2023; Johnston et al., 2024; Lamb et al., 2024). The joint SNCB guidance bases screening on disturbance susceptibility and habitat specialisation scores (Furness et al., 2013; Bradbury et al., 2014), with species typically taken forward where either score exceeds 2 (out of 5). Kittiwake score 2 for both metrics. The guidance further notes that gull species generally do not require routine displacement assessment, reflecting evidence of neutral responses or attraction to offshore wind farms. Post-construction monitoring provides further support for this approach. For example, studies at Westermost Rough (APEM, 2017) and Beatrice (Trinder et al., 2024) found no evidence of kittiwake displacement or turbine avoidance. Likewise, tagging data indicate continued use of operational wind farm footprints during the breeding season, including within the Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA (O'Hanlon et al., 2024). One study reporting reduced kittiwake density (Peschko et al., 2020) identified a 45% reduction within an array and a 3 km buffer in the German North Sea; however, transferability of these findings to the proposed development is uncertain. Effects were limited to a narrow breeding-season window (mid-May to mid-July), confidence intervals were wide, and survey effort was uneven between impact and control areas, meaning alternative explanatory factors cannot be ruled out. Most recently, tracking data from Whinnyfold, Scotland (Pollock et al., 2024) showed macro-scale attraction of kittiwake to within 1 km of an offshore wind farm, alongside meso-scale avoidance of individual turbines. While the study notes that aggregation could theoretically reflect redistribution within the array, one offshore wind farm was visited by 95% of tagged individuals, indicating that significant displacement is unlikely.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
		In this context, there is limited empirical support for applying standardised displacement rates, and the precautionary approach adopted by NatureScot is likely to overestimate effects.
8 (c) (iii)	Red-throated Diver Displacement: The Board requests that the applicant reconsiders screening out displacement effects on Red-throated Diver associated with the array area. As noted in point a(iii) above, Red-throated Diver is highly sensitive to displacement effects associated with OWFs and vessel traffic (e.g. Furness et al., 2013; Bradbury et al., 2014a-b, Fliessbach et al., 2019). As described in point a(iii) and the references therein, Red-throated Diver can be displaced by OWFs up to 10 km. The species is a SCI of the NWIS cSPA and the region supports an important wintering population (HiDef, 2019). The applicant is requested to use appropriate data (as discussed in points a(ii) and (iii) above) to assess potential displacement impacts to the regional and the cSPA Red-throated Diver populations in the EIAR and the NIS. The applicant should consider displacement effects up to 10 km from the proposed array area during operation.	See Developer response to RFI 8(a) (iii) above.
8 (c) (iv),	Collision Risk Modelling: It is noted that Roseate Tern flight height data and its analysis were not presented in the Johnston et al. (2014a-b) paper referenced in Appendix 18. The DAU in their observation recommends that clarification be sought as to the sources of the precise parameters for Roseate Tern flight behaviour used in the CRM as well as a statement regarding the robustness of such data. The applicant is requested to address this issue.	This RFI is not directly relevant to the SISAA, however for completeness the response is provided below. Additional NWIS DAS data were collected in 2024 and 2025, and the CRM has been fully updated based on these surveys (Appendix A19: Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology Collision Risk Modelling of the NIS). Higher numbers of terns were recorded during the late breeding season; however, as with previous surveys, the sample size and reliability of flight height estimates derived from DAS and vessel-based methods was not considered sufficient for direct use in CRM. Accordingly, the Developer has continued to use published flight height distributions from the literature, which provide the most reliable and widely accepted basis for assessment (JNCC, 2024). Common tern flight height distribution from Johnston et al. (2014) has been used as a proxy for roseate tern. This approach was adopted as common tern most closely reflects the flight ecology and behaviour of roseate tern and is the most precautionary of the small tern species considered (common and Arctic), due to its higher flight height distribution. Johnston et al. (2014) is derived from an extensive, multi-site dataset and is recognised as the most comprehensive and robust source currently available. It is widely used across England, Wales and Scotland and is recommended by both Natural England and NatureScot for CRM assessments over site-specific flight height data derived from boat-based surveys or DAS estimates. In addition, the Developer has committed to increasing the minimum lower turbine tip height to 40 m LAT, where possible (with the exception of the aviation restriction zone associated with Project Option 2, where a minimum tip height of 35 m LAT applies to eight turbines).

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
		This substantially reduces collision risk for low-flying species such as terns. Based on Johnston et al. (2014), increasing lower tip height from 22 m to 40 m reduces the proportion of common and Arctic terns flying within the rotor-swept zone by over 90%, leaving only 0.47% (common tern) and 0.22% (Arctic tern) of flights within the risk envelope. This measure provides a significant further reduction in potential collision risk to roseate tern.
8 (c) (v)	The Board notes that Natural England have accepted a 70% reduction in Northern Gannet collision mortality estimates to account for macro-avoidance for other offshore wind farm developments, such as Hornsea 4. However, given the proximity of the proposed development to the coast and to the nearest breeding colony at Ireland's Eye (c. 15km away), a more precautionary approach is recommended. The applicant is requested to revise the approach taken in relation to Northern Gannet collision estimates so they are not reduced by 70% to account for macro-avoidance.	This RFI is not directly relevant to the SISAA, however for completeness the response is provided below. The Developer considers this level of precaution to provide over-inflated, unrealistic results. Given the evidenced avoidance of operational wind farms by gannet (~70%), collision risk is expected to be reduced by approximately the equivalent value when assessing CRM based on pre-construction densities within the proposed development. Parameters such as distance to coast or nearest breeding colony are also variables that are not considered when conducting CRM. Nevertheless, the Developer has presented CRM outputs both with and without the application of macro-avoidance throughout the NIS.
8 (c) (vi)	Any potential specific mitigation measures to minimise the effects of the project on birds, such as painting of turbine blades, the use of curtailment systems in particular conditions or at particular times etc, if considered appropriate, should also be included and addressed in the application documentation.	This RFI is not directly relevant to the SISAA, however for completeness the response is provided below. The Developer has already committed to substantial and effective mitigation measures that directly address the key risk pathways. A full list of the mitigation measures to minimise impacts to birds is outlined in Section 4.16 of the NIS. Outlined below is an overview of the measures the Developer has committed to, using terns as an example. Blade Tip Clearance and Flight Height Evidence Seabirds, in general, are low-flying species spending the majority of their time on or close to the sea-surface. Modelled seabird flight heights, for 25 species, demonstrate that the majority of flights occur within 20 m of the sea surface (Johnston et al., 2014). Recognising this, the proposed development has committed to increasing the turbine air draft (minimum blade tip clearance above sea level) to 40 m LAT, where possible (see details under point 'iv' above). Based on the flight-height distributions presented in Johnston et al. (2014), increasing the air draft from 22 m to 40 m reduces the proportion of common and Arctic terns flying within the rotor swept zone by over 90%. At a 40 m air draft, the probability of a bird occurring within the rotor swept zone is just 0.22% for Arctic tern and 0.47% for common tern, with comparable reductions for roseate tern. As a result, the predicted number of collisions for all tern species is extremely small. Similar benefits can be seen for other key collision risk species (e.g. kittiwake, and other gulls).

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
		This increase in blade tip clearance represents the single most effective mitigation measure available for collision risk reduction for low-flying seabirds and far outweighs the potential benefits of secondary or experimental measures, such as painting of turbine blades and the use of curtailment systems. Blade Painting as a Mitigation Measure The Developer is aware of studies investigating turbine blade painting as a collision mitigation measure, including May et al. (2020), which reported a reduction in bird collisions following the painting of one blade black at the Smøla onshore wind farm in Norway. While this study demonstrated that visual contrast may influence collision rates for some species under specific conditions, it is context-specific, onshore in nature, and centred on large raptors. Its applicability to offshore wind farms and to seabird species such as terns remains unproven. More recently, Klop et al. (2023) assessed the effectiveness of blade painting across multiple sites and species groups. While a reduction in collision rates was observed following blade painting, the effect was described as “fairly weak” and not statistically significant. The authors further noted substantial variability in collision rates and concluded that the current evidence base is insufficient to draw robust conclusions regarding effectiveness, particularly across different species groups and environments. Given the limited, inconclusive, and largely onshore-derived evidence, and the absence of clear offshore seabird-specific validation, the scientific evidence does not currently support the widespread implementation of blade painting as an effective mitigation measure offshore. Accordingly, the Developer does not propose to implement this measure at this time. Empirical Evidence from Post-Construction Monitoring Evidence from offshore post-construction monitoring further supports the effectiveness of increased blade tip clearance and inherent avoidance behaviour. Post-construction collision risk monitoring at the Aberdeen Bay Offshore Wind Farm used radar and camera systems over a two-year period to assess bird behaviour within and around the wind farm (Vattenfall, 2023). The study found that birds consistently altered flight paths to avoid turbines, and no bird collisions were recorded during the monitoring period. This provides strong empirical support that the assessment parameters, such as avoidance rates, are precautionary and that further monitoring or additional mitigation (in terms of blade colours) may have limited benefit. Turbine Curtailment During Bird Migration While turbine curtailment during bird migration has been considered as mitigation, current evidence indicates that broad, period-based curtailment during peak migration is unlikely to be effective or proportionate.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
		Empirical evidence from the VolZug project, using multi-season radar and AI-assisted monitoring, shows extremely high avoidance rates by migratory birds (>99.8%) and no correlation between migration intensity and collision risk (Liedtke et al., 2025). Instead, collision risk is more strongly associated with specific weather conditions, such as reduced visibility, undermining the rationale for generic curtailment linked solely to migration peaks. This evidence is reflected in UK policy, with National Policy Statement EN-3 noting that shutdowns during estimated peak migration periods are currently unlikely to offer suitable mitigation. Accordingly, curtailment should be viewed as a potential future, highly targeted measure triggered by defined risk conditions, rather than a standard or precautionary mitigation approach at this stage. Displacement Mitigation for the NWIS cSPA In addition to collision risk mitigation, the Developer has undertaken pre-application design refinements to mitigate potential displacement impacts on the NWIS cSPA, particularly for species sensitive to habitat loss and disturbance. There has been a considerable reduction in the size of the array area from the original Maritime Area Consent (MAC) boundary. This process considered hotpots of auks, the most abundant species within the survey area, using species heatmaps from raw observations and a modelled approach using MRSea (MRSea Modelling Report). When displacement is considered relative to turbine spatial extent (PFI) rather than the array boundary, the affected area of the SPA reduces further. Consequently, any displacement effects on auks and other sensitive species are geographically limited and have been substantially reduced through the design and impact assessment process. Conclusion The Developer has implemented robust, evidence-led mitigation through turbine design, WTG layout refinement and reduction in the array area. Increasing blade tip clearance to 35/40 m LAT (see details under point ‘iv’ above) is demonstrably the most effective measure for reducing collision risk to terns and other low-flying species, supported by published flight-height data and offshore post-construction monitoring evidence. In contrast, blade painting remains experimental, with weak and inconclusive evidence in the offshore context, and therefore is not justified as a mitigation measure at this stage.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
8 (c) (vii)	The DAU in their observation states that the documentation submitted does not appear to include any consideration of potential indirect effects of the proposed development on the likely prey-base (i.e. Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar*) for resident Common Kingfisher Alcedo atthis, an Annex I species and a SCI for the River Boyne and Blackwater SPA. The DAU also state that there does not appear to be any consideration of the potential effects with respect to either the associated construction works and/or operation of the development on the Conservation Objectives of the River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA; which is connected to the River Boyne SAC, Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC, and the offshore marine waters of the Irish Sea. The applicant is requested to address the issues raised.	Further information on the screening ZoI for terrestrial ornithological SPAs has been added to Table 1.7 of the 2024 SISAA. A 15 km ZoI is used for low mobility/sedentary terrestrial ornithological qualifying interests. The Applicant has considered the River Boyne and Blackwater SPA for indirect effects and disturbance and displacement and Table 3.12 of the 2024 SISAA has been updated. This SPA is located over 15 km from the onshore and offshore development areas therefore there is no connectivity for disturbance or displacement effects for common kingfisher and other low mobility/sedentary terrestrial bird species as a result of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the onshore and offshore infrastructure. It should be noted that the qualifying bird features of the River Boyne and Blackwater SPA would not experience indirect effects via changes to prey availability caused by the proposed development through changes to water quality (e.g. through increases to suspended sediment concentrations or accidental pollution) as the ZoI of the proposed development for marine and sediment water quality has been defined using the sediment excursion distance which represents a 12km area around the array area and ECC boundaries. As the proposed development would not result in effects on fish or other prey species within the supporting habitat of the SPA due to the lack of connectivity, no indirect effects on supporting habitats or food resources are anticipated. Therefore, there is no potential for LSE in relation to all effects, either alone or in-combination. Table 3.12 in the 2024 SISAA, which provides the sites and features identified for offshore and intertidal ornithological receptors, has been updated and replaced by Table A3.5 in the SISAA. There are no updates required for the NIS. The River Boyne and Blackwater SAC has been assessed in the NIS for Atlantic salmon and river lamprey (Section 5.2 and 6.2) and no adverse effects on integrity was concluded both alone and in-combination with other plans or projects.
8 (c) (viii)	The applicant is requested to fully assess the potential impacts on Atlantic herring *Clupea harengus* potential spawning habitat. The applicant is requested to review the application in this regard and clarify potential effects on seabird prey populations.	This RFI is not directly relevant to the SISAA, however for completeness the response is provided below. The potential for impact to Atlantic herring spawning habitat, and in result indirect impacts on seabirds due to impacts on prey, has been further assessed through reference to Particle Size Analysis data collected along the ECC and within the array area in 2025 (AQUAFACT, 2025), and heatmapping in accordance with the Kyle-Henney, (2024) methodology. The impact assessment has been reviewed in light of this additional information alongside design refinements and the potential effects updated as appropriate in Section 5.2 and 6.2 of the NIS. Further information on the Mourne and Dundalk Bay herring spawning grounds has been included in Appendix A16: Fish and Shellfish Ecology Baseline Characterisation of the NIS.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
8 (d) (i)	Cumulative and Transboundary Effects Cumulative Effects Assessment: Impacts on birds in the CEA (Section 15.9 of Chapter 15, and Chapter 38) are presented and assessed against annual populations only. Having regard to points a(vii) Regional Breeding Population and c(i) Displacement Methodology above, the applicant is requested to revise the CEA to ensure impacts are presented and assessed against the breeding and non-breeding season populations separately.	This RFI is not directly relevant to the SISAA, however for completeness the response is provided below. The In-combination assessment has been updated to assess impacts on birds separately for the breeding and non-breeding seasons where the available data allow. Section 6.4 has been revised accordingly, with season-specific population estimates applied to the displacement and collision risk assessments. However, data limitations for some older operational OWFs mean that a fully comprehensive seasonal breakdown is not possible for some species at some wind farm sites. In these situations, the annual total is therefore considered the most appropriate basis for assessment, as it avoids artificial precision, prevents double-counting or misallocation of effects between seasons, and ensures that the assessment population remains proportionate to spatial extent of projects considered cumulatively. This approach provides a robust representation of potential impacts at the population level and is consistent with established CEA practice, which does not explicitly recommend that the breeding and non-breeding season populations are assessed separately (Parker et al., 2025c).
8 (d) (ii)	Migratory Waterbird Species: Migratory birds have not been included in the Cumulative and Inter-related Effects Assessment presented in the application documentation. As stated previously (points a(iv) Migratory Birds and a(v) Terrestrial Birds), the Board has requested further assessment of the impact on migratory birds for the project, and further data to inform the assessment. The applicant is requested to assess cumulative impacts to migratory bird populations, considering effects of the Irish Sea Phase 1 ORE projects and other existing or currently proposed plans and projects that may affect the same migratory populations. The applicant is requested to update the application documentation, as required.	This RFI is not directly relevant to the SISAA, however for completeness the response is provided below. In response to An Bord Pleanála's request for further assessment, the Developer has undertaken a joint Phase One mCRM for the Irish Sea Phase 1 ORE projects (Appendix A23 of the NIS). This assessment considered cumulative collision risk to migratory bird populations using consistent methodologies, shared assumptions, and population-level metrics across projects, including existing and proposed developments affecting the same migratory flyways. The Phase One mCRM demonstrates very low levels of predicted cumulative impact for all assessed migratory species, with mortality estimates representing a negligible proportion of relevant Irish and biogeographic populations and remaining well below accepted significance thresholds. Consequently, no adverse cumulative effects on migratory waterbird populations are predicted to arise from the proposed development alone or cumulatively with other plans and projects in the Irish Sea. The findings of the joint Phase One mCRM have been used to update the application documentation, including the cumulative assessment sections relating to migratory birds, to ensure consistency with the latest evidence base and to address points 8a(iv) and 8a(v) raised by the An Bord Pleanála.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
8 (e) (i)	Foraging Range Screening: Within the document 'Supporting Information for Screening for Appropriate Assessment', Section 3.4.3.1, it is stated that in Table 3.13 "For SPAs beyond 300km, only features which have breeding season connectivity were included (based on foraging ranges in Table 1.8), for example gannet and kittiwake due to their larger foraging ranges". The last table in that section is numbered 3.12 and, notwithstanding the labelling, does not include any SPAs beyond 300 km. The applicant is requested to clarify this discrepancy and present screening determinations for all SPAs within the species-specific foraging ranges, including those beyond 300 km from the proposed array area.	The intention of the assessment was to include SPAs beyond 300 km where species have demonstrated breeding-season connectivity based on species-specific foraging ranges (e.g. gannet and kittiwake). We confirm that screening determinations for all SPAs within the relevant species-specific foraging ranges, including those beyond 300 km from the proposed array area, have now been included in the Supporting Information for Screening for Appropriate Assessment (SISAA).
8 (e) (ii)	Gull Screening for Likely Significant Effect: The applicant is requested to provide further justification to screen out Black-legged Kittiwake and Lesser Black-backed Gull Larus fuscus for the Seas off Wexford cSPA, given that this cSPA is within the species-specific foraging ranges of the proposed development or alternatively provide further consideration of these species in the NIS.	Foraging ranges are relevant for deriving connectivity between breeding colonies (where birds act as central place foragers) and developments, with developments falling within a given foraging range from an SPA potentially impacting that SPA. The Seas of Wexford SPA, as a marine SPA, does not have any breeding seabirds (it protects seabirds breeding at other SPA colonies), and as such birds are not acting as central place foragers from this SPA. Therefore, species specific foraging ranges from this SPA are only relevant in determining which colonies may contribute to the numbers of birds within the Seas off Wexford SPA during the breeding season. However, this not relevant as the Seas off Wexford SPA is specifically designated to protect qualifying interests breeding at three colony SPAs that abut the Seas off Wexford SPA. The qualifying interests of the Seas off Wexford SPA are contributed by four breeding colony SPAs, namely Lady's Island Lake SPA, Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA, the Saltee Islands SPA and the Keeragh Islands SPA. All of these breeding colony SPAs abut the Seas off Wexford SPA. The proposed development is located over 118 km away from the Seas of Wexford SPA and therefore would not result in any direct effect on the designated site itself through displacement or collision. For there to be an impact pathway for proposed development for the Seas off Wexford SPA, the proposed development would need to be located within the pattern of foraging movement between Seas of Wexford SPA and the abutting SPAs. However, given that the proposed development is over 118 km from the Seas off Wexford SPA and all of its abutting contributary SPA colonies, this is considered extremely unlikely. As such, it is considered that there is no impact pathway for any birds designated at the Seas off Wexford SPA. In other words, when identifying potential impact pathways from collision or displacement, the key consideration is effects on breeding populations associated with an SPA. Seas of Wexford does not have a breeding population for any QIs. Instead, impacts on breeding populations of birds using the Seas of Wexford SPA colony are considered through the assessment for the SPAs from which those birds originate (their breeding colony), i.e. Lady's Island Lake SPA, the Saltee Islands SPA, Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA and the Keeragh Islands SPA. These sites have been included in the screening, and, where appropriate, screened in with impacts assessed and apportioned to these colonies.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
		For context, current advice by NatureScot for Marine SPAs is *that "For breeding seabirds within marine SPAs, the population level consequences will be addressed through consideration of connectivity from functionally linked seabird colony SPAs"*, and that *"For all non-breeding seabird qualifying features of marine SPAs to determine LSE, impact pathways need to be considered within 15km of the marine SPA"*. The proposed development is thus well beyond the Zone of Influence typically considered. Table A3.9 of the SISAA has been updated.
8 (e) (iii)	Purple Sandpiper Disturbance: The applicant has used a 300m disturbance buffer for Purple Sandpiper Calidris maritima, citing a study looking at pedestrian-related disturbance (Goodship and Furness, 2022). Justification for applying this buffer, or use of an alternative source that is more appropriate, is requested, or alternatively provide further consideration of these species in the NIS.	The developer considers the proposed buffer suitable based on the best available scientific evidence. Although this study references human disturbance, the paucity of other available literature on the disturbance of purple sandpiper means this is the most relevant study for this species considering there is a lack of disturbance studies for this species. Even though the 300m is in relation to pedestrian-related disturbance, the developer still considers this impact range to be appropriate for offshore works. The risk of disturbance to purple sandpiper is considered low, particularly as no activities are proposed within at least 3.5 km of Rockabill SPA, where the species is a qualifying interest.
8 (e) (iv)	North-west Irish Sea cSPA Conservation Objectives: The NWIS cSPA is designated for 21 bird species. It is a Conservation Objective of the NWIS cSPA to restore the favourable conservation condition of Black-legged Kittiwake, European Herring Gull Larus argentatus, Atlantic Puffin Fratercula arctica, Northern Fulmar Fulmarus glacialis, Great Cormorant, and European Shag. This 'restore' objective also applies to the same SCIs within the ecologically connected SPAs in this area. It is noted that having regard to survey data related to Atlantic Puffin and the NWIS cSPA population and applying the industry standard recommended rates (60% displacement, 1-5% mortality; NatureScot, 2023) results in >1% increase in baseline mortality, thus would constitute 'Likely Significant Effect' and require Appropriate Assessment in the NIS. This species should therefore be assessed in the NIS for the NWIS cSPA, following the industry standard displacement matrix approach using the recommended displacement and mortality rates (NatureScot, 2023). The applicant is requested to review the SCIs of the aforementioned species to ensure and to clarify that they are appropriately assessed in the NIS, with regard to the objective to restore these species.	This comment is noted by the Developer. In response to the RFI, it is clarified that the majority of the species referenced were not screened out but were screened in and assessed within the NIS. A robust assessment of all relevant qualifying interests of the NWIS cSPA, including roseate tern, puffin and Manx shearwater, is provided in Section 5.4.2 of the NIS in view of the relevant conservation objectives. This assessment concluded that the proposed development, alone and in-combination, will not result in adverse effects on the integrity of the NWIS cSPA. The only species screened out from further assessment of offshore impact pathways was shag and cormorant. As explained in response to RFI 8(b)(ii), shag and cormorant were screened out on the basis that they are not considered vulnerable to collision risk (based on robust flight height data) and show limited evidence of displacement, with studies indicating potential attraction to offshore wind farms and use of structures for roosting (Bradbury et al., 2014; Dierschke et al., 2016). Please see response to RFI 8 (b) (ii) above, explaining why shag and cormorant were screened out of further assessment of potential impacts arising from the offshore elements of the proposed development in the SISAA.
8 (e) (v)	North-west Irish Sea cSPA Red-throated Diver: As discussed in points a(ii), a(iii), and c(iii) above (regarding Red-throated Diver and Displacement), Red-throated Diver is a SCI for the NWIS cSPA and is highly sensitive to disturbance and displacement effects. The Board queries the applicant's approach where the species is screened out of displacement effects associated with the proposed array area.	The Developer acknowledges the sensitivity of red-throated diver to noise and visual presence, and therefore the risk of disturbance. Considering this, the Developer has assessed red-throated diver for disturbance within the offshore ECC + 2km buffer and within the PFI + 10km buffer for the NWIS cSPA, following the best available evidence (Chapter 15 & the NIS). The Developer has used the recent NWIS DAS data which is the most recent and comprehensive dataset to characterise the baseline environment.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
	The applicant is requested to use appropriate data and to screen Red-throated Diver in for displacement effects associated with the proposed array area and vessel traffic. The NIS should be updated accordingly.	The Developer has assessed displacement effects on red-throated diver within the PFI plus a 10km buffer for the NWIS cSPA (addressed in Section 5.4.1.2.19 of the NIS). In response to RFI 8 (e) (v) Red-throated diver are now screened in for construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning disturbance and displacement effects for NWIS cSPA. Table 3.12 (Table of sites and features identified for offshore and intertidal ornithology receptors) has been updated (now Table A.3). Table 4.4 Screening summary has also been updated (now Table A 4.1).
8 (e) (vi)	North-west Irish Sea cSPA Common Guillemot: The DAU observation states that the proposed development would reduce the habitat suitability for Common Guillemot of an area equating to 8.5% of the NWIS cSPA, which would contravene the Conservation Objective for the SPA to maintain its favourable conservation condition. The applicant is requested to justify its interpretation of the data in relation to Common Guillemot and, where appropriate, re-evaluate the data and re-interpret the consequences for the impacts on the Conservation Objectives of the NWIS cSPA, having regard to the observation from the DAU."	This RFI is not directly relevant to the SISAA, however for completeness the response is provided below. The DAU observation suggests that the proposed development would reduce habitat suitability for Common Guillemot within the North-west Irish Sea (NWIS) cSPA over an area equivalent to 8.5% of the site. This conclusion appears to be based on a spatial comparison between the array area plus 2km buffer and the total SPA area, but fails to consider if and how said spatial overlap may lead to a consequence in terms of an AEoI to the species in view of the qualifying interest (QI). The data, which is an area-based metric, does not in itself represent a meaningful measure of impact on the Common Guillemot QI, as the assessment of potential AEoI must be in view of the Conservation Objectives of the relevant site, namely the NWIS cSPA. The Conservation Objectives of the site for Common Guillemot are framed in terms of maintaining the population size, distribution, structure and function of habitats supporting the qualifying species, rather than the absolute availability of habitat area. As such, the key consideration is whether predicted effects would lead to a measurable adverse consequence for the guillemot population of the cSPA, rather than whether a given proportion of the site spatially overlaps with the zone of influence of the development. Several key ecological aspects are now presented in Appendix A21: Additional Guillemot Ecological Evidence Note (of the NIS), which covers the following topics focusing primarily on guillemot within the NWIS cSPA: • Consequences of displacement • Effects of increased density on prey base • Capacity of the wider cSPA to absorb displaced birds • Existing natural variability and patchiness • Behavioural flexibility of seabirds • Project footprint in the context of the wider cSPA • Non-breeding season sensitivity. Some of the key points from the assessment that address this DAU observation are discussed below. For a full assessment see the NIS (Section 5.4.2).

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
		In considering this submission from the DAU, the Developer obtained a legal opinion on the interpretation of the Conservation Objectives, and this is provided in Appendix A22: Senior Legal Counsel Opinion on NPWS Submission (of the NIS) . The guillemot qualifying population of the NWIS cSPA is extensive and highly mobile, with distribution across the site varying temporally in response to prey availability and oceanographic conditions. Density surface modelling indicates that while guillemots occur within the wider offshore development area, this area does not correspond to a core area of consistently high density at the cSPA scale. Predicted effects are therefore dispersed across a large population and are not focused on a discrete sub-area of the cSPA. Furthermore, the predicted impact relates to temporary and reversible changes in habitat use associated with displacement, rather than to permanent loss or degradation of habitat. No reduction in the overall extent or ecological function of habitats supporting the guillemot population is predicted. The analysis indicates that any displacement would represent a very small proportion of the total NWIS cSPA population at any given time and would not compromise the ability of the site to support the qualifying feature in the short, medium or long term. Having regard to the DAU observation, the Developer has reviewed the data and considers that the 8.5% figure, estimated from the Planning Application, should not be interpreted as an equivalent reduction in effective habitat for the SPA population, nor as an indicator of adverse effects on population viability or site integrity. The seabed footprint of permanent infrastructure associated with the proposed offshore development Project Option 1 is estimated to be 0.53 km², or 0.02% of the cSPA. The ecological evidence demonstrates that the overlap reflects a precautionary displacement envelope rather than a functional loss of habitat, with displacement representing a behavioural response that does not inherently translate to a direct ecological impact. Its relevance to assessment arises only where redistribution leads to measurable effects on survival or productivity. When considered against the scale, variability in usage and functional capacity of the wider NWIS cSPA to support the guillemot population, including its ability to absorb redistributed birds and continue to support the qualifying population, the predicted effects are limited and not sufficient to undermine the conservation objectives or the maintenance of favourable condition of guillemot for the NWIS cSPA. Additionally, the Developer notes that since the submission of the Planning Application further design refinements have been made in response to the RFI (8(e)(vi)) to provide additional mitigation, with the overlap of the PFI plus a 2 km displacement buffer now equating to 6.9%.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
		The Developer concludes that beyond reasonable scientific doubt, in view of the site's conservation objectives, the proposed development would not result in an adverse effect on the integrity of the North-west Irish Sea cSPA, either alone or in combination with other plans or project, in relation to the Common Guillemot qualifying feature. The full assessment can be found in the NIS and Appendix A21: Additional Guillemot Ecological Evidence (of the NIS).
8 (e) (vii)	Displacement Assessment: The Board notes that model-based assessment of displacement effects has not been included in the NIS. Such approaches are only applicable to a small number of species during the chick-rearing period, however, provide important context and can support the assessments undertaken using displacement matrices. Models such as SeabORD (Mobbs et al., 2018; Searle et al., 2018) take an individual-based approach and incorporate energetics associated with displacement into the assessment. Such approaches are standard practice. The applicant is requested to review the NIS in this regard.	This RFI is not directly relevant to the SISAA, however for completeness the response is provided below. Model-based displacement tools such as SeabORD (Mobbs et al., 2018; Searle et al., 2018) were developed primarily for use on the east coast of Scotland and are not routinely applied, even within that region. In practice, the model has frequently failed to converge or has produced unreliable outputs, and where it has been applied (e.g. Muir Mhòr), results have not been accepted by Scottish regulators or NatureScot (Scottish Government, 2024). Notably, in those cases modelled impacts were substantially lower than those derived using the displacement matrix approach. Given the model's novelty, lack of regulatory acceptance in Scotland, and the fact that it has never been applied in the Irish Sea, its use is not considered appropriate for this project at this time. Retention of the displacement matrix approach is considered the more precautionary approach when compared to model-based displacement tools such as SeabORD. The Developer notes that an updated version of the SeabORD model is being developed but is not yet publicly available.
9 (a) and (b)	OSPAR Habitats a) Much of the North Irish Sea Array (NISA) array area is characterised as 'Burrowing megafauna *Maxmuelleria lankesteri* in circalittoral mud' (SS.Smu.CfiMu.MegMax) (e.g. Chapter 12 Figure 12.5, Table 12.7). This biotope forms part of the OSPAR Threatened and / or Declining habitat of 'Sea-pen and Burrowing Megafauna Communities', (as evidenced in the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) correlation tables; https://hub.jncc.gov.uk/assets/62a16757-e0d1-4a29-a98e-948745804aec#201801-MarineHabitatsCorrelations.xlsx). These tables identify evidenced relationships between habitats in the Marine Habitat Classification for Britain and Ireland, the marine section of the EUNIS classification, and those listed as being important for conservation under various legislative instruments (e.g. Annex I habitats, OSPAR habitats). While this biotope is extensive across the array area, and is of conservation and commercial value, the submitted EIAR does not include it in any Valued Ecological Receptor (VER) Group representative of this OSPAR habitat (see MC6216 in Table 12.11 of Section 12.3.5). The applicant is requested to provide confirmation of the presence of this biotope and provide a detailed map of where sampling has shown it to be present, including if available stills or video evidence associated with the sampling. Any additional evidence will support the assessment of potential impacts to this important OSPAR habitat.	Reference to the biotope 'Burrowing megafauna *Maxmuelleria lankesteri* in circalittoral mud' (MC6216)' has now been added to Section 3.3.1 Description of Receiving Environment for Coastal and Marine Habitats in the SISAA. This biotype is not an Annex I QI and therefore not assessed in the NIS.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
9 (b)	It is noted that the applicant concludes that the 'sensitivity' of the 'Burrowing megafauna *Maxmuelleria lankesteri* in circalittoral mud' (SS.Smu.CfiMu.MegMax) biotope is 'high'. The Board agrees that this is appropriate for a biotope with this conservation importance. It would be expected, however, given the extent of the biotope across the array area, that 'magnitude' may be 'low' or 'medium' rather than 'negligible' noted in the EIAR. Given that a high sensitivity and a medium magnitude leads to a result of 'Significant' in EIA terms, the applicant is requested to review the justification provided for their magnitude of 'negligible', and either provide further evidence for this in the EIAR or provide a reconsideration of magnitude for this receptor. If any magnitude values are changed, the applicant is requested to ensure that these feed through the impact assessment process. Following the provision of a revised assessment, the applicant should reconsider their pre-, during and post-construction benthic monitoring requirements and plans as necessary.	This RFI is addressed through the EIAR further information process.
9 (c)	Sublittoral Rock Habitats The intertidal survey data is unclear in relation to the potential presence of reef across the NISA landfall and nearshore shallow infralittoral ECC areas. The applicant is requested to clarify the extent of reef at this location. Depending on the location of the horizontal direction drill (HDD) exit points seaward of low water, and subsequent cable trenching, there may be a localised risk to shallow sublittoral rock, if it is present. The applicant is requested to consider this potential impact. The Marine Institute in their observation states circalittoral rock and biogenic reef and infralittoral rock and biogenic reef should be avoided.	The sublittoral rock habitats at the landfall and nearshore shallow infralittoral ECC are not within the boundary of a SAC and therefore are not relevant to the SISAA or NIS. However, reefs are a designated feature of both Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC and Lambay Island SAC and potential impacts on these features are discussed in the NIS in sections 5.1.5 and 5.1.7. For clarity, the NIS concludes beyond reasonable scientific doubt that there are no AEoI on Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC and Lambay Island SAC for all QIs for both Project Options both alone and in-combination with other plans and projects.
9 (d)	Impact Pathways Within Section 12.5.3.1 Chapter 12 of the EIAR, it is indicated that for Project Option 1, the 'Long-term or permanent subtidal habitat loss/change from the presence of foundations, scour protection and cable protection' equates to approximately 276,296m^2 of the array area and ECC representing approximately 0.22% of the combined areas, while for Project Option 2 the figures are 297,510m^2 and 0.24%. While spatially the impact will be highly localised within the array and ECC areas, it will be long-term and / or permanent, dependent on decommissioning. Assessment of magnitude for this pressure pathway was 'negligible'. In comparison, 'low' (not 'negligible') magnitude is assigned for colonisation of hard substrate in the EIAR. The applicant is requested to justify or amend the assigned magnitude impact rating of 'negligible' for 'Long-term or permanent subtidal habitat loss/change from the presence of foundations, scour protection and cable protection.'	This impact pathway was not screened into the NIS as there is no direct physical interaction between the proposed development and any SAC designated for Annex I Habitat QIs. This RFI is addressed within the 2026 EIAR Addendum.
9 (e)	The impact pathways of accidental release of contaminated sediments through sediment disturbance, and accidental release of pollutants, have been assessed together as 'Reduction in water and sediment quality through release of contaminated sediments and / or accidental contamination' (Chapter 12, table 12.1; table 12.14; sections 12.5.2.4, 12.5.3.6 and 12.5.4.3; table 12.21). The applicant is requested to complete separate assessments for the two impact pathways, as different considerations are required to conclude magnitude of impact(s).	All potential pathways for accidental pollution are discussed within Section 3.5.1 of the SISAA and Section 5.1 (Alone Assessment) and Section 6.1 (In-combination Assessment) of the NIS. The assessment includes all relevant pathways (contaminated sediments, accidental spillage, terrestrial sources) which, allied to the low levels of contaminants in offshore sediments (i.e. below toxicological guideline levels) and implementation of mitigation measures (updated in Offshore EMP Appendix A8 and CEMP Appendix A9 to the NIS), provides a full assessment of possible pollution sources.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
		For clarity, it was concluded beyond reasonable scientific doubt that impacts from accidental pollution will not cause an AEoI on any SAC assessed for both Project Options alone or in-combination with other plans and projects.
9 (f)	Mitigation It is noted that development of an Offshore Environmental Plan (OEMP) was not listed as a measure under the operation phase of the project, where it had only been listed under construction and decommissioning (section 12.4.5; table 12.13). The applicant is requested to clarify if an OEMP is considered a mitigation measure under the operation phase.	In response to this RFI, the Developer has added updates to the Offshore EMP to include the operation phase of the proposed development, this is provided in Appendix A8: Offshore EMP of the NIS.
9 (g)	The Board notes that potential impacts from EMF on benthic habitats has not been assessed. The applicant is requested to provide further analysis in this regard.	There is no direct physical interaction between the proposed development and any Annex I habitat QI. As stated in Section 3.4.2.1 of the 2024 SISAA; '*Indirect disturbance of benthic species from electromagnetic fields (EMF) generated by inter-array and export cables – - EMFs are likely to increase above background levels in close proximity to the cables only.* As the cable will be buried or protected across most of the array area and ECC, any behavioural responses would be further mitigated. Furthermore, monitoring at OWFs to date has not recorded any changes in invertebrate behaviour resulting from EMF exposure. Although benthic invertebrates are likely to be present within the sites designated for coastal and marine habitats, there are no QIs for benthic invertebrates specifically, only designated habitats which will not be impacted by EMF'. Therefore, there is no impact pathway, and this impact was screened out of the SISAA and not considered within the NIS for coastal and marine habitats.
9 (h)	The in-combination section of the NIS (Section 6.1; table 6.1) does not include Lambay Island Special Area of Conservation (SAC). The applicant is requested to include Lambay Island with regard to in-combination considerations.	The Developer can confirm that the Screening Matrices (Appendix A2) and NIS Section 6.1 has been corrected to include Lambay Island SAC in Table A6.1. It now includes Lambay Island SAC within the screening conclusion in-combination column against the relevant plan or project. In addition, Section 6.1.6 has been included in the in-combination section of the NIS which provides an in-combination assessment for Lambay Island SAC. Assessment of potential impacts from suspended sediment and accidental pollution are provided and both concluded beyond reasonable scientific doubt that suspended sediment and deposition from the offshore activities of the proposed development, in-combination with other plans and projects, will not result in an AEoI on the Lambay Island SAC, in view of the site's COs with respect to all QIs, for either Project Option 1 or Project Option 2 .

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
10 (a)	The details that have been submitted in relation to underwater noise arising from the proposed development acknowledges the potential for impacts to arise on marine fauna from both Permanent Threshold Shift (PTS) and Temporary Threshold Shift (TTS) over significant areas. The Wildlife Act 1976, as amended, lists marine mammals, including all dolphin, porpoise, seal and whale species as protected, (with subsequent regulations also applying protections to all species of marine turtles and basking sharks) stating that it is an offence to hunt, injure, or wilfully interfere with/destroy the resting or breeding place of such species. The January 2014 'Guidance to Manage the Risk to Marine Mammals from Man-Made Sound Sources' published by the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (NPWS (2014)), notes that sound sources with the potential to induce TTS in a receiving marine mammal has the potential to cause both disturbance and injury. This guidance has a statutory basis under Regulation 71 of SI No. 477 of 2011, and refers to the "offence to injure" under the Wildlife Act, 1976, noting that TTS "may constitute such an injury". Having regard to information submitted in the EIAR, the NPWS underwater noise guidelines (NPWS, 2014), the strict protections afforded to marine mammals under the Wildlife Act 1976, as amended, in addition to observations from prescribed bodies and observers, the Board requires a comprehensive suite of noise abatement measures to be proposed and assessed in addition to the existing mitigation measures referenced in the planning application documentation. The applicant is therefore requested to submit: A comprehensive review of relevant mitigation, in addition to what is currently contained in the submitted documentation, specifically appropriate noise abatement measures, which could be applied to the proposed development to reduce/restrict the propagation of noise through the marine environment and provide realistic values for the reduction in sound level possible from these technologies. The review must consider the range of suitable abatement measures available, including consideration of, at a minimum, bubble curtains, casings, resonators, and alternative hammer/piling technologies to reduce noise emissions, and set out in detail the suitability of such measures for the construction of the proposed development at this location, including restrictions in relation to their suitability, where relevant. The applicant must also consider and draw on the best available technology and thresholds, including as applied in other EU jurisdictions (e.g. Germany; Belgium; Netherlands; Denmark), to identify and provide for suitable noise abatement to reduce the level and extent of potential noise impacts arising from the proposed development. Examples include the German 160 dB re 1 µPa²s SELss and 190 dB re 1 µPa SPLpeak thresholds that must not be exceeded at a distance of 750m from a piling site; or the frequency weighted SELcum PTS thresholds (e.g. harbour porpoise 155 dB re 1µPa2s) that must not be exceeded for a fleeing animal with a starting distance of 200m in Denmark. Revised noise modelling and mapping which provides detailed consideration of the noise abatement strategy selected in response to (i) above and include:	On foot of the submissions received in response to the Developer's planning application, continued public consultation and the RFI issued by An Bord Pleanála, the Developer has undertaken design refinements to the offshore infrastructure of the proposed development. As detailed in Appendix A8 Design Refinements, the refinement of WTG foundations installation methodology to jackets with suction buckets significantly reduces underwater noise during installation when compared to monopiles and jackets with pin piles. Suction buckets are an established jacket installation method on windfarms, having been in use since 2015 and on wind farms such as Seagreen in Scotland (1,075 MW wind farm constructed in 2023). The use of suction buckets removes the options of driven monopile and pin pile foundations for both Project Option 1 and Project Option 2, meaning no percussive piling is required for the proposed development resulting in a significant reduction in underwater noise generated. Data collected at the Seagreen offshore wind farm during the installation of suction bucket caissons indicated that the overall increase in underwater noise levels was limited, with measured rises of approximately 3–5 dB relative to the pre-installation baseline. Comparison of noise levels during suction and non-suction periods within the same construction day showed similarly small differences (Chudzinska, et al., 2026). These findings suggest that vessel traffic, mobilisation activities and other ancillary operations are major contributors to the elevated underwater noise observed on construction days. It should be noted that drilled pin piles are being considered for the OSP jacket installation for Project Options 1 and 2 and this method of installation is also associated with lower levels of underwater noise when compared with impact piling. Non-impulsive noise-making activities such as drilling are included within Appendix A13: Underwater Noise Assessment of the NIS and the potential impacts of drilling of the OSP pin piles are assessed in Section 5.3 and 6.3 of the NIS. Impacts relating to piling have therefore been removed from Sections 2 and Section 3.5.1 of the SISAA and Section 5.3 and 6.3 of the NIS. In response to the point on TTS having the potential to cause both disturbance and injury, the Developer does not consider TTS to be auditory injury as stated in Section 5.3.1 of the NIS and further detail justifying this position is provided in Appendix A25: Temporary Threshold Shift Position Statement (of the NIS). In response to points a) i – ii on noise abatement: In proposing this design embedded mitigation measure (of WTG jackets with a suction bucket construction methodology) it negates the need for additional noise abatement or Noise Abatement Systems (NAS) as a mitigation measure for underwater noise generation in relation to WTG foundation installation. The Developer has provided further assessment and rationale for this in Section 5.3 of the NIS.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
	The modelled SPL_{peak} and SEL_{cum} PTS and TTS contours, for each functional hearing group potentially present, emanating from the existing locations proposed in the application, which are at the periphery of the proposed development, to demonstrate the full potential spatial extent of underwater noise propagation. Modelling must also show the noise level (SPL_{peak}, SEL_{ss}) at 750m from the locations of each of the piling activities selection. The modelled SEL_{ss} contours for 120-180 dB re 1µPa2s at 5 dB increments at the locations in the point above. Mapping provided must show the relevant noise contours in the context of implementing the abatement technologies/ measures identified at (1) above, and should be displayed alongside the noise contours in the absence of any such noise abatement measures being implemented. Revised details showing the change in total impacted individuals of each species before and after consideration of noise abatement technologies. Modelling must be performed for monopiles and pin piles, as both are under consideration within the project design envelope. Any additional abatement and / or mitigation measures should also be considered in the context of their potential for reduction of cumulative effects with other projects in terms of underwater noise.	The Developer has committed to the use of NAS (e.g. bubble curtains or similar) in the event that low order clearance of UXO is not possible, and high order UXO clearance may be required. Further information is provided in Section 4 of the NIS and Section 7.5 of Appendix A10 Marine Mammal Mitigation Protocol (of the NIS). Pre-clearance ADD deployment is not necessary for low-order clearance but will be used for high-order clearance (with NAS also employed). Information about the evidence base behind the effectiveness of the ADDs is provided in Appendix E to the Appendix A10: Marine Mammal Mitigation Protocol (of the NIS). In response to point iii. on noise modelling and mapping: As the Developer will not be undertaking piling, and noise abatement will not be required for the installation of foundations, there is no requirement for revised modelling and mapping
10 (b)	The applicant is invited to submit any details of monitoring/reporting available from previous experience of offshore development in other EU jurisdictions which demonstrates the efficacy of mitigation measures adopted in relation to underwater noise.	This RFI is not directly relevant to the SISAA, however for completeness the response is provided below. The Developer has included summary outcomes of monitoring of SBJs (as provided in the response to RFI 10a above) to demonstrate low levels of underwater noise being produced during installation. These are also presented in Section 5.3 of the NIS and in Appendix A13: Underwater Noise Assessment (of the NIS), and conclude that minimal underwater noise is produced by SBJ installation.
10 (c)	Further to point a) above, there is a lack of clarity and certainty in the submitted documentation as to whether Acoustic Deterrent Devices and Noise Abatement Systems (NAS) will be used, with wording varying across the documentation between 'may' be used and 'will' be used. There is also uncertainty in terms of the efficacy of the mitigation measures that are proposed given proposed future re-modelling based on unknown factors which may or may not have an impact in terms of noise ranges and frequencies (Chapter 14, table 14.45). The applicant is requested to address these issues in the submitted documentation. Such information should also include a consideration of any in-combination effects with surrounding anthropogenic noise sources and estimation of individuals of each species that are likely to be affected. The applicant is requested to address these areas of uncertainty	This RFI is not directly relevant to the SISAA, however for completeness the response is provided below. Based on the design refinements, the Developer in proposing the design mitigation measure of WTG jackets with a suction bucket construction methodology negates the need for noise abatement as a mitigation measure for underwater noise generation in relation to WTG foundation installation and has provided further assessment and rationale for this in Section 5.3. Due to the proposed development no longer using percussive piling, neither ADD nor NAS is considered for WTG or OSP installation, as the drilling of pin-piles for OSPs is considered to have minimal impact ranges (50 meters or less; see Section 5.3.1 of the NIS). Following the refinements to the design of the proposed development, both ADDs and NAS will be considered, however only during the use of high-order UXO clearances (if required). ADD deployment is not necessary for low-order clearance as the maximum injury range of 990m can be effectively monitored by MMO and PAM within the 1km mitigation zone.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
		Additionally, the Developer has committed to noise reduction (e.g. bubble curtain or similar) in the unlikely event that high-order UXO clearance is required. Information about the evidence base behind the effectiveness of the ADDs is provided in Appendix E to the Appendix A10: Marine Mammal Mitigation Protocol (of the NIS).
10 (d)	With reference to the Guidance on Marine Baseline Ecological Assessments & Monitoring Activities for Offshore Renewable Energy Projects Part 2, April 2018 by the Department of Communications Climate Action and Environment (DCCAE) (DCCAE (2018) Guidance), the applicant is requested to justify: i. The selection of a 4km buffer area extending around the array area. The DCCAE (2018) Guidance recommends a minimum buffer of 10 km for cetaceans and seals, with monthly haul-out site surveys. ii. The lack of empirical acoustic data, noting the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, Development Application Unit (DAU) observation which states the omission of acoustic monitoring does not allow the site to be fully characterised for all Annex IV species. iii. The lack of vantage point surveys at the cable landfall location.	The Developer has noted the request to justify points i. – iii. and provides the following responses: i) The buffer used in the original submission is considered sufficient for establishing the marine mammal baseline. Guidance from the Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies (SNCBs) in English and Scottish waters recommends a 4 km buffer (Parker et al., 2022; NatureScot, 2023). The original survey design meets this standard to the east, north, and south of the proposed development and exceeds it to the west. Offshore wind projects in English and Scottish waters routinely apply a 4 km buffer around their Array Areas for Digital Aerial Surveys (DAS), and these projects have been consented on the basis that this approach provides an adequate baseline for impact assessment. However, additional DAS were undertaken from September 2024 to August 2025. The survey area has been extended to cover the proposed development survey site and broader North-West Irish Sea Special Protection Area. ii) The Developer disagrees that the lack of site-specific PAM data means the site cannot be fully characterised. In accordance with the Guidance on Marine Baseline Ecological Assessments & Monitoring Activities for Offshore Renewable Energy Projects, areas with robust existing data (such as the Irish Sea, based on publicly available evidence) require pre-construction marine mammal baseline characterisation through monthly field surveys conducted over a two-year period using an acceptable experimental design (DCCAE, 2018). The industry standard, e.g. what is usually included in the baseline EIA reports are digital aerial surveys (project-specific across the project area plus appropriate buffer) and desktop reviews of existing datasets (e.g., SCANS surveys, SMRU data, telemetry and others). Digital aerial surveys were carried out across the Array Area plus a 4km buffer from May 2020 to October 2022, with more recent surveys (September 2024 to August 2025) covering a broader area. The relevant baseline sources are detailed in Section 1.9 of the SISAA and NIS and Section 5.3 of the NIS. As such, current baseline characterisation for the proposed development aligns with the relevant guidance and industry standard. It should be also noted that in order to assess whether a development could result in a significant effect on marine mammal receptors, the EIAR characterises the receiving environment with regards likely receptors present, quantify (where possible) the number of individuals impacted through specific impact pathways, and establish whether the predicted level of impact is sufficient to result in a population level effect.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
		To quantify potential impacts in terms of the number of animals impacted, it is necessary to know the density of a given marine mammal receptor within the impacted area. Thus, the primary purpose of the marine mammal baseline characterisation report is to identify the appropriate density, and abundance estimates to take forward to the quantitative assessment in the EIAR for each marine mammal species. Baseline characterisation PAM can be useful to understand the species of vocalising marine mammals present in the area. While PAM can provide good information on species presence or absence and how this changes temporally on a fine scale (especially for odontocete species), it currently remains difficult to obtain a density estimate from PAM data for most species. This is due to issues relating to estimating the cue rate and subsequent detection probability function (e.g. the likelihood that the PAM systems will log acoustic cues from cetaceans at different distances, which is a key requirement for density estimation), and differentiating between species (especially dolphin species). Since the quantitative assessment in the EIAR is focussed on predicting the number of individuals impacted, the use of baseline characterisation PAM will not provide the necessary data to inform this assessment. The Developer would however like to highlight that PAM is a useful monitoring tool to identify changes in detection rates and assess impacts from offshore wind farm construction activities in a before-during-after or impact-gradient analysis (or a hybrid of the two). iii) Since November 2024, the Developer has conducted seal counts at three land-based vantage points close to the proposed development landfall area. In response to the Submissions and RFI, the Developer has undertaken monthly haul-out surveys. This concluded that while both grey and harbour seals were recorded in the wider area, seal activity within the Seal Survey Area itself was low, with only grey seals observed and none hauled out. Most seal observations were concentrated around Cardy Rocks, which is outside the Survey Area, indicating a clear preference for that location. No pups of either species were recorded at any time, indicating that the area is not used as a breeding or pupping site. Additionally, between September 2024 to August 2025, the proposed development carried out additional DAS across the broader North-West Irish Sea Special Protection Area. This survey information has is summarised in Section 3.3.3 Description of Receiving Environment in the SISAA.
10 (e)	The applicant is requested to confirm whether any on-going or additional surveying has been carried out on the site in relation to mobile species since the application was lodged. If so, the applicant is invited to submit any further survey data results and incorporate these into the assessments within the application documentation as appropriate.	In response to the Submissions and RFI, the Developer has undertaken monthly haul-out surveys. This concluded that that while both grey and harbour seals were recorded in the wider area, seal activity within the Seal Survey Area itself was low, with only grey seals observed and none hauled out. Most seal observations were concentrated around Cardy Rocks, which is outside the Survey Area, indicating a clear preference for that location. No pups of either species were recorded at any time, indicating that the area is not used as a breeding or pupping site.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
		Additional DAS were undertaken from September 2024 to August 2025, monthly, covering the entire NWIS cSPA and recording both birds and marine mammals. Additional survey information has been summarised in Section 3.3.3 Description of Receiving Environment in the SISAA.
10 (f)	The applicant is requested to more clearly define the methodology for the dose-response assessment. The studies on which the dose-response assessment is based (Graham, 2017a; 2019) are explained in detail, however the process of applying the dose-response curve to density maps to determine number of individuals disturbed is not clearly elaborated upon (e.g. description of density calculation within each isopleth and summing). The applicant is requested to address this issue.	The Developer confirms that following further design refinement in response to the RFI 10 (a) (please refer to the Developers response to 10 (a) above and Appendix A8: Design Refinements for further details), WTGs are now proposed with SBJ foundations, and OSPs with jacket foundations installed with either drilled pin piles or suction buckets. Piling has been removed from Section 2 and Section 3.5.1 of the SISAA. All impacts assessed within NIS Section 5.3 and 6.3 that relate to piling, and therefore for which the dose-response have been applied, have been removed.
10 (g)	The Board notes the use of NOAA Level B Harassment Threshold (National Marine Fisheries Service, USA) for the assessment of behavioural disturbance rather than more recently defined thresholds in European jurisdictions (e.g. Danish threshold of 143 dB re 1µPa (or 103 dB re 1µPa VHF-weighted) single strike sound exposure level (SELss) (Tougaard, 2021). The Board further notes the threshold values recommended by TG Noise (Sigray et al., 2023) and thresholds used in Ireland's Draft Marine Strategy Part 1, Article 8, 9 and 10 report 2024 and its Annex III. The applicant is requested to consider these thresholds and justify why they have not been used in the assessment.	The Developer confirms that following further design refinement in response to the RFI 10 (a) (please refer to the Developers response to 10 (a) above and Appendix A8: Design Refinements for further details), WTGs are now proposed with SBJ foundations, and OSPs with jacket foundations installed with either drilled pin piles or suction buckets. Piling has been removed from Section 2 and Section 3.5.1 of the SISAA. All impacts assessed within NIS Section 5.3 and 6.3 that relate to piling, and therefore where the level B harassment could have been applicable, have been removed.
10 (h)	The applicant is requested to fully assess disturbance from operational turbines in the context of the size and the number of turbines proposed and ensure that the assessment of the combined noise effects of all turbines be examined and relevant disturbance ranges identified.	In response to this RFI, disturbance from noise from operational WTG was screened into the SISAA in Section 3.4.2 and 3.5.2 and was assessed in Section 5.3 (Alone) and 6.3 (In-combination). A summary of the assessment is provided below: The sensitivity of porpoise and dolphins to disturbance from operational noise has been assessed as negligible, while seals have been assessed as having a low sensitivity. Using the data collected at operational offshore wind farms, the magnitude of disturbance from operational noise has been assessed as low for all assessed species. Within this NIS, in relation to operational underwater noise it is concluded beyond reasonable scientific doubt that there is no AEoI on all SACs with Marine Mammal QI's for Project Option 1 and Project Option 2 alone and in-combination with other plans and projects.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
10 (i)	Chapter 14 of the EIAR and Appendix 14.1 Underwater Noise Modelling Report considers underwater construction noise impacts. The applicant is requested to clarify whether Ultra-short Baseline (USBL) positioning systems will be used during pre-construction surveys. If so, the applicant is requested to include these systems in the assessment.	This RFI is not directly relevant to the SISAA, however for completeness the response is provided below. RFI Sections 10 (i-k) were addressed through the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) further information process. While these RFI relate primarily to the assessment presented in the EIAR the outputs of the updated modelling are also of relevance to the NIS. The Developer confirms that USBL positioning systems will be used during pre-construction surveys. In light of this, USBLs have been added to the assessment of pre-construction noise (Impacts 1 and 2) in Table A5-8 Potential Impact and the Project Option which has the greatest potential for AEoI on Marine Mammal SACs in Section 5.3.1.1 of the NIS has been updated. A detailed assessment of underwater noise effects is provided in Section 5.3 of the NIS.
10 (j)	The EIAR includes an analysis of the likely effect of PTS on minke whale, having regard to their estimated hearing range. The applicant is requested to supplement the analysis with additional literature on the hearing range of minke whale or impact of underwater noise on this species.	This RFI has been addressed through the EIAR RFI response process. Minke Whales are not an Annex II Marine Mammal QI and therefore no amendments are required in the SISAA.
10 (k)	The applicant is requested to provide supporting reference/s for the statement in Chapter 14 that minke whales can 'tolerate temporary displacement from foraging areas due to their large size and capacity for energy storage'.	This RFI has been addressed through the EIAR response process. Minke Whales are not an Annex II Marine Mammal QI and therefore no amendments are required in the SISAA.
10 (l)	The worst-case number of piling events does not account for contingency of having to move and re-pile if substrate does not accept the pile. The applicant is requested to add in this consideration or provide justification for its exclusion from the worst-case scenario.	The Developer confirms that following further design refinement in response to the RFI 10 (a) (please refer to the Developers response to 10 (a) above and Appendix A8: Design Refinements for further details), percussive piling is no longer required for the construction of the offshore infrastructure. The SISAA has been updated throughout to remove reference to piling from Section 2 (Description of Development) and Section 3.5.1 (Potential Impacts). The NIS has been updated throughout to remove piling from the Description of the Development (Section 2), Identification of Potential Effects (Section 4) and assessment sections presented in Sections 5 (Alone) and 6 (In-combination).
10 (m)	The DAU state in their observation that when assessing the risk of collisions between marine mammals and vessels, the applicant must include all data relevant to Irish waters and not solely rely on reports from UK monitoring programmes, e.g. those reported in Irish Whale and Dolphin Group Cetacean Stranding Schemes and Irish Whale & Dolphin Group Deep Diving and Rare Species Investigation Programme (both supported by NPWS funding). The applicant is requested to address this issue and incorporate the findings of these data sources in the submitted documentation.	This RFI is not directly relevant to the SISAA, however for completeness the response is provided below. The Developer requested further strandings data from IWDG. The request was declined by IWDG as the data is not relevant to the application as it does not include any information on the cause of death given that detailed necropsies have not been consistently carried out and as they have not previously shared data with other Phase 1 projects.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
		It is noted that while strandings are reported to IWDG by the public, there is no "regular, standardized post-mortem examinations of suitable carcasses to establish the cause of death" (McGovern et al, 2018), and therefore there is unlikely to be sufficient data available on the risk of vessel collision mortality in Irish waters to provide any further context to the assessment".
10 (n)	Mitigation and Monitoring The DAU notes that monitoring for pinniped species at the location where the proposed development interacts with the shore was not carried out by the applicant and therefore there is no information on whether harbour and grey seals use this site. The applicant is requested to submit further information by means of specific surveys of the site for pinnipeds and that this should also be set in the context of seasonal changes in distribution of these species. The applicant is requested to refer to the most up-to-date NPWS seal data and Guidance on Marine Baseline Ecological Assessments & Monitoring Activities for Offshore Renewable Energy Projects Part 2, April 2018, DCCAE.	In response to the Submissions and RFI, the Developer has undertaken monthly haul-out surveys. Surveys were undertaken in accordance with DCCAE (2018) guidance. Monthly surveys are considered appropriate as they provide coverage of intra-annual variability in seal presence and captures key life history events. The site is not adjacent to any breeding or moulting sites, and therefore monthly surveys are considered sufficient and consistent with DCCAE (2018) guidance. This concluded that while both grey and harbour seals were recorded in the wider area, seal activity within the Seal Survey Area itself was low, with only grey seals observed and none hauled out. Most seal observations were concentrated around Cardy Rocks, which is outside the Survey Area, indicating a clear preference for that location. No pups of either species were recorded at any time, indicating that the area is not used as a breeding or pupping site. Additional survey information is summarised in Section 3.3.3 Description of Receiving Environment in the SISAA. The most recent NPWS seal data (Morris et al., 2025) utilising aerial thermal-imaging survey of seals in Ireland during August 2024 has been included in Section 1.9 (Data Collection) of the SISAA and NIS.
10 (o)	The applicant is requested to update the Marine Mammal Mitigation Protocol (MMMP) (Appendix 14.4 of EIAR and Appendix 10 of NIS) to include reference to TTS, as this may constitute injury under Irish legislation and guidance.	This RFI is not directly relevant to the SISAA, however for completeness the response is provided below. The Developer has consulted with SMRU Consulting regarding TTS and effects on marine mammals. It is noted that the DAGH 2014 Guidance suggests that TTS may constitute injury, and that injury under the Wildlife Act 1976 it is an offence to injure. The DAGH guidance is ambiguous and cautious due to the limited science available to definitively state that TTS itself is an injury at the time of publishing. Based on the available science now it was assessed that impacts at the TTS-onset level does not constitute injury and that predicted TT-onset ranges should not require mitigation. This position is fully detailed in the SMRU Consulting TTS Position Statement, 2025 (Appendix A25: Temporary Threshold Shift Position Statement (of the NIS)), and summarised here: Whilst there is a lack of legal and regulatory consensus regarding the definition of 'auditory injury', most countries do not consider TTS to be auditory injury. TTS represents a short-term reduction in hearing sensitivity, typically recovering within an hour for small shifts (4–5 dB). [TTS at the currently defined onset threshold, does not lead to tissue damage and thus is not physical injury].

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
		Current TTS-onset thresholds (NMFS, 2024) are based on the smallest measurable changes in hearing, not on levels likely to cause functional impairment. These thresholds were originally developed to support estimations of PTS-onset, not to serve as regulatory thresholds for ecologically significant impact. What level of threshold shift might be considered biologically meaningful is currently unknown, and no biologically meaningful TTS thresholds have been established. TTS predictions based on SELcum are highly conservative as they omit: (i) the potential for TTS recovery between pile strikes or during breaks in pile driving, and (ii) distance-related effects on the impulsive characteristics of the sound. These factors likely lead to overestimations of impact ranges. Until there is sufficient scientific evidence to indicate a level and duration of TTS that may have a biologically meaningful effect on individuals, it is more appropriate to focus environmental impact assessments on PTS (as true auditory injury) and behavioural disturbance (e.g. disruption to foraging or migration) It is also noted that the National Marine Fisheries Service (2024) guidance differentiates between "auditory injury" and "TTS". Where TTS is defined as: "*A temporary, reversible increase in the threshold of audibility at a specified frequency or portion of an individual's hearing range above a previously established reference level (ANSI 1995; Yost 2007). Based on data from cetacean TTS measurements (see Southall et al. 2019 for a review), a TTS of 6 dB is considered the minimum threshold shift clearly larger than any day-to-day or session-to session variation in a subject's normal hearing ability (Schlundt et al. 2000; Finneran et al. 2000; Finneran et al. 2002)"* While auditory injury is defined as: "Damage to the inner ear that can result in destruction of tissue, such as the loss of cochlear neuron synapses or auditory neuropathy (Houser 2021; Finneran 2024). Auditory injury may or may not result in a permanent threshold shift (PTS)."
10 (p)	The MMMP states the development will follow standard DAHG (2014) guidelines, however it describes the use of Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM) as a form of mitigation under hours of darkness. The guidelines state: 'Pile driving activities shall only commence in daylight hours where effective visual monitoring, as performed and determined by the MMO, has been achieved. Where effective visual monitoring, as determined by the MMO, is not possible the sound-producing activities shall be postponed until effective visual monitoring is possible'. The following text is also noted: 'Once an appropriate and effective Ramp-Up Procedure commences, there is no requirement to halt or discontinue the procedure at night-time, nor if weather or visibility conditions deteriorate nor if marine mammals occur within a 1,000m radial distance of the sound source, i.e., within the Monitored Zone'.	This RFI is not directly relevant to the SISAA, however for completeness the response is provided below. The Developer confirms that the MMMP has been updated (Appendix A10 of the NIS) and is compliant with the DAHG (2014) guidance. Following design refinements to the proposed development, impact piled monopiles are no longer included as a foundation option for either Project Option 1 or Project Option 2, meaning that impact piling is no longer required for either WTG or OSP installation. Therefore, mitigation measures for pile driving have been removed from the MMMP.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
	According to standard practice, there is no requirement for piling to stop once daylight fades, however if there is a break in pile driving sound output for a period greater than 10 minutes (e.g. due to equipment failure, shut-down or location change), the piling must not resume until daylight hours. Although the proposed development will be able to employ PAM to aid in identifying the presence of cetaceans, to begin before daybreak would constitute a deviation from the DAHG (2014) Guidance. As per DAHG (2014) Guidance, PAM may be used as a supplementary mitigation tool to optimise marine mammal detection, but not as a primary mitigation tool. The applicant is requested to clarify the relevant mitigation measures to be utilised. It is requested that all elements of the MMMP comply with NPWS (2014) Guidance including: soft start times, delay durations, mitigation zone sizes, and mandatory ramp-up procedures, and defined reporting requirements. Furthermore the use of distance estimation formula should follow the same approach suggested for distance estimation by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (refer to Marine Mammal Observer Association article on the subject of distance estimation using reticular binoculars for further explanation) and use standard trigonometric equations for calculation.	However, there are still proposed activities which require mitigative measures, these include geophysical surveys and UXO clearances, with clear methodologies provided in Appendix A10 (of the NIS), which are compliant with DAHG (2014) guidance. Whilst the DAHG guidance does not cover UXO clearance mitigation measures, the updated MMMP contains UXO specific mitigation methodology, which have been informed by JNCC (2025). To remain compliant with the DAHG (2014) guidance the primary mitigation method used for geophysical surveys or UXO clearances will be through the use of MMOs, visually monitoring the mitigation zone prior to operations commencing. PAM may be used to supplement MMO observations; however, it will not be used as the primary mitigation tool. This is because PAM cannot replace an MMO during periods of low visibility conditions or at night, but it can be used alongside an MMO in good visibility conditions. Finally, as stated in the 2024 MMMP, MMOs will use reticule binoculars to estimate distances of marine mammals, which is in line within the JNCC methodology.
10 (q)	The applicant is requested to address the possibility for temporal mitigation, for example limiting piling to periods that do not overlap with the harbour or grey seal pupping season or the harbour porpoise calving season, to further limit effects on nearby SACs.	Following design refinements to the proposed development, impact piled monopiles are no longer included as a foundation option for either Project Option 1 or Project Option 2, meaning that impact piling is no longer required for either WTG or OSP installation. Therefore, temporal mitigation does not need to be considered for piling. Due to refinements in the design of the proposed development, the activity that now presents the greatest potential risk to SAC features is high-order UXO clearance with noise reduction. The mitigation as set out in the MMMP will reduce the risk of auditory injury (PTS) to negligible, but there is a potential for overlap of the behavioural disturbance ranges and/or 10 km Effective Deterrence Range (EDR) with the Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC. The assessment in light of the conservation objectives provided in the NIS has identified no adverse effects on the integrity of the SAC that need to be addressed with temporal mitigation. proposed development. On this basis, no additional seasonal restrictions are considered necessary.
10 (r)	The applicant is requested to provide further information regarding the piling schedule outlined in Chapter 14 of the EIAR and Appendix 14.6 to provide a more comprehensive assessment of potential adverse effects of cumulative noise (airborne and underwater) from concurrent pile driving across the Irish Sea Phase ORE 1 projects in the Irish Sea.	Following further design refinement in response to RFI 10 (a), WTGs are now proposed with SBJ foundations, and OSPs with jacket foundations installed with either drilled pin piles or suction buckets. The SISAA and NIS has been updated throughout to remove piling from the Description of the Development (Section 2), Identification of Potential Effects (Section 4) and assessment sections presented in Sections 5.3 (Alone) and 6.3 (In-combination).

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
10 (s)	The applicant is requested to map maximum masking and behaviour impacts in the cumulative noise impact assessment on marine mammals, and fish and behavioural impacts for shellfish. The cumulative assessment should model impacts based on concurrent construction with and without noise abatement with at least one other windfarm in the Irish Sea. Critical periods of breeding and spawning should be identified and if these are associated with any known vocalisations.	The Developer confirms that following further design refinement in response to the RFI 10 (a) (please refer to the Developers response to 10 (a) above and Appendix A8: Design Refinements for further details), WTGs are now proposed with SBJ foundations, and OSPs with jacket foundations installed with either drilled pin piles or suction buckets. As such, all impacts assessed within the SISAA and Section 5.2 (Migratory Fish) and Section 5.3 (Marine Mammals) that relate to piling have been removed, including within the in-combination assessment. This has been considered in responding to the RFI request for mapping masking and behaviour impacts in the in-combination noise impact assessment. For marine mammals, the Developer confirms that there are currently no industry standard marine mammal masking thresholds established in either Ireland, the EU or the UK. The lack of established thresholds means a direct relationship between noise levels and masking is difficult to quantify, and as such, this cannot be explicitly modelled or assessed in the NIS. Auditory masking can be defined as “the process by which the threshold of hearing for one sound is raised by the presence of another (masking) sound; and the amount by which the threshold of hearing for one sound is raised by the presence of another (masking) sound, expressed in dB” (American National Standards Institute, 1995). The extent of auditory masking caused by anthropogenic activities is dependent on the characteristic of noise emissions, the source levels of biologically important sound sources such as prey or calling conspecifics, the rate of propagation loss and the absolute hearing sensitivity of the listener as a function of sound frequency (Pine et al., 2018). Scientific evidence available in the public domain suggest that more research is needed to better understand the mechanisms of auditory masking in marine mammals (Erbe et al., 2016, Erbe et al., 2019, Branstetter and Sills, 2022). Erbe et al. (2016) carried out a thorough review of the evidence available to masking , including various methods applied to date in an attempt to evaluate masking and highlighted that predicting masking is complex and difficult given the variety of factors that must be accounted for (including but not limited to data on audiograms, critical ratios and critical bandwidths). Branstetter and Sills (2022) also noted that predicting masking is inherently complex due to the spectral-temporal properties of signals and the spatial relationships among sound sources. Auditory masking in marine mammals has gathered attention in recent years and there are new and ongoing studies to fill these data gaps in the coming years (Jones, 2024, Burnham and Vagle, 2025, Sills et al., 2025, Dunlop et al., 2026). However, given the lack of relevant threshold criteria and/or the availability of modelling tools to enable a quantitative assessment for masking, such evaluation cannot be carried out currently.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
		Although masking may have more far-reaching effects compared to behavioural disturbance, it is a more subtle interference of acoustic perception compared to behavioural disturbance, with studies indicating anti-masking strategies in a few species (Erbe et al., 2016). It is therefore considered that the effect concluded for masking would not be greater than compared to behavioural disturbance and therefore there would be no change to the conclusions of the in-combination assessment presented in Section 6.3 of the NIS. For fish and shellfish, the Developer confirms that the potential for masking and behaviour impacts on all sensitive fish and shellfish receptors were assessed in Section 5.3 and 6.3 of the NIS however, this does not include mapping or modelling. The assessment was based on the qualitative underwater noise thresholds as defined by Popper et al., (2014), and informed by a review of peer reviewed literature. Qualitative thresholds are deemed appropriate, due to the range of behavioural responses exhibited by fish, which differ between species, and can be influenced by a range of factors, including life history events, and the environment. Notwithstanding this, as a result of the design refinements, no impact piling operations will be undertaken during the construction phase of the development, and subsequently the impact ranges from underwater noise have been significantly reduced for the project alone. The in-combination assessment has been revised in accordingly which confirms that beyond reasonable scientific doubt there will be no adverse effects on integrity in-combination with any other plans or projects.
10 (t)	Notwithstanding the rationale provided in relation to the assessment of impacts of operational underwater noise on marine megafauna (Chapter 14, pg 14-42, of the EIAR), the applicant is requested to assess potential impacts from operational underwater noise on marine mammals in terms of the cumulative assessment with other Irish Sea Phase 1 ORE projects.	The Developer acknowledges this request and has included an in-combination assessment of the disturbance from operational noise in Section 6.3. This includes assessment with other Irish Sea Phase 1 ORE projects. The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase of all OWFs is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs. The effect of disturbance is expected to last less than a day, though the disturbance impact could occur across many years. It is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the OWF array areas, and therefore, at most, affecting a very small proportion of receptor population and without an alteration to population trajectories. Operational WTG was assessed for all SACs included in the SISAA in Section 5.3 and 6.3 of the NIS with marine mammal QIs, it was concluded beyond reasonable scientific doubt that there is no adverse effect on integrity alone or in-combination with any other plans or projects.
11 (a), (b), (c)	Atlantic Herring a) The assessments relating to Atlantic herring omit the potential spawning habitat in Dundalk Bay (MPA Advisory Group, 2023, Ecological sensitivity analysis of the western Irish Sea to inform future designation of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs, 2023), focusing instead on the known Mourne spawning ground (Dickey-Collas et al., 2001, The location of spawning of Irish Sea herring (Clupea harengus). Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United	RFI Sections 11 (a-c) are addressed through the Addendum to the EIAR RFI response process. Atlantic herring are not an Annex II Migratory Fish QI and so are not assessed within the NIS documentation.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
	Kingdom, 81(4): pp. 713-714) to the northeast of Dundalk Bay (including the potential spawning grounds). The two areas are defined within Chapter 13, Figure 13.5. The Dundalk Bay potential spawning habitat and Mourne spawning grounds are located outside of the Zone of Influence (ZoI) for seabed disturbance effects (12 km). However, Figure 13.13 and Figure 13.14 in Chapter 13 clearly show areas being located within the ZoI for underwater noise effects (70 km) and subsequently within the modelled impact ranges for Temporary Threshold Shift (TTS) effects (186 dB re 1µPa² / 186 dB SELcum). If it is the case that both spawning grounds are included in the assessment and collectively termed 'the Mourne spawning ground' as a result of their close proximity, the applicant is requested to clarify this in the text so the assessment of both spawning grounds is clear. Otherwise, the applicant is requested to review their assessment of underwater noise for Atlantic herring to include both areas. b) The applicant is requested to consider the inclusion of additional data pertaining to potential spawning grounds in their assessments. Data aggregate sites including those provided by the Marine Institute (Marine Data Centre | Marine Institute) may provide further evidence to aid in increasing confidence relating to the population distribution of these species, specifically where spring spawning season data is available in addition to autumn spawning season data. These may be beneficial in developing understanding and assessment of the Mourne herring spawning grounds extent, and whether the Dundalk Bay grounds should be considered as a separate ground, or as a component of the extensive Mourne spawning grounds. c) Within the review arising from a) above, the applicant is requested to consider the updates by Kyle-Henney et al. (2024) and Reach et al. (2024) to the Reach et al. (2013) and Latto et al. (2013) methodologies to identify potential spawning habitats for Atlantic herring and potential supporting habitats for sandeel Ammodytidae. The applicant is requested to update the Fish and Shellfish Ecology chapter to take account of these methodologies.	
11 (d)	Given the extensive distance of Temporary Threshold Shift (TTS) on fish with a swim bladder used in hearing (69 km), the location of sensitive Atlantic herring spawning grounds, and the limited spatial extent of potential spawning habitat available in the region, as referenced above under the heading of marine mammals, the applicant is requested to assess the possibility for the use of Noise Abatement Systems (NAS) to reduce the spatial impact of underwater noise associated with impact piling beyond soft start procedures so that TTS extent would not overlap with the spawning grounds. Reference to NAS should contain appropriate links with and inform other relevant chapters (e.g. Chapter 14 Marine Mammal Ecology), in which NAS may be applicable.	Following design refinements in response to the RFI, impact piling is no longer included in the construction strategy, resulting in a significant reduction in predicted underwater noise exposure. The SISAA has been updated to remove piling operations. The Developer has committed to the use of NAS (e.g. bubble curtains or similar) as noise abatement if high order UXO clearance is required. Reference to NAS has been included in relevant sections of the NIS, as requested in RFI 11(d). The MMMP has been updated and provided in Appendix A10 of the NIS.
11 (e) and (f)	e) Given the concerns raised in observations regarding potential impacts to Norway lobster (Nephrops norvegicus) fisheries, the applicant is requested to present a figure / figure(s) for both inshore and offshore fishing grounds relative to the development area, rather than focussing on inshore fisheries (Figure 13.11). Offshore fishing grounds and distribution boundaries are requested to be added to Figure 13.11 as an addition to inshore fisheries information and subsequently referred to in text.	RFI Sections 11 (e-f) are addressed through the EIAR RFI response process. Lobster are not an Annex II Migratory Fish or Shellfish QI and so are not assessed within the NIS documentation. Impacts to commercial fisheries is assessed in the EIAR and not assessed through the NIS process.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
	f) The applicant is requested to strengthen relevant cross references to commercial fisheries (Chapter 16) within Chapter 13 Fish and Shellfish	
11 (g)	The applicant is requested to consider disturbance to fish, basking shark and sea turtles from underwater noise generated by wind turbines during the operational phase of the proposed development.	In response to RFI 11 (g) operational underwater noise from WTGs has been screened into the NIS. Section 3.6.2 of the SISAA has been updated. Assessments are provided in updated Section 5.2 Migratory Fish Alone Assessment and Section 6.2 Migratory Fish In-combination Assessment of the NIS. For clarity, it is concluded beyond reasonable scientific doubt that operational underwater noise from WTGs will not result in an AEoI on any SAC assessed with migratory fish QIs for both Project Options both alone or in-combination with other plans and projects.
15 (a-f)	a) The Board notes the observation from the DAU in relation to the assessment of coastal foraging bats. The DAU notes there is some evidence of Leisler's bats throughout the summer and autumn at Rockabill, which is c. 5/6km from the proposed offshore array and therefore the proposed development is within the foraging range of this species. The DAU observations notes a potential roost of pipistrelles on Rockabill needs further investigation. The applicant is requested to include the use of the data collected during vessel and headland surveys in 2024, as well as further surveys of the buildings at Rockabill Island to determine if a bat roost is present and address the potential for any interaction between foraging bats on Rockabill and the offshore development area. b)Whilst the applicant has stated that any risk to migrating bats has been ruled out, the DAU notes that data collected by the applicant, particularly in relation to Leisler's bats, provides the strongest indication to date that this species may migrate between the UK and Ireland. The DAU recommend that further data should be acquired or more data analysed to allow further consideration of the implications of the proposed development on offshore bat activity. These analyses should include use of the data collected during vessel and headland surveys in 2024 as well as further surveys of the buildings at Rockabill Island to determine if a bat roost is present and should address the potential for any interaction between bats on Rockabill and the offshore development area. The applicant is requested to respond to the observation made by the DAU and address concerns raised. c)With regard to artificial lighting at night, the applicant is requested to provide a more comprehensive assessment for the effects due to Artificial Lighting at Night (ALAN) and the extent to which it may displace bats. The applicant is requested to provide an assessment (with reference to appropriate lux contours) having regard to the submitted Lighting and Marking Plan to determine the extent to which WTG and OSP lighting may disturb or displace bats. d) The applicant is requested to clarify what specifically are the 'optimisation strategies' utilised by bats and how are they relied upon to mitigate risks from the proposed development for bats. e) As indicated within Chapter 35 of the EIAR, some bat species, which are known to have migratory behaviours, have a foraging height of approx. 40m above ground level (as per studies relating to onshore windfarms).	RFI Sections 15 (a-f) are being addressed within the EIAR RFI process. Leisler's bat (an Annex IV species) is not an Annex II species and therefore not assessed in the NIS.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
	The applicant is requested to review the EIAR in the context of the most up-to-date literature available, which claims that certain species regularly fly above 40m. In light of this literature, the application is requested to reconsider the tidal range and its impact on the available gap between the swept area and water level and the factor which flight height plays in the risk to foraging and migratory bats. f) The applicant is requested to examine the need for mitigation measures, in addition to monitoring during the operational phase, to reduce potential impacts on bats, and is requested to provide details in relation to potential mitigation measures, for example, including, inter alia, measures such as curtailment or feathering of blades under certain conditions.	
20 (a)	Chapter 23 of the EIAR and the NIS both refer to Cutts, N., Phelps, A. & Burdon, D. (2009) Construction and waterfowl: defining sensitivity, response impacts and guidance. Institute of Estuarine & Coastal Studies (IECS) The University of Hull. The Waterbird Disturbance Mitigation Toolkit (Cutts, N., Hemingway, K. & Spencer, J. (2013), Waterbird Disturbance Mitigation Toolkit. Informing Estuarine Planning & Construction Projects, Institute of Estuarine and Coastal Studies (IECS) University of Hull, Version 3.2) has been published since this paper and incorporates some newer information. Please confirm whether the conclusions drawn based on the 2009 paper are still valid in light of the more recent toolkit.	This RFI is not directly relevant to the SISAA, however for completeness the response is provided below. The NIS has been reviewed against The Waterbird Disturbance Mitigation Toolkit (Cutts et al. (2013)). Updated information in Cutts et al. (2013) that differs from Cutts et al. (2009) and with relevance to the assessment in Section 5.4 includes disturbance distances for light-bellied Brent geese, shelduck and some wading species. Disturbance distances are not specifically set out for light-bellied Brent geese in Cutts et al. (2009). The assessment in the Section 5.4 of the NIS assumed a disturbance distance of up to 300m from noise stimuli for light-bellied Brent geese based on noise disturbance information and distances to third party disturbances contained in Cutts et al. (2009). For Brent geese, Cutts et al. (2013) identify the species as highly sensitive to noise disturbance. The study reports a disturbance distance threshold of 105m when birds are foraging, with this increasing to 205m for roosting or loafing birds due to increased vigilance at the roost. Considering the information presented in Cutts et al. (2013) the disturbance distance of 300m applied for light-bellied Brent geese during the assessment in the 2024 NIS remains valid (i.e. the disturbance distance of 300m used in the 2024 EIAR is considerably more than the 105m - 205m). In addition, the survey area extended to within 1km of the onshore development area and included estuarine habitats, refer to Section 1.9 of the NIS (Data Collection), and therefore, captured and assessed birds occurring beyond the 300m distance. Similarly, updated information has been provided for shelduck in Cutts et al. (2013). The assessment in Section 5.4 for shelduck assumed a disturbance distance of up to 300m from noise stimuli based on information contained in Cutts et al. (2009). Cutts et al. (2013) reports that shelduck are quite sensitive to noise stimuli with a minimum approach distance of no less than 150m. It also states *"the species is subject to a high degree of habituation and further exposure to sounds of the same or greater level can lead to no response to stimuli*." Considering the information presented in Cutts et al. (2013), the disturbance distance of 300m applied for noise stimuli is sufficient and valid for shelduck.

RFI Section	RFI	Relevance to SISAA and NIS
		Cutts et al. (2013) has identified shelduck as highly sensitive to visual disturbance reporting they are affected by visual disturbance up to 500m away from source. Visual disturbance assessed in Section 5.4 of the NIS, does not define 300m (or any distance) as a set disturbance distance for shelduck from the visual stimuli associated with the onshore proposed development. However, the survey area extended to within 1km of the onshore development area and included estuarine habitats, refer to Section 1.9 (Data Collection) and therefore captured and assessed birds occurring within and beyond the 500m distance set out in Cutts et al. (2013). Mitigation measures applied in Section 4 of the 2024 NIS, remain appropriate to the disturbance distances and disturbance stimuli reported for shelduck in Cutts et al. (2013) given the survey was completed within and beyond the recommended 500m distance. As such, the assessment in Section 5.4 and 6.4 of the 2024 NIS for shelduck remains valid. A review of mitigation measures included in the 2024 NIS against the Waterbird Disturbance Mitigation Toolkit for Brent geese and shelduck as set out in Cutts et al. (2013), concludes the proposed mitigation remains appropriate and valid for minimising impacts on light-bellied Brent geese and shelduck. In an estuarine environment, Cutts et al. (2013) mitigation measures should be considered for works occurring within 400m of Brent geese. Mitigation measures to minimise disturbance on wintering waterbirds, including light-bellied Brent geese and shelduck, as detailed in Section 4.1.6 are: At the landfall site, the HDD compounds near the shoreline will have noise barriers erected; • At Malahide Estuary, works along the Estuary Road will avoid the period September to March • Where this is not practicable, noise barriers will be erected at works along the Estuary Road • Noise barriers will act as a visual barrier at the landfall and at Malahide Estuary These measures will reduce noise and visual stimuli to an acceptable level for light-bellied Brent geese and shelduck when referring to Cutts et al. (2013) and as set out in Section 5.4 of the NIS. For species that will feed up to 50m (or <50m) to construction plant, a review of the Waterbird Disturbance Mitigation Toolkit as set out in Cutts et al. (2013) confirms that mitigation measures included in the 2024 NIS remain appropriate and valid. These species include oystercatcher, ringed plover, golden plover, lapwing, knot, sanderling (not recorded during surveys for the proposed development), redshank and turnstone. For such species, the Waterbird Disturbance Mitigation Toolkit suggests mitigation should be applied at noise levels of above 55db (60dB in a highly disturbed area) to 60dB (65dB in a highly disturbed area). Based on the review of the Cutts et al. (2013) and the assessment presented in Section 5.4, no updates are required in the NIS in response to RFI Item 20 (a).

1.1 Background

Several matters raised in the RFI have resulted in changes to the offshore elements of the proposed development (Refer to Appendix A8 Design Refinements). These design refinements are presented in Section 2. The following paragraph shall therefore be deleted:

'The key differences between the two project options relate to Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) number, WTG dimensions, WTG layout and Offshore Substation Platform (OSP) foundation type and dimensions. A fixed WTG layout for each of the two project options is included in the application. A 500m limit of deviation for each WTG and the OSP is proposed. The precise location of WTGs and the OSP within the array area, and the export cable within the export cable corridor, will not be confirmed until detailed geotechnical site investigation surveys have been undertaken.'

And replaced with:

The key differences between the two project options relate to Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) number, WTG dimensions and WTG layout. A fixed WTG layout for each of the two project options is included in the application. Both Project Option 1 and Project Option 2 have been designed and refined in liaison with the Irish Coast Guard (IRCG) to ensure that Search and Rescue (SAR) access lanes are available in at least one line of orientation throughout the array area. A 500m limit of deviation for each WTG and the OSP is proposed, this would be applied pre-construction, and relocation will only occur if linear alignment along the row of structures can be retained. The precise location of WTGs and the OSP within the array area, and the export cable within the export cable corridor, will not be confirmed until detailed geotechnical site investigation surveys have been undertaken.

1.2 Purpose of this Document

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 1.2 in the 2024 SISAA.

1.3 Structure of the Document

There are no changes to the overall structure of this document, however some sections have been updated based on design refinements for Project Options 1 and 2, the response to the RFI and updated in-combination assessments. Refer to Section 1.3 in the 2024 SISAA for the structure of the original 2024 SISAA. The information presented below identifies how sections have been updated and presented in the NIS.

The Structure of the Addendum to the SISAA can be summarised as follows:

- Section 1: Introduction. An overview of the proposed development, the purpose of this document, the AA process and legislative context, and the approach to screening. **This section has been updated to provide an overview of the RFI and resultant design refinements. Updates to the structure of the Addendum to the NIS and its Appendices, data collection and consultation are also provided.**
- Section 2: Description of the proposed development. **This section has been updated to provide the updated description of the Proposed Development.**
- Section 3: Stage 1 Screening – Alone and In-Combination. Findings of the screening exercise both alone and in-combination, including transboundary effects; **This section has been amended based on the RFI responses and as a result of the design refinements to Project Option 1 and 2;** and
- Section 4: Summary of Screening. **This section has been updated to show the outcomes of the updated screening assessment.**
- Section 5: References. **Any new references have been added to the Addendum to the SISAA are presented here.**

Several appendices have been updated to accompany the Addendum to the SISAA as follows:

- Appendix A1: Screening Matrices. **This Appendix has been updated to support the Addendum to the SISAA (previously Appendix 1 of the 2024 SISAA)**
- Appendix A2: Summary of Consultation. **This Appendix has been updated to support the Addendum to the SISAA (previously Appendix 2 of the 2024 SISAA)**
- Appendix 3: Rehabilitation Schedule. **This appendix has been updated please refer to Appendix A9 (previously Appendix 3 of the 2024 SISAA).**
- Appendix 4: Cable Route Benthic Survey Report. **This Appendix has not been updated please refer to Appendix 4 of the 2024 SISAA.**
- Appendix 5: Array Area Benthic Survey Report. **This Appendix has not been updated please refer to Appendix 5 of the 2024 SISAA.**
- Appendix A3: Long List of Projects Screened for inclusion in the NIS. **This is a new appendix supporting the Addendum to the SISAA.**
- Appendix A4: Benthic Ecology Survey Report 2025. **This is a new appendix supporting the Addendum to the SISAA.**
- Appendix A5: Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology Migratory Collision Risk Modelling (previously Appendix 6 of the 2024 SISAA). **This Appendix has been provided to support the Addendum to the SISAA.**
- Appendix A6: Breeding Bird Survey Effort and Results 2025. **This is a new appendix supporting the Addendum to the SISAA.**
- Appendix A7: Wintering Waterbird Bird Survey Effort and Results 2025. **This is a new appendix supporting the Addendum to the SISAA.**
- Appendix A8: Design Refinements. **This is a new appendix supporting the Addendum to the SISAA.**

There are no further changes to this section. Please refer to Section 1.3 of the 2024 SISAA.

1.4 Overview of the North Irish Sea Array Offshore Wind Farm

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 1.4 in the 2024 SISAA.

1.5 Appropriate Assessment Process

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 1.5 in the 2024 SISAA.

1.6 The Birds and Habitats Directives

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 1.6 in the 2024 SISAA.

1.7 Relevant Guidance and Legislation

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 1.7 in the 2024 SISAA.

1.8 Case Law

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 1.8 in the 2024 SISAA.

1.9 Data Collection

The timeframes associated with the RFI have necessitated a review of the datasets previously used in the 2024 SISAA to ensure any necessary updates to the baseline environment are captured. This is to ensure compliance with RFI Section 1 (b).

In response to RFI Section 1(c), the Developer confirms that additional surveys have been carried out following submission of the 2024 SISAA. The details of these surveys are presented below within the relevant sections for each receptor group and have been used to inform the updates to the SISAA.

1.9.1 Coastal and Marine Habitats

In response to RFI Section 1 (b), the key change for this section is the addition of site-specific Benthic Ecology Survey Report 2025 and also the Nearshore and Intertidal Geophysical Survey 2023 (reported on in 2024). The paragraph in the 2024 SISAA is deleted and replaced with the text below and relevant details added to Table A1.1, replacing Table 1.1 of the 2024 SISAA.

The following text shall be deleted:

'*Information on the coastal and marine communities and habitats within the proposed development boundary was collected through a detailed desktop review of existing literature and data sources and site-specific surveys. This information provides comprehensive coverage of the proposed development boundary.*

Site-specific surveys for the proposed development have been undertaken to provide an up-to-date characterisation of the coastal and marine habitats and species occurring within the proposed development boundary. All survey methodologies were in line with the relevant guidance documentation (Cefas, 2002; Cefas et al., 2004; Davies et al., 2001 and Ware and Kenny, 2011). The surveys are summarised in Table 1.1 below.'

And replaced with:

Information on the coastal and marine communities and habitats within the proposed development boundary was collected through a detailed desktop review of existing literature and data sources and site-specific surveys. This information provides comprehensive coverage of the proposed development boundary.

Following submission of the 2024 EIAR, AQUAFACT was commissioned by the Developer to undertake a benthic subtidal ecology survey covering the array area and ECC corridor to validate the baseline assumptions presented in the 2024 EIAR. Site-specific surveys for the proposed development have been undertaken to provide an up-to-date characterisation of the coastal and marine habitats and species occurring within the proposed development boundary. All survey methodologies were in line with the relevant guidance documentation (Cefas, 2002; Cefas et al., 2004; Davies et al., 2001 and Ware and Kenny, 2011). In addition, SEP Hydrographic was commissioned to conduct a geophysical survey in the nearshore cable route to bridge the survey coverage between intertidal and subtidal habitats and facilitate the identification of potential reef habitats.

The surveys are summarised in Table A1.1 below.

Table A1.1 Site specific survey data used to inform the coastal and marine habitats assessment (replaces Table 1.1 of the 2024 SISAA).

Title	Summary	Spatial coverage
NISA Benthic Ecology Baseline Cable Route Benthic Survey Report (Natural Power Consultants Ltd, 2023).	An Intertidal Phase I walkover survey was undertaken on the 26th of September 2022 and was carried out between MHW and MLW to determine the composition and distribution of intertidal biotopes and the extent of sub-features. In areas of soft substrate, sediment characteristics were assessed with material collected from eight sites for particle size analysis (PSA) and Total Organic Carbon (TOC) content determination. Sediment samples were also collected from ten sites for infaunal analysis with sediment taken to a depth of 20-25cm and washed over a 1mm sieve with all retained fauna identified and enumerated. Biotopes/habitats were assigned and mapped by reference to the benthic community data collected and by reference to aerial imagery. The subtidal benthic survey campaign was carried out between the 27th of September – 1st October 2022 with 30 sites surveyed, of which 24 were within the ECC with the remainder directly to the south. Drop Down Video (DDV) transects were conducted at all sites to inform seabed habitat classification.	Intertidal and ECC survey area

Title	Summary	Spatial coverage
	Similarly, samples for infaunal analysis were collected at all 30 sites using a 0.1m^2 Day Grab. Material was washed over a 1mm sieve with all retained fauna identified and enumerated. Additional sediment was collected at ten sites for PSA and TOC determination while surficial sediments were collected for chemical analyses. Turbidity measurements were collected at various depths at three sites, one measurement per site; located near shore, mid-way along the ECC assessment area and near the array area.	
NISA Benthic Ecology Baseline Array Area Benthic Survey Report (Natural Power Consultants Ltd, 2022).	A total of 40 sampling stations were selected in the vicinity of the array area and the adjacent subtidal environment, of which 11 sites were within the array area. Sites were selected with reference to existing habitat and geophysical data to ensure that all habitats present within the survey area were represented. At each station sediment was collected for physiochemical analyses (PSA, TOC, chemistry) and a single 0.1m^2 Day Grab sample was taken for faunal analysis. DDV samples were collected from 12 sampling stations, five of which were within the array area distributed throughout the array. In addition, DDV data were acquired at 20 sites located to the southwest of the array area where historical data indicated the prevalence of hard substrate unsuitable for grab sampling. All survey sites were within the area covered by the Marine Area Consent (MAC)1 for the proposed development, which has been refined since the survey was undertaken in 2022 through design development to the offshore development area.	Array subtidal survey area
NISA, Benthic Ecology Survey Report 2025 (Fenton et al., 2025)	A total of 23 sampling stations were selected in the vicinity of the array area and ECC, of which 13 sites were within the array area and 10 within the ECC. Sites were selected with reference to 2022 surveys and existing geophysical data to ensure that all habitats present within the survey area were represented. At each station sediment was collected for physiochemical analyses (PSA, TOC, chemistry) and a single 0.1m^2 Day Grab sample was taken for faunal analysis. DDV samples were also collected from all 23 sampling stations. All survey sites were within the area covered by the Marine Area Consent (MAC) for the proposed development, which has been refined since the survey was undertaken in 2022 through design development to the offshore development area.	Array and ECC subtidal survey area
Nearshore and Intertidal Geophysical Survey (SEP Hydrographic, 2024)	Survey of the nearshore section of the ECC with side scan sonar, multi-beam echosounder, magnetometer and sub bottom profiler This was primarily used to obtain a full coverage of bathymetry in the ECC, to interpret and classify seabed features and to aid geological interpretation and understanding. 62 lines were surveyed orientated transversely across the ECC, with survey coverage extending 1.5km seaward from low water. The intertidal section of the ECC was surveyed using Seismic Refraction with ten lines running from the upper to lower shore. Surveys were undertaken over November and December 2023.	Nearshore subtidal and intertidal areas of ECC

There are no other changes to this section. Refer to Section 1.9.1 of the 2024 SISAA

[1] the MAC is a State consent, awarded to the Developer in December 2022 which allows the right to occupy a part of the maritime area and the ability to subsequently apply for development consent within that maritime area.

1.9.2 Migratory Fish

In response to RFI Section 1(b), The key change to this section is the update to relevant site specific and existing data sources originally reported Table 1.3 in the 2024 SISAA. This update incorporates additional and more recent data and reports that have become available since submission of the 2024 SISAA. In addition to those presented in the 2024 NIS, new and updated information considered in this Addendum is presented in Table A1.2 and is identified by grey shading. Accordingly, Table A1.2 replaces Table 1.2 of the 2024 SISAA.

Table A1.2 Data sources used to inform the migratory fish baseline characterisation and assessment (replaces Table 1.2 of the 2024 SISAA).

Data source	Data utilisation
Site-specific Surveys	
Site-specific benthic ecology baseline surveys across the array area (Natural Power, 2022) and ECC (Natural Power, 2023).	Site-specific survey data inclusive of benthic grabs, DDV, PSA, sediment total carbon content and contaminant analysis.
2025 site specific benthic ecology survey across the array area and ECC (Appendix A4: Benthic Ecology Survey Report 2025)	Site-specific survey data inclusive of benthic grabs, DDV, PSA, sediment total carbon content and contaminant analysis. DDV data used to validate the fish baseline characterisations.
Existing Data Sources	
ICES (2023a) Northern Irish Ground Fish Survey (NIGFS) (2012-2024).	Provided distribution data on ground fish in the western Irish Sea (ICES statistical rectangles 36E3, 36E4, 35E3, 35E4, 37E3, and 37E4)
ICES (2023b) Offshore Beam Trawl Survey (BTS) (2014-2024)	Provided distribution data on ground fish in the western Irish Sea (ICES statistical rectangles 36E3, 36E4, 35E3, 35E4, 37E3, and 37E4)
ICES (2022) ICES Ecosystem Overviews. Celtic Seas ecoregion – Ecosystem Overview	Overview of the state of the ecosystem in the region.
ICES (2025a) Northern Irish Ground Fish Survey (NIGFS) (2014-2024).	Provided distribution data on ground fish in the western Irish Sea (ICES statistical rectangles 36E3, 36E4, 35E3, 35E4, 37E3, and 37E4)
ICES (2025b) Offshore Beam Trawl Survey (BTS) (2014-2024)	Provided distribution data on ground fish in the western Irish Sea (ICES statistical rectangles 36E3, 36E4, 35E3, 35E4, 37E3, and 37E4)
ICES (2024) ICES Ecosystem Overviews. Celtic Seas ecoregion – Ecosystem Overview	Overview of the state of the ecosystem in the region.
King et al. (2011) Ireland Red List No. 5: Amphibians, Reptiles and Freshwater Fish	Details most up-to-date list of amphibians, reptiles and freshwater fish native and non-native to Ireland, listed from least concern to extinct.
Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) publications on the status of migrating fish populations (2018-2025).	Findings of a monitoring programme designed to assess the status of salmon and other migrating fish populations in river catchments throughout Ireland.
Aquatic Services Unit (2020) Dublin Port Maintenance Dredging 2022 – 2029 Benthic and Fisheries Assessment	Trawls undertaken in 2020 within Dublin Bay to build the fish baseline for the Dublin Port Maintenance Dredging project. Data used to support the fish baseline characterisation
Saorgus Energy Limited, 2013. Dublin Array An Offshore Wind Farm on the Kish and Bray Banks. Environmental Impact Statement.	Environmental and ecological data collected from the Kish and Bray banks and along the ECC of the proposed Dublin Array wind farm development. Data used to support the fish baseline characterisation.

There are no other changes to this section. Refer to Section 1.9.2 of the 2024 SISAA.

1.9.3 Marine Mammals

In response to design refinements in response to the RFI (See Appendix A8: Design Refinements) the key change required in this section is the inclusion of additional site-specific surveys to validate the earlier studies used to characterise the baseline and the inclusion of additional desk-based reports on marine mammals, published following the submission of the 2024 SISAA. In addition to those presented in the 2024 NIS, new and updated information considered in this Addendum to the SISAA is presented in Table A1.3 and is identified by the grey shading. Accordingly, Table A1.3 replaces Table 1.3 of the 2024 SISAA.

The following paragraph shall also be added to Section 1.9.3 of the 2024 SISAA:

Following submission of the 2024 SISAA, APEM were contracted by the Developer to conduct a 12 month DAS programme from September 2024 to August 2025 of the proposed development survey site and broader North-West Irish Sea Special Protection Area, collectively referred to as the Survey Area, covering a maximum area of 2,396km².

In addition, from November 2024, seal landfall surveys (visual landfall surveys) were undertaken from three land-based vantage points in proximity to the landfall area. These counts include counts of seals within the landfall area, both at-sea and hauled-out on land.

In parallel with these site-specific surveys, a targeted review of relevant data sources for marine mammals that have become available since the 2024 NIS was undertaken. The forementioned sources are listed in Table A1.3.

Table A1.3 Data sources used to inform the marine mammals assessment (replaces Table 1.3 of the 2024 SISAA).

Data source	Type of data	Temporal and spatial coverage
Updated 2024-2025 North-West Irish Sea (NWIS) Digital Aerial Survey (DAS) (Sep 2024 – Aug 2025)	Digital aerial surveys	September 2024 to August 2025, NISA survey site and broader North-West Irish Sea Special Protection Area
Site-specific seal landfall surveys	Visual landfall surveys	Since November 2024, GoBe have conducted seal counts at three land-based vantage points close to the NISA landfall area. These counts include counts of seals within the landfall area, both at-sea and hauled-out on land.
ObSERVE 2 (Giralt Paradell et al., 2024)	Visual aerial surveys	3 surveys: summer 2021, summer 2022 and the winter of 2022-2023. Offshore waters around Ireland, within and beyond Ireland's continental shelf. The offshore development area is entirely located within ObSERVE survey Stratum 5.
Gilles et al. (2025) SCANS IV density surface	Predictive habitat-based models of cetaceans in European Atlantic waters in the summer of 2022 based on SCANS IV survey data	Modelled density surfaces cover the entire SCANS IV survey area. NISA is located within SCANS IV block CS-D.
Irish seal haul-out surveys (Morris et al., 2025)	Aerial thermal-imaging	August 2024, surveys covered the whole Irish coastline.
Site-specific surveys	Combination of visual boat-based surveys and digital aerial surveys	November 2019-October 2020: original NISA OWF array area (from the foreshore licence, excluding the seabed beyond 12nm) plus 4 km buffer. November 2020 onwards: MAC area (includes the seabed beyond 12nm) plus 4km buffer.
ObSERVE (Rogan et al. 2018)	Visual aerial surveys	4 surveys: summer 2015, winter 2015, summer 2016 and winter 2016. The offshore development area is entirely located within ObSERVE survey Stratum 5.

Data source	Type of data	Temporal and spatial coverage
		Offshore waters around Ireland, within and beyond Ireland's continental shelf.
SCANS III & IV (Hammond et al. 2017, Hammond et al. 2021, Lacey et al. 2022, Gilles et al. 2023)	Aerial and vessel visual surveys	All European Atlantic waters. CWP Project located in block E (western Irish Sea) for SCANS III surveys. This block was renamed to block CS-D for SCANS IV.
SCANS II (Hammond et al. 2013)	Aerial and vessel visual surveys	June & July 2005. All European Atlantic waters. Proposed development located in block O (entire Irish Sea).
Distribution and abundance of cetaceans Wales and its adjacent waters (Evans and Waggitt 2023)	Maps of sighting rates and indicative density surface maps from aerial and vessel survey data	1990 – 2020. Wales and adjacent seas.
Irish marine mammal atlas (Wall et al. 2013)	Collation of data from IWDG, the ISCOPE I and II projects, ferry survey programme and the PReCAST surveys.	2005-2011. Irish Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).
IWDG Irish Sea surveys (Berrow et al. 2011)	Visual and acoustic survey	2 surveys in August 2011. Inshore surveys in 2 blocks: Block A (northern Irish Sea – including the proposed development) and Block B (southern Irish Sea).
IWDG SAC surveys (Berrow and O'Brien 2013, O'Brien and Berrow 2016, Berrow et al. 2021)	Visual and acoustic line transect surveys	1 survey in 2013. 4 surveys in 2016. 6 surveys in 2021. Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC.
IWDG Irish coastal water surveys (Berrow et al. 2008)	Vessel based visual line transect surveys and T-POD acoustic monitoring	6 survey days between July-September 2008. 5 sites (North County Dublin, Dublin Bay, Cork coast, Roaringwater Bay SAC and Galway Bay).
IWDG Greater Dublin Drainage Project surveys (Meade et al. 2017)	Land based observations, vessel-based surveys and C-POD acoustic monitoring	24 surveys: March 2015-March 2017. Land: North-eastern cliffs of Howth Head. Vessel: waters off Loughshinny and Portmarnock area. CPODs: 3 sites: East of Loughshinny, North of Lambay Island and off Portmarnock.
MERP maps (Waggitt et al. 2020)	Collation of data from Joint Cetacean Protocol (JCP) (aerial and vessel)	1980 and 2018. European Atlantic waters.
Seal counts 2017-2018 (Morris and Duck 2019)	Aerial survey	August 2017 and 2018. Entire coastline of Ireland.
Seal at-sea density (Carter et al. 2020)(Carter et al. 2022)	Seal habitat-use derived from telemetry data	2005 – 2019 UK and Ireland
Seal telemetry (Cronin et al. 2016)	Telemetry tags	Strangford Lough: 33x harbour seals (2006, 2008 & 2010). Raven Point: 19x grey seals 2013 & 2014. Great Blasket Island: 8x grey seals 2009.
Seal counts 2005 (Ó Cadhla et al. 2007)	Aerial survey	Spring & summer 2005. Entire coastline of the Republic of Ireland.

Data source	Type of data	Temporal and spatial coverage
Seal counts 2017-18 (Morris and Duck 2019)	Aerial survey	August 2017 and 2018. Entire coastline of Ireland.
Seal telemetry (Cronin et al. 2016)	Telemetry tags	Strangford Lough: 33x harbour seals (2006, 2008 & 2010). Raven Point: 19x grey seals 2013 & 2014. Great Blasket Island: 8x grey seals 2009.
Codling surveys (Codling Wind Park Limited 2020)	Visual vessel surveys	April 2013 – March 2014 and again in Oct 2018 – Oct 2019. Codling Wind Park array area.
Arklow surveys (GoBe 2023)	Visual vessel surveys Digital aerial surveys	Monthly vessel surveys: July 1996 and March 1997, and June 2000 and June 2009. Arklow Bank wind farm array area plus a 5km buffer. Monthly aerial surveys between March 2018 and February 2020. Lease Area plus a 4km buffer.

There are no other changes to this section. Refer to Section 1.9.3 of 2024 SISAA.

1.9.4 Ornithology

In response to RFI Section 1 (b), this section has been updated to account for the updated NWIS DAS surveys covering the NWIS cSPA and additional vantage point survey and passive acoustic monitoring (PAM) data described in Table A1.4 below. This additional coverage was triggered by RFI Section 8 (ii) and 8 (iii), which required expanded DAS data for red-throated diver, and by RFI Section 8(iv) and Section 8(v), which requested further site-specific data on migratory and terrestrial birds. For clarity, the name of the 29 months of DAS data collected between May 2020 to September 2022 is hereafter referred to as the 'Maritime Area Consent (MAC) DAS' and summary text has been added.

In addition to data sources presented in the 2024 SISAA, new and updated information considered in this Addendum is presented in Table A1.4 and is identified by the grey shading. Accordingly, Table A1.4 replaces Table 1-4 of the 2024 NIS.

Table A1.4 Site-specific survey data used to inform the ornithological assessment (replaces Table 1.4 of the 2024 SISAA).

Source	Date	Summary
NISA – MAC Digital aerial survey (DAS) data	2020-2022	The original site-specific DAS survey extent mirrored the array area within the foreshore licence plus a 4km buffer. The DAS survey extent was updated in November 2020 to include the entire MAC boundary (which included the small area beyond 12nm that was not within the original DAS survey extent).
Boat-based survey data	2019 – 2020	Vessel surveys were conducted by in November 2019, January 2020, March 2020, August 2020, June 2021, July 2021, and July 2022. Initial baseline characterisation was undertaken using vessel-based surveys; however, these were then succeeded by DAS data collection as the main form of data collection with supplementary vessel-based surveys.
Landfall surveys	2021 – 2022	Intertidal bird surveys were conducted at the selected landfall site to characterise the baseline environment in terms of ornithological receptors.
Coastal vantagepoint surveys	2019 – 2021	Vantagepoint surveys conducted at two locations to better quantify the movements of migratory species and to supplement DAS data collection
Breeding bird surveys	2021 – 2023	To provide information on the distribution of breeding birds within or close to the onshore development area, walkover and point count surveys were undertaken at the landfall site, grid facility, Blakes Cross North and South, M1 crossing, Malahide Estuary and the existing Belcamp substation.

Source	Date	Summary
Wintering waterbird surveys	2021 – 2022	To determine density of use by wintering bird populations, and especially to identify any important foraging or roosting sites within sensitive locations, Irish Wetlands and Birds Survey (I-WeBS) style surveys were undertaken at the landfall site, grid facility and at Malahide Estuary.
NISA – NWIS DAS data	2024-2025	DASs conducted by APEM Ltd on a monthly basis between September 2024 and August 2025. The Survey Area (NISA offshore wind farm site and broader NWIS cSPA). A total of 19 transects spaced approximately 3.5 km between track covering a maximum Survey Area of 2,396 km^2.
NISA Coastal vantagepoint surveys including Rockabill Island.	2025	Vantage point surveys conducted at three locations to inform the migratory bird assessment. Weekly vantagepoint surveys throughout the 2024 Autumn migration season (Sep – Dec 2025).
NISA – Coastal PAM surveys including Rockabill Island.	2025	PAM conducted on Rockabill Island to inform the migratory bird assessment. Coverage of the autumn migration period from mid-September to mid-December on Rockabill Island.

This section, specifically Table A1-5, has been updated to reflect the most up-to-date sources used in the SISAA and is in response to RFI Section 1 (b). All literature references have been reviewed and revised to ensure that the assessment draws exclusively on the latest available information, including updated ornithological guidance, population data, and technical standards relevant to offshore and intertidal ornithology. Therefore, Table 1.6 of the 2024 NSISAA shall be deleted and replaced with Table A1.5. New and updated information provided in this addendum is indicated by the grey shading.

Table A1.5 Desk-based data sources used to inform the ornithological assessment (replaces table A1.5 of the 2024 SISAA).

Source(s)	Date	Summary
Relevant literature on seabird distribution, population sizes, migration routes and foraging ranges		
JNCC Report No. 267 (Pollock et al. 1997)	1997	European Seabirds at Sea (ESAS) survey data collected between 1980 and 1997 in Irish waters, including a period of intensive surveys between 1994 and 1997, which targeted areas around Ireland with poor survey coverage. Used to provide historic context for the wider Irish Sea.
ObSERVE (Jessop et al. 2018)	2018	Visual aerial surveys of the western Irish Sea. Four surveys: summer 2015, winter 2015, summer 2016 and winter 2016. . This dataset was used to classify and inform a baseline for the assessment of the offshore ECC.
Designated sites	Various dates	Information of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and other designations relevant to Important Ornithological Features (IOFs) with potential connectivity to the proposed development. Key source of information will be Natural England designated sites portal.
Seabirds Count 2023 (Burnell et al., 2023)	2015-2021	A comprehensive census (2015–2021) of 25 breeding seabird species across Britain and Ireland, covering >10,000 colony sites. Results show widespread declines in many species, with some increasing. Forms the core evidence base for seabird conservation and SPA assessments.
Seabird Monitoring Programme (SMP) (BTO, 2026)	2015-present	Online database of seabird colony counts in Ireland and UK – most recent data from Seabirds Count national census 2015-2021. Used to provide SPA reference populations for the EIAR. More recent counts from several east coast Irish SPAs are also found in the SMP database.

Source(s)	Date	Summary
NPWS Published Report (Cummins et al. 2019)	2019	The Status of Ireland's Breeding Seabirds: Birds Directive Article 12 Reporting 2013 – 2018. Used to provide SPA reference populations for this assessment.
Birdwatch Ireland Irish Wetland Bird Survey (I-WEBS)	Annual Reports	Annual survey reports of wetland waterbirds and intertidal birds throughout the Republic of Ireland.
Regional and national bird reports and atlases	Various	Atlases covering breeding and non-breeding birds within relevant areas, e.g. Birds in Ireland (Hutchinson, 2010), North-west European waters (Stone et al., 1995) and in Europe (BirdLife international, 2004).
Review of seabird foraging ranges – Woodward et al., (2019)	2019	British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) report updating foraging ranges of seabirds. These are used to consider connectivity with both designated sites and other OWFs. This report provides an update from previous information on foraging ranges from Thaxter et al., (2012).
Literature on seabird foraging movements	Various	Various sources on seabird foraging (e.g. tracking data), including the FAME Project (Baer & Newton, 2012) and tern tracking data at Rockabill Island (Perrow et al., 2019)
Non-breeding season populations of seabirds in UK waters: Population sizes for Biologically Defined Minimum Population Scales (regional population) – Furness (2015)	2015	Furness 2015 provides regional non-breeding season population sizes for relevant offshore ornithological receptors. Though focussed on UK waters, population sizes in UK Western Waters are considered relevant to Ireland.
The status of Ireland's Breeding Seabirds: Birds Directive Article 12 Reporting 2013 – 2018 – Cummins et al (2019)	2019	NPWS commissioned report providing data on breeding seabird population sizes and trends of Ireland's breeding seabird species.
Literature on migratory bird populations and movements relevant to the proposed development	Various	Various sources on migratory birds and movements, including 'The Migration Atlas: Movements of the birds of Britain and Ireland' (Wernham et al., 2002), literature on the risk of OWF developments to migratory birds (Wright et al., 2012), and review of non-seabird features of SPAs used to inform CRM assessment tool (Woodward et al., 2023).
Bird breeding ecology	Various dates	Information on the breeding ecology of various bird species e.g., Cramp and Simmons, 1977-94; Del Hoyo et al., 1992-2011; Camphuysen (2002); Robinson, 2005; Harris et al. (2015); Buckingham et al. (2021); Dunn et al. (2020; 2022).
JNCC review of seabird demographic rates (Horswill and Robinson 2015)	2015	Information on demographic rates of seabirds, used to inform the assessment.
eBird2 citizen science data	Various dates	Information on bird observations in relevant areas was used to supplement vantagepoint surveys (e.g., data from Clogher Head[3] to compare recorded species distributions)/
Wintering Waterbird Survey Results Report	2024	Updated surveys were commissioned over the winter months of 2023-2024 to monitor the baseline conditions of wintering waterbird activity and to ascertain if there have been any changes in activity since the previous surveys were undertaken (winter months of 2021-2022). Appendix A7 Wintering Waterbird Survey Results and Report
Lambay Island & Ireland's Eye Survey Breeding Birds Report	2025	To provide information on the distribution of breeding birds. Appendix A6 Breeding Birds Survey and Report 2025.

[3] https://ebird.org/barchart?r=L7333978&yr=all&m=

Source(s)	Date	Summary
Relevant literature on the vulnerability of birds to OWFs		
Potential impacts of offshore windfarms on birds	Various dates	Various peer reviewed scientific literature regarding the potential impacts from OWF e.g. (Garthe and Hüppop, 2004; Drewitt and Langston, 2006; Stienen et al., 2007; Speakman et al., 2009; Langston, 2010; Band, 2012; Cook et al., 2012; Furness and Wade, 2012; Wright et al., 2012; Furness et al., 2013; Johnston et al., 2014; Cook et al., 2014; Dierschke et al., 2017; Jarrett et al., 2018; Leopold & Verdaat, 2018; Mendel et al., 2019); APEM (2022); GoBe (2024); Trinder et al. (2024); Degraer et al. (2020); Lamb et al. (2024); Woodward et al. (2023).
Potential impacts resulting from highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)	Various	Various literature regarding the impacts of HPAI on seabird species is considered in relation to potential additional impacts on ornithological receptors assessed in this NIS. These include: Paradell et al., (2023), Lane et al., (2023), Pearce-Higgins et al., 2022). Available information on HPAI from sources such as Birdwatch Ireland and the BTO is also considered wherever relevant.

There are no other changes to this section. Refer to Section 1.9.4 in the 2024 SISAA

1.10 Consultation

Since submission of the 2024 NIS, further extensive consultation has been undertaken with relevant statutory bodies. An updated summary of this consultation is provided in the Addendum to SISAA Appendix A2: Summary of Consultation.

However, there are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 1.10 in the 2024 SISAA.

1.11 Transboundary Consultation

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 1.11 in the 2024 SISAA.

1.12 Approach to Screening

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 1.12 in the 2024 SISAA.

1.13 Identifying European Sites with the Potential to be Affected by the Proposed Development

In response to issues raised in the RFI Section 8 (c) (vii), further information on the screening ZoI for terrestrial ornithological SPAs has been added. Table 1.7 of the 2024 SISAA shall be deleted and replaced with Table A1.6. New and updated information provided in this Addendum is indicated by the grey shading

Table A1.6 ZoI applied to identify European sites by receptor groups for consideration at screening (replaces Table 1.7 of the 2024 SISAA).

Receptor	Range applied	Source / reference
Coastal and Marine Habitats	20km from the proposed development boundary	The range applied for coastal and marine receptors is based on the maximum potential range for any impacts caused by the proposed development on sites with benthic subtidal and intertidal habitats as features, in this case due to changes in suspended sediment concentrations and deposition. The range of effect for suspended sediment is determined by the maximum tidal range which, following standard practice on other offshore wind farm (OWF) projects, is considered to be 20km on a highly precautionary basis.
Otter (Lutra lutra)	10km	As set out in 'Guidelines for the treatment of otters prior to the construction of national road schemes' (National Roads Authority

Receptor	Range applied	Source / reference
		(NRA), 2008), the average distribution density of otters is approximately one otter per 10km on many Irish watercourses. On this basis it is considered appropriate that the ZoI of otter extend to 10km from the onshore development area.
Terrestrial Habitats	Dependent on connectivity via hydrology or hydrogeology, over land or by air	There is no set distance which defines the ZoI of the proposed development on terrestrial habitats. Connectivity between terrestrial habitats and the proposed development may occur via hydrology, e.g. downstream terrestrial habitats such as alluvial woodland, via hydrogeology with groundwater-dependent terrestrial ecosystems, e.g. raised bog, or via air-borne particles arising from the proposed development and reaching a near-by terrestrial habitat (i.e. within a few hundred meters). Outside of these means of connectivity, the ZoI of the proposed development on terrestrial habitats is via direct overlap.
Harbour porpoise	Celtic and Irish Seas Management Unit (MU) for harbour porpoise	MU boundaries are based on the best understanding of the structure of biological populations and ecological differentiation within such populations, also taking into account political boundaries and the management of human activities. The MUs therefore provide an indication of the spatial scales at which impacts of plans and projects alone, and in-combination need to be assessed for the key cetacean species in Irish waters (IAMMWG, 2023).
Bottlenose dolphin	Irish Sea MU for bottlenose dolphin	MU boundaries are based on the best understanding of the structure of biological populations and ecological differentiation within such populations, also taking into account political boundaries and the management of human activities. The MUs therefore provide an indication of the spatial scales at which impacts of plans and projects alone, and in-combination need to be assessed for the key cetacean species in Irish waters (IAMMWG, 2023).
Harbour seal	50km	Typical harbour seal foraging distances from haul outs based on analysis of seal telemetry data (Carter et al., 2022).
Grey seal	100km	Typical grey seal foraging ranges from haul outs based on analysis of seal telemetry data by Carter et al., 2022).
Migratory fish species	100km	Reasonable objective range for the identification of risks to migratory fish with reference to the location of designated estuaries. Following the standard approach adopted by other OWF developments in the UK, a highly precautionary range of 100km from the offshore development area has been considered for the site selection process. Underwater noise is considered to be the impact with the largest range affecting migratory fish and a screening distance of 100km is considerably greater than the potential noise footprint of the proposed development (Subacoustech, 2023). The Temporary Threshold Shift (TTS) of the most sensitive fleeing fish receptor group (Group 3) is anticipated to occur up to 69km from the noise source (Subacoustech, 2023); therefore, 100km is considered a precautionary and inclusive range for the screening process.
Ornithological receptors	Breeding bio-season: Mean Maximum Foraging range (MMF) plus one standard deviation (SD) for breeding seabirds (refer to Table 1.8). Non-breeding bio-seasons: regional population for Irish Sea and UK western waters. Migratory waterbirds and seabirds from SPAs with high connectivity to the array area. All SPAs with migratory QIs within 100km of the proposed development were screened in. Those beyond 100km were screened out because the probability of overlap with the PFI would be negligible, providing now pathway to LSE. Cumulative	MMF ranges during the breeding season, based on seabird tracking data, are used to highlight potential connectivity between breeding colonies and the OWF and, therefore, the potential for any negative population-level effects. The use of foraging ranges presented in Woodward et al. (2019) are currently considered the most robust and representative for UK and Irish populations. This method, which captures sites within MMF+1SD, as shown in Table 1.8, has been presented to NPWS and is consistent with the approach taken for UK offshore wind projects. Where multiple foraging ranges are available, the largest range was used as a precautionary approach. Tracking data referred to for the Northern gannet (Morus bassanus) and Manx shearwater (Puffinus puffinus) in relation to certain sites below was obtained from Wakefield et al., (2013) and Dean et al., (2015), respectively. To identify migratory or over wintering species (non-breeding) that originate from a designated site outside the breeding season, those

Receptor	Range applied	Source / reference
	migratory assessment approach is provided in Appendix A5: Offshore Ornithology Migratory Collision Risk Modelling: Irish East Coast Phase One Offshore Wind Projects Cumulative Assessment. A maximum of 20km range applied for wintering waterbirds that travel between roosting and feeding sites and use intertidal and inland habitats outside the SPA for which they are associated. As such they are at risk to disturbance and displacement effects from the onshore works. A 15 km ZoI is used for low mobility/sedentary terrestrial ornithology qualifying interests (QIs) e.g. kingfisher.	species which have been recorded during the site specific surveys for the proposed development might be breeding at SPAs to the north of the proposed development boundary and pass through the area on migration or reside in the area during the winter. Many wintering waterbirds are known to use inland feeding sites and can occur a distance from the SPA designation. For example, golden plover are known to move significant distances of up to 12km between fields during the winter period. While greylag goose foraging range from night roosts during the winter period can extend up to 20km. As such these species are at risk to disturbance and displacement effects occurring outside the SPA for which they are associated.

There are no further changes to this section. Refer to Section 1.13 in the 2024 SISAA.

1.14 Identifying and Assessing In-combination Effects

In response to RFI Section 5, the Developer has used advice from Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (NSIP, 2024) to update the approach in the in-combination assessment.

In summary, the updates consist of updated tier descriptions, and an updated long list of developments and short-listing process is provided in Appendix A3: Long List. The shortlisted plans and projects has been updated and provided in Section 3.5.5 (Tables A3.6 – A3.9).

The following paragraph in this section shall be deleted: '*The in-combination assessment within the NIS considers all other plans as per the EC 2021 guidance whether already completed, approved but uncompleted, or proposed (i.e. plans for which an application for approval has been submitted). This SISAA report identifies and lists (Table 3.6 through Table 3.9) the categories of plans and projects for consideration within the NIS in-combination assessment.*'

And replaced with:

The in-combination assessment within the NIS considers all other plans as per the NSIP (2024) guidance whether already completed, approved but uncompleted, or proposed (i.e. plans for which an application for approval has been submitted). This SISAA report identifies and lists (Table A3.6 through Table A3.9) the categories of plans and projects for consideration within the NIS in-combination assessment.

2. Description of Development

Several matters raised in the RFI have resulted in refinements to the offshore elements of the proposed development (Refer to Appendix A8: Design Refinements). To address these matters, the Developer engaged with the submission authors and stakeholders. Further to this engagement, the Developer undertook further design work to address the matters and now proposes design refinements on foot of this engagement and the design work undertaken. These refinements reduce the environmental impacts of the proposed development. The design refinements are outlined in further detail below; these refinements require amendments to the 2024 SISAA submitted alongside the planning application (An Coimisiún Pleanála Ref: 319866).

At Section 2 (a) of the RFI the Irish Coast Guard (IRCG) raised concerns on the WTG **layout of the proposed development:**

"The Irish Coast Guard (IRCG), through the Department of Transport, has raised concerns in relation to the layout of the proposed development with respect to search-and-rescue (SAR) access. The applicant is requested to consult with the IRCG, in addressing these concerns, and provide further information and clarification on such matters"

The Developer participated in further consultation with the IRCG in 2025 and 2026. Following this consultation, a revised WTG layout has been prepared for Project Option 1 and Project Option 2 which addresses the concerns raised by the IRCG. Further information on this consultation is included in Appendix A2: Consultation.

At Section 6 of the RFI, An Bord Pleanála noted that:

"*a number of observations have raised concerns in relation to the assessment of site alternatives and suitability of the site for development having regard to the location of the site within the recently designated North-west Irish Sea (NWIS) cSPA.*

Having regard to:

the recent designation of the North-west Irish Sea cSPA, with the proposed development site located within the NWIS cSPA site area…"

The Developer has committed to reduce the spatial extent of the offshore infrastructure within the array areas of Project Options 1 and 2. The Project Footprint of Infrastructure (PFI) represents the defined sub area of the overall array area where all permanent offshore array infrastructure will be located following design refinement to minimise spatial overlap with sensitive receptors. Further information on the design refinements is provided in Appendix A8: Design Refinements. The reduction is illustrated in Figure A2.2 for the proposed development.

However, the extents of the proposed development boundary remain unchanged from the 2024 NIS. The PFI is used in the updated ornithological assessments only. The use of the PFI[4] therefore provides a more realistic and spatially constrained basis for assessing potential effects, particularly for disturbance and displacement, and forms the basis of the assessment presented in this section. Throughout the assessment, the term PFI is used specifically to refer to the area over which the quantitative assessment is undertaken. However, the array area may still be referenced more generally when describing the broader site.

Further, Section 10 (a) of the RFI outlines the concerns raised by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) in relation to potential underwater noise impacts on marine mammals.

[4] The PFI represents a defined ornithology study sub-area within the overall array area, where all permanent offshore array infrastructure will be located. The PFI has been developed following design refinements to minimise spatial overlap with sensitive receptors and occupies just 57.7 km², representing 2.5% of the NWIS cSPA.

As a result, the Developer has proposed a refinement to the foundation types used for the wind turbine generators (WTGs). Instead of either monopiles or jackets, only jackets will be used. Additionally, instead of installation with pin piles the jackets will be installed with suction buckets. Additionally, the OSP foundation design has also been altered to jacket substructures with suction bucket foundations or drilled pin piles. Following careful examination and assessment by the Developer, this refinement has been implemented to significantly reduce the level of underwater noise generated by the proposed development by eliminating pile driving noise during construction. Further information on the underwater noise impacts of revised WTG foundations is provided in in Section 5 of the Addendum to the NIS.

Details of these refinements have been included throughout this document and presented in Appendix A8. For the purposes of clarity, this document shall be read in conjunction with the addendum to the SISAA and the RFI response document.

2.1 The proposed development

A change required to Section 2.1 of the 2024 SISAA is in relation to Figure 2.1. The image, which presented WTGs with monopiles, has been updated to show the WTGs with jacket substructures and suction bucket foundation and removes the previous depiction of an ownership boundary provided in error, which is not relevant to this geographical illustration of the proposed development.

Figure A2.1 illustrates the offshore and onshore infrastructure of the proposed development and their interface.

A further change as a result of RFI Section 6 is to Figure 2.2 of the 2024 SISAA showing the location and boundaries of the proposed development, which has been replaced by Figure A2.2. This figure has been updated to include the PFI within the proposed development boundaries for Project Option 1 and Project Option 2 respectively, the PFI consists of the overlap of Project Option 1 and 2 layouts plus the relevant Limit of Deviation (LOD).

Figure A2.2 shows the location and boundaries of the proposed development.

For the purposes of clarity, Figure A 2.1 replaces Figure 2.1 and Figure A2.2 replaces Figure 2.2 in the 2024 SISAA.

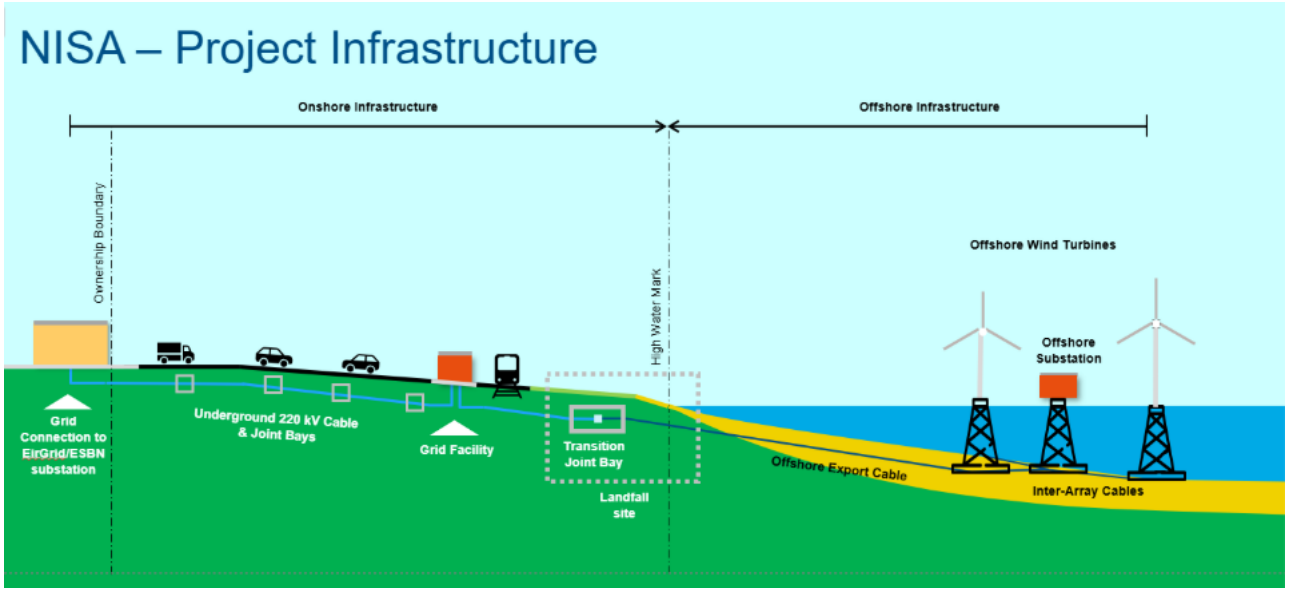

Figure A2.1 Infrastructure of the proposed development – not to scale (Source ARUP) (Replacing Figure 2.1 of the 2024 SISAA).

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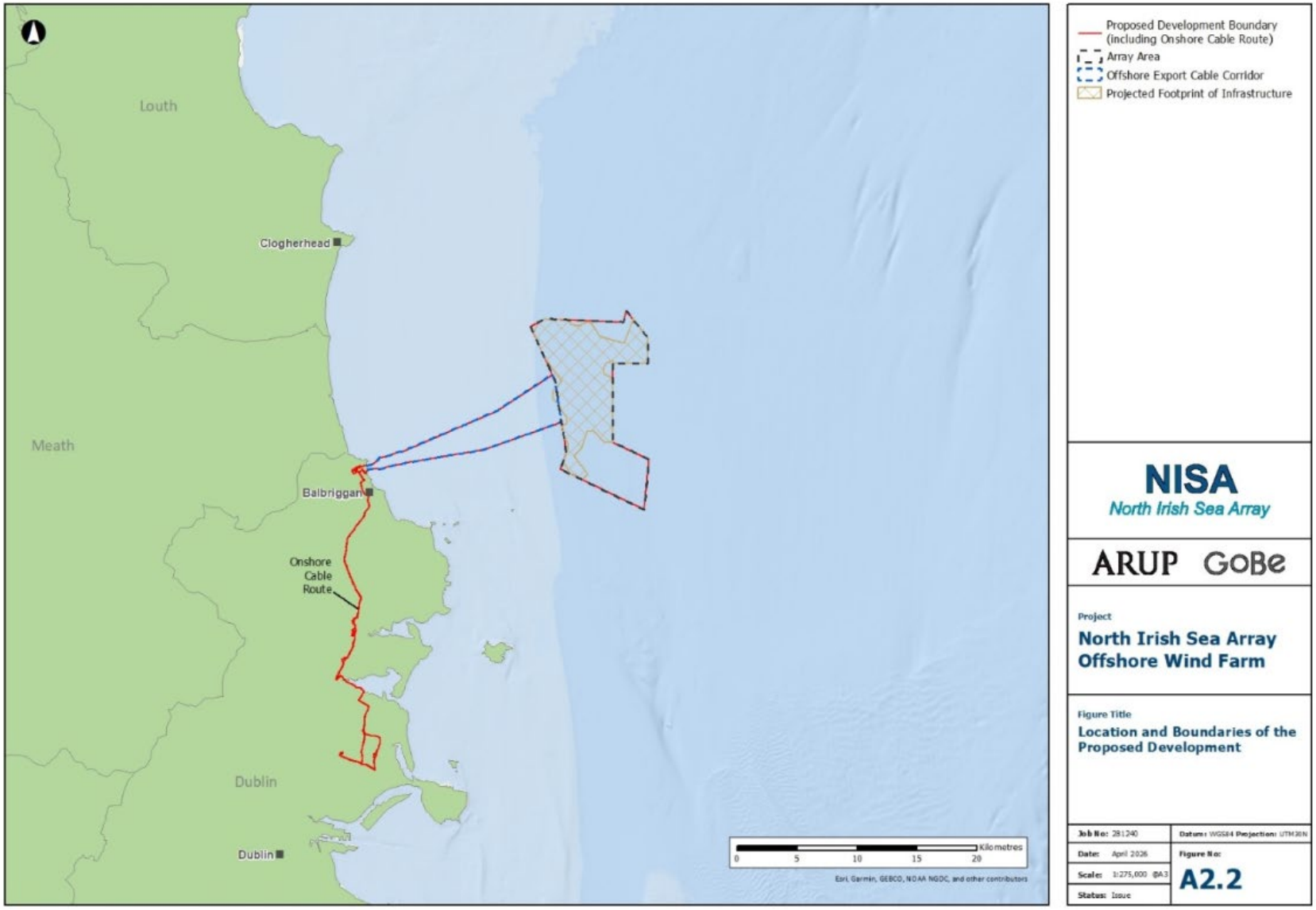

Figure A2.2 Location and boundaries of the proposed development (replaces Figure 2.2 of the 2024 SISAA).

The other change required to Section 2.1 in the 2024 SISAA is in relation to the description of the nearest WTG to the coastline and to describe the reduced spatial extent of the infrastructure. Additional geophysical surveys have informed an update to the array area at water depths. These have been updated following the refinements to the WTG and OSP layout for Project Design Option 1 and Option 2.

For the purposes of clarity, the following text from Section 2.1 of 2024 SISAA is deleted:

"The array area covers approximately 89km^2. At its closest point, the array area is located approximately 11.3km from land in water depths of approximately 30m to 63m below lowest astronomical tide (LAT), with the closest WTG situated approximately 12.3km from the coastline."

And replaced by:

The array area covers approximately 89km^2. At its closest point, the array area is located approximately 11.3km from land. The Array area is located in water depths of approximately 34m to 64m below lowest astronomical tide (LAT), with the closest WTG situated approximately 12.4km from the coastline.

Accounting for the proposed 500m limit of deviation in the final siting of the WTG, the nearest WTG from shore is 12.4km for both Project Option 1 and Project Option 2.

The proposed development is committed to a Structure Exclusion Zone within the southern portion of the array area where no WTG will be sited. The Structure Exclusion Zone has been established to ensure a 3.06nm gap between Rockabill Island and the nearest WTG within the offshore development area.

Additionally, in response to RFI Section 6, the spatial extent of infrastructure within the array area has been refined to reduce the impacts on the North-west Irish Sea cSPA. Therefore, the following text shall also be included in Section 2.1 of the SISAA.

Within the array area, the Developer has reduced the spatial extent of the offshore infrastructure within the North-west Irish Sea cSPA. The refinement of the footprint of offshore infrastructure is reflected in Figure A2.2 for the proposed development.

There are no other changes to this section. Refer to Section 2.1 of the 2024 SISAA.

2.2 Offshore Infrastructure

2.2.1 Design Flexibility Options

As noted at the outset of this chapter, design refinements are required to the proposed development. These refinements are explained in full in Appendix A8: Design Refinements. The Addendum to the NIS remains in accordance with the details specified in the DF Opinion, although certain refinements to WTG and OSP foundation type are proposed to the options detailed in the DF Opinion as a result of careful reflection and response to submissions received from public bodies during the examination process. The refinements set out in the Addendum to the NIS do not depart from the DF Opinion; rather, they remain within the envelope of the planning application as originally submitted and are a result of careful reflection and response to submissions received from public bodies during the examination process.

The only change required for Section 2.2.1 of the 2024 SISAA is to Table 2.1 following the refinements to the foundation and installation method for WTGs and the Offshore Substation (OSP) were made. Monopile foundations were removed from the design and the installation method for jacket substructures was updated to multi leg suction bucket/caisson jackets (SBJ) for WTGs. For the OSP, monopile foundations were removed from the design and in the installation method for jackets was updated to either suction buckets or drilled pin piles.

For the purposes of clarity, Table 2.1 from the 2024 SISAA shall be deleted and replaced with Error! Reference source not found.**.**

Table A2.1 High level overview of the two project options for the proposed development (Replaces Table 2.1 in the 2024 SISAA).

Parameter	Project Option 1	Project Option 2
Number of WTGs	49	35
WTG tip height (m above LAT)	290	316 outside aviation restricted zone 311 inside aviation restricted zone*
Rotor Diameter (m)	250	276
Foundation type (WTG)	SBJs	SBJs
Number of OSPs	1	1
Foundation Type (OSP)	4-legged SBJ or Jacket with drilled pin piles	4-legged SBJ or Jacket with drilled pin piles
Offshore export cable length (km)	18	18
Inter-array cable length (km)	111	91

*An aviation restricted zone (of 312m LAT) has been identified by the Developer due to the partial overlap of the array area with a Dublin Airport controlled airspace meaning 13 turbines will have a 5m reduction in tip height due to being within the aviation restricted zone.

There are no other changes to this section. Refer to Section 2.2.1 in the 2024 SISAA.

2.2.2 Offshore Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs)

The only change required to this section is due to the change of foundation type from monopiles and jackets with pin piles for WTGs to only SBJs for both Project Option 1 and Project Option 2. Therefore, the only change in this section is to Table 2.2 from the 2024 SISAA. For the purposes of clarity, Table 2.2 of the 2024 SISAA shall be deleted and replaced with Error! Reference source not found. **below.**

Table A2.2 WTG design parameters (Replaces Table 2.2 in 2024 SISAA).

Parameter	Project Option 1	Project Option 2
Number of WTG	49	35
WTG tip height at LAT (m above LAT)	290	316 outside aviation restricted zone 311 inside aviation restriction zone
Hub height (m above LAT)	165	178
Rotor diameter (m)	250	276
Blade tip clearance (m above LAT)	40	40 outside aviation restricted zone 35 within aviation restricted zone
Blade width (m)	7	7.5
Pitch (degrees)	3.6-5.6	3.6-5.6
Operational time (%)	95	95
Total swept area (m^2)	49,090	59,830
Nacelle and Hub		
Length (m)	31	35

Parameter	Project Option 1	Project Option 2
Breadth (m)	15	18
Height (m)	15	18
Tower diameter (m)	9	10
Rotor rotational speed (rpm)	3 – 8.3	3 – 7.5
Foundation type (See sections 2.23 and 0 below for further details)	SBJs	SBJs

There are no other changes required to this section. Refer to Section 2.2.2 in the 2024 SISAA.

2.2.3 Offshore Substation Platform

As a result of the layout refinements driven by consultation with the IRCG, the location of the OSP has been slightly amended. The following additional text shall be included in Section 2.2.3:

Accounting for the proposed limit of deviation in the final siting of the OSP, the closest it will be from shore is 14.8km for Project Option 1 and 14.7km for Project Option 2.

Due to the change in foundation from monopiles or jackets to SBJs or jacket substructures on drilled pin pile foundations for the OSP in both Project Option 1 and Project Option 2, this section shall be updated.

For the purposes of clarity, the following text from Section 2.2.3 of the 2024 SISAA is deleted:

"OSP is typically unmanned, however it will be designed for temporary refuge with an emergency shelter. The dimensions of the OSP topside and substructures are listed in Table 2.3. Each project could have any of the three OSP foundation options."

And replaced by:

The OSP is typically unmanned, however it will be designed for temporary refuge with an emergency shelter. The dimensions of the OSP topside and substructures are listed in Table A2.3. Each project could have any of the two OSP foundation options i.e. SBJs or jacket substructures on drilled pin pile foundations.

In addition to the above, Table 2.3 from the 2024 SISAA shall be deleted and replaced with Table A 2.3 below.

Table A2.3 OSP design parameters (replaces Table 2.3 in 2024 SISAA).

Item	Parameter
Number of OSP (s)	1
Height of Topside above sea level (m above LAT)	47
Height of Communications Mast above sea level (m above LAT)	67
Topside dimensions (m)	45 x 45
OSP Foundations	
Number of Jacket Legs	4
Jacket Footprint, centre distance between legs at seabed level (m)	40 x 40
Jackets with drilled pin piles	
Number of drilled pin piles	4

Item	Parameter
Pile Diameter (m)	6
Seabed Penetration (m)	60
SBJs	
Number of suction buckets	4
Suction bucket maximum diameter (per suction bucket) (m)	15
Skirt Length maximum penetration into seafloor (m)	30

There are no other changes to this section. Refer to Section 2.2.3 in the 2024 SISAA.

2.2.4 Substructures and Foundations

Due to the change in substructures from monopiles or jackets, to jackets in Project Option 1 and Project Option 2, this section shall be updated. As a result, the following introductory text from Section 2.2.4 and Table 2.4 of the2024 SISAA shall be deleted:

"The foundation types that are being considered include:

- *WTG foundations:*
  - *Project Option 1: monopiles; and*
  - *Project Option 2: monopiles or jacket foundations (three or four leg configurations, with pin piles).*
- *OSP foundations (for Project Option 1 and 2):*
  - *A four-legged jacket foundation with pin piles.*
  - *One monopile; and*
  - *Two monopiles."*

And replaced with the following text:

The foundation types that are being considered include:

- WTG foundations (for Project Options 1 and 2):
  - SBJs
- OSP foundations (for Project Options 1 and 2)
  - A four-legged jacket foundation with suction buckets or drilled pin piles.

Due to the change in substructures from monopiles or jackets to jackets in Project Option 1 and Project Option 2, this section shall be updated. As a result, Table 2.4 of the 2024 NIS shall be deleted. Additionally, Table 2.5 in Section 2.2.4 of the 2024 SISAA shall be replaced by Table A2.4.

Table A2.4 Jacket design parameters (Applicable to Project Design Option 1 and 2) (Replaces Table 2.5 in 2024 SISAA).

Item	WTG parameter	OSP parameter
Number of Jackets	35 - 49	1
Number of Legs per Jacket	3 or 4	4

Item	WTG parameter	OSP parameter
Jacket Footprint, centre distance between legs at seabed level (m)	40 x 40	40 x 40
Number of suction caissons per jacket	3 or 4	4
Seabed penetration (m)	5 – 30	5 - 30
Scour protection diameter (m)	98	98
Number of Piles per Jacket	n/a	4
Pile Diameter (m)	n/a	6

There are no other changes to this section. Refer to Section 2.2.4 in the 2024 SISAA.

2.2.4.1 *Foundation Installation*

Monopiles are no longer included as a substructure option for the proposed development. Therefore, the following text shall be disregarded:

"Both the monopile and piled jacket foundations will require installation of piles into the seabed. The foundations will be either piled or drilled depending on the seabed conditions at the final WTG locations. The installation method will be determined following detailed site investigation surveys and detailed design. The options being considered are:

Project Option 1 (monopiles):

- *All monopiles at all locations are fully driven*
- *25% of monopiles are fully driven and 75% of monopiles are a) fully drilled or b) driven until refusal then drilled and driven*

Project Option 2 (monopiles):

- *All monopiles at all locations are fully driven*
- *100% of monopiles are a) fully drilled or b) driven until refusal then drilled and driven*

Project Option 2 (jacket foundations):

- *All jackets at all locations are fully driven*
- *All jackets at all locations are fully drilled."*

And replaced with the following:

The WTGs and the OSP for both project options will have jacket substructures. Jacket substructures typically consist of three or four main legs, connected to a lattice structure with welded tubular steel cross-braces. The tubular steel transition piece (TP) connecting the WTG tower to the jacket, is integrated into the jacket design. Each leg is secured to the sea floor using a suction bucket for the WTGs and OSP, with the option of drilled pin-piles for the OSP.

Jacket substructures are welded to suction bucket foundations or grouted to pin piles.

The WTGs will be supported via SBJ suction-bucket foundations, which are attached to the jacket substructure before delivery to site. Once the SBJ has been towed to the designated location it will be accurately aligned using dynamic positioning systems and remotely operated vehicles (ROVs). There is potentially the need to extract seawater during the installation of the suction bucket foundations.

Any seawater extraction will be carried out within the array area from the installation or support vessel through submersible or deck-mounted pumps. The extracted seawater will be entirely used for grout mixing with no release of excess water or water mixed with grout back into the marine environment.

Additionally, seabed levelling is no longer required for the proposed development design. Based on the updated bathymetry from the geophysical survey campaign in 2024, it was confirmed that the seafloor across the array area is flat and uniform. Therefore, seabed levelling via dredging to create a level platform for foundation installation will not be required. The following text shall be added:

Seabed preparation will be carried out in advance of foundation construction and cable laying as required. This consists of the removal of any boulders, obstructions or seabed debris that would impact the construction works.

There are no other changes to this section. Refer to Section 2.2.4.1 in the 2024 SISAA.

2.2.5 Scour Protection

Due to the introduction of SBJs, the extent and volume of scour protection on the seabed has increased. Due to the larger seabed footprint and shallower seabed penetration of SBJs, the extent and volume of scour protection required for SBJs is typically greater than other foundation types.

For the purposes of clarity, the following text, from Section 2.2.5 of the 2024 SISAA shall be disregarded:

"The scour protection diameter varies by foundation type. For monopiles, a diameter of 44m will be required, and 77m will be required for jacket foundations for WTG and 78m diameter for the OSP".

And replaced with the following:

The scour protection diameter for SBJs for both the WTG and OSP will be 98m. The scour protection diameter for jacket foundations with drilled pin piles will also be 98m.

Table A2.5 provides the assumed scour protection requirements for the various foundation types. Maximum volumes are presented which are assumed to be installed during initial construction and expected to be sufficient to last for the operational phase of the proposed development.

Table A2.5 Indicative Scour Protection Area/Volumes.

Infrastructure	WTG	OSP	
Foundation Type	**SBJ**	**SBJ**	**Jacket with pin piles**
Scour protection per location (m^2)	7,543	7,543	7,543
Scour protection (all foundations) (m^2) – Project Option 1	369,605	7,543	7,543
Scour protection (all foundations) (m^2) – Project Option 2	142,503	7,543	7,543

There are no other changes to this section. Refer to Section 2.2.5 in the 2024 SISAA.

2.2.6 Navigation, Colour, Marking and Lighting

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 2.2.6 in the 2024 SISAA.

2.2.7 Offshore Inter-Array Cables

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 2.2.7 in the 2024 SISAA.

2.2.8 Offshore Export Cables

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 2.2.8 in the 2024 SISAA.

2.2.9 Landfall Site

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 2.2.9 in the 2024 SISAA.

2.3 Onshore Infrastructure

2.3.1 Landfall Site

The only change required to this section is to clarify what will be visible above ground at the landfall site in response to RFI Section 20(c). However, there are no changes to any of the landfall infrastructure included in the 2024 SISAA.

Therefore, the following text shall be included at the end of Section 2.3.1 of the 2024 SISAA:

Following construction, the only visible above ground infrastructure will be the permanent access tracks, marker posts to indicate the location of the cables, and manhole covers associated with transition joint bays, joint bays, link boxes and communication chambers. There will be no other infrastructure visible above ground at the landfall site.

There are no further changes required to this section. Refer to Section 2.3.1 in the 2024 SISAA.

2.3.2 Onshore Export Cables

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 2.3.2 in the 2024 SISAA.

2.3.3 Grid Facility

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 2.3.3 in the 2024 SISAA.

2.3.4 Onshore Cable Route

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 2.3.4 in the 2024 SISAA.

2.3.5 Connection to the existing substation at Belcamp

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 2.3.5 in the 2024 SISAA.

2.4 Construction

2.4.1 Offshore Construction Programme

The removal of monopile foundations necessitates a change in the construction strategy for the WTG foundations. As a result of the timeframes associated with responding to the RFI, construction is anticipated to commence in 2028, instead of 2027 however the duration remains the same (3 years). Therefore, Table 2.6 of the 2024 SISAA shall be deleted and replaced with Table A2.6 below. The modified construction programme is considered in Section 6 (In-combination Assessment) of the SISAA.

Table A2.6 Construction Timeline (Applicable to Project Design Option 1 and 2) (replaces Table 2.6 in the 2024 SISAA).

Activity Name	Year 1 - 2028				Year 2 - 2029				Year 3 - 2030			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Pre-construction activities												
Landfall												
Offshore Export Cables Installation Period												
Foundation Installation (WTG and OSP)[5]												
Offshore Substation Topside Installation												
Array Cable Installation Period												
WTG Installation period												

There are no other changes to this section. Refer to Section 2.4.1 in the 2024 SISAA.

[5] Should the foundation installation take longer than anticipated (e.g. due to limitations imposed by adverse weather), a remobilisation of foundation installation spread will be needed with the foundation installation completed in the subsequent year

2.4.2 Offshore Construction Vessels

As noted in Section 2.1, the proposed development now includes for jacket substructures with SBJ for the WTGs and for the OSP a jacket with either drilled pin piles or SBJ foundations. Transportation options for the SBJ foundations will include also heavy transport vessels. As both project options now only have SBJ foundations for WTG foundations, the maximum number of vessels required for Project Option 1 and Project Option 2 are the same. The vessels numbers outlined in Table A2.7 also allow for those which will be used for the installation of the OSP foundation. As dredging has now been removed as project requirements, this is also reflected in the revised vessel numbers in Table A2.7, with the removal of dredging vessels from the table. For clarity Table 2.7 in the 2024 SISAA has been replaced by Table A2.7 below.

Table A2.7 Maximum construction vessel traffic numbers (replaces Table 2.7 in 2024 SISAA).

Vessel/Helicopter Requirements for WTG Installation			
Vessel / Helicopter type	**Number of vessels / helicopters**	**Number of return trips per vessel / helicopter type (Project Option 1)**	**Number of return trips per vessel / helicopter type (Project Option 2)**
Installation vessel (e.g. JUV, HLV)	2	15	10
Personnel support vessels (e.g. CTV)	6	90	70
Component transport vessels (e.g. barges, towing vessel)	2	45	30
Helicopter support	1	10	7
Vessel Requirements for Foundation Installation			
Vessel Type	**Number of vessels**	**Number of return trips per vessel (Project Option 1)**	**Number of return trips per vessel (Project Option 2)**
Installation vessels (e.g. JUV, HLV)	2	8	6
Personnel support vessels (e.g. CTV, SOV)	3	49	35
Component transport vessels (e.g. barges, towing vessel)	6	8	6
Scour protection vessels	2	75	50
OSP Installation Vessel Requirements			
Vessel Type	**Number of vessels**	**Number of return trips per vessel (Project Option 1)**	**Number of return trips per vessel (Project Option 2)**
Installation vessels (e.g. JUV, HLV)	1	2	2
Component transport vessels (e.g. barges, towing vessel)	2	2	2
Personnel support vessels (e.g. CTV, SOV)	2	250	250
Transport vessel	1	50	50

Vessel Requirements for Inter-Array Cables			
Vessel Type	**Number of vessels**	**Number of return trips per vessel (Project Option 1)**	**Number of return trips per vessel (Project Option 2)**
Main laying vessels	1	4	3
Main burial vessels	1	7	6
Personnel support vessels (e.g. CTV, SOV)	1	120	100
Component transport vessels	1	5	5
Vessel Requirements for Export Cable Installation			
Vessel Type	**Number of vessels**	**Number of return trips per vessel (Project Option 1)**	**Number of return trips per vessel (Project Option 2)**
Main laying vessels	1	2	2
Main burial vessels	1	3	3
Support vessels (e.g. CTV, SOV)	1	2	2
Work boats/ rigid inflatable boats for pull in operation - 24h	12	2	2
Work boats for landfall HDD installation	1	30	30
Small JUV for landfall HDD installation	1	2	2
Guard vessels for HDD and Cable installation	1	20	20
Guard Vessel Requirements for the Construction Phase of the Proposed Development			
Vessel Type	**Number of vessels**	**Number of return trips per vessel (Project Option 1)**	**Number of return trips per vessel (Project Option 2)**
Guard vessel	4	64	52
Observation vessel	5	64	52
Personnel Transport vessels (CTVs)	2	45	45

There are no other changes to this section. Refer to Section 2.4.2 in the 2024 SISAA.

2.4.3 Offshore Construction Ports

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 2.4.3 in the 2024 SISAA.

2.4.4 Onshore Construction Programme

As a result of the timeframes associated with responding to the RFI, the anticipated commencement of development has been delayed from 2026 to 2027. Subsequently, the completion of development is expected to occur in 2029. However, there is no change to the overall construction programme (circa 24 months) from what was included in the 2024 SISAA.

Therefore, there are no further changes to this section. Refer to Section 2.4.4 in the 2024 SISAA.

2.5 Operation and Maintenance

2.5.1 Offshore Operation and Maintenance

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 2.5.1 in the 2024 SISAA.

2.5.2 Onshore Operation and Maintenance

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 2.5.2 in the 2024 SISAA.

2.5.3 Operation and Maintenance Facility

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 2.5.3 in the 2024 SISAA.

2.6 Decommissioning

2.6.1 Offshore Decommissioning

The Rehabilitation Schedule (Appendix 3 of the 2024 SISAA) referenced in this section has been updated. Please refer to Appendix A9: Rehabilitation Schedule.

There are no other changes to this section. Refer to Section 2.6.1 in the 2024 SISAA.

2.6.2 Onshore Decommissioning

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 2.6.2 in the 2024 SISAA.

3. Screening for Appropriate Assessment – Alone and In-combination

3.1 Introduction

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 3.1 in the 2024 SISAA.

3.2 Relationship of the proposed development to the Conservation Management of European Sites

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 3.2 in the 2024 SISAA.

3.3 Description of the Receiving Environment

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 3.3 in the 2024 SISAA.

3.3.1 Coastal and Marine Habitats

In response to RFI Section 1 (b), this section is updated with additional data from 2025 survey. In response to RFI Section 9 (c), further updates have been provided with additional data from the 2023 geophysical survey. Therefore, Section 3.3.1 of the 2024 SISAA shall be deleted and replaced with the following:

Coastal and marine habitats are subject to potential impacts and pathways that may originate from both the offshore development area and the onshore development area. The latter may result from an impact that originates above the HWM, e.g., water quality impacts affecting downstream coastal and marine habitats.

This section describes the baseline conditions of coastal and marine habitats which occur with the ZoI of the proposed development.

Site specific surveys for the proposed development were undertaken in 2022 to provide an up-to-date characterisation of the habitats and species occurring within the array and ECC areas; a subsequent survey was undertaken in 2024 to validate data collected in the previous site-specific surveys All survey methodologies were in line with the relevant guidance documentation (Cefas, 2002; Cefas et al., 2004; Davies et al., 2001; Ware and Kenny, 2011). None of the surveys of the proposed development carried out to-date have indicated the presence of any rare or unusual species, or benthic species of conservation importance (Appendices 4: Array Area Benthic Survey Report of the 2024 SISAA; Appendix 5 Cable Route Benthic Survey Report of the 2024 SISAA; and Appendix A4: Benthic Ecology Survey Report 2025).

The subtidal benthic ecology study area is characterised by muddy sands and sandy muds typical of the northern Irish sea. The BIOMÔR 2 study, which coincides with the south of the subtidal benthic ecology study area, reported habitats ranging from very fine sand to muddy sand, with communities characterised by Mollusca (*Gari, Venus, Dosinia, Dentalium* and *Nucula* spp.), Echinodermata (Echinoidea and Ophiuroidea), and Annelida (*Nephthys* and *Glycera* spp. and Spionidae) (Wilson et al., 2001).

Site-specific surveys identified sands, muddy sands and sandy muds across the subtidal benthic ecology study area which support communities characterised by polychaetes, molluscs and echinoderms (Appendices 4: Array Area Benthic Survey Report of the 2024 SISAA; Appendix 5 Cable Route Benthic Survey Report of the 2024 SISAA; and Appendix A4:.Benthic Ecology Survey Report 2025).

In total 12 biotopes were identified across the 2022 and 2025 site-specific surveys with the most common being '*Owenia fusiformis* and *Amphiura filiformis* in offshore circalittoral sand or muddy sand' (SS.Ssa.Osa.OfusAfil/ EUNIS Code MD5212) and 'Burrowing megafauna *Maxmuelleria lankesteri* in circalittoral mud' (SS.Smu.CfiMu.MegMax / EUNIS Code MC6217) and' *Levinsenia gracilis and Heteromastus filiformis* in Atlantic offshore circalittoral mud and sandy mud' (SS.Smu.CsaMu.AfilKurAnit / EUNIS Code MD6217) which were both recorded from the offshore portion of the study area, while the biotope '*Amphiura filiformis* and *Nuculoma tenuis* in Atlantic circalittoral and offshore muddy sand' (SS.Smu.CsaMu.AfilEten / EUNIS Code MC6213) was identified within the inshore portion of the study area.

No Annex I or protected species or habitats were recorded within the footprint of the proposed development, although the biotope 'Seapens and burrowing megafauna in circalittoral fine mud' (SS.Smu.CfiMu.SpnMeg / EUNIS Code MC6216) which is included in the OSPAR List of Threatened and/or Declining Species & Habitats was recorded in the wider subtidal benthic ecology study area.

The intertidal benthic ecology study area encompassed the area of the shore between HWM and LWM within the ECC. Site-specific surveys (Natural Power Consultants Ltd, 2023) indicate that much of the substrates here consist of boulders and rocky outcrops with shingle and sand towards the top of the shore. For much of the intertidal study area, the top of the shore is characterised by a band of coarse material which was assigned the biotope 'Barren littoral shingle' (LS.LCS.Sh.BarSh /EUNIS Code MA3211 which supported virtually no macrofauna, while in sandy sediments lower down the shore the biotope 'polychaetes in littoral fine sand' (LS Lsa.FiSa.Po./EUNIS Code MA5241) was identified which was characterised by Spionid and Capitellid polychaetes with Amphipod species such as *Gammarus* spp. and *Corophium volutator* also present.

The hard substrates in the intertidal ecology study area were characterised by macroalgae with the boulders and exposed bedrock supporting the biotope 'Ascophyllum nodosum on full salinity mid eulittoral mixed substrata' (LR.LLR.F.Asc.X /EUNIS CodeeMA123E2) where the macroalgae Ascophyllum nodosum and Fucus vesiculosus were common.

Most of the low shore supported a mosaic of Fucoid dominated biotopes, the most common of which was '*Fucus vesiculosus* and barnacle mosaics on moderately exposed mid eulittoral rock' (LR.MLR.BF.FvesB/EUNIS Code MA1243), '*Fucus vesiculosus* on full salinity moderately exposed to sheltered mid eulittoral rock' (LR.LLR.F.Fves.FS /EUNIS Code MA123D1) and '*Fucus serratus* and under-boulder fauna on exposed to moderately exposed lower eulittoral boulders' (LR.MLR.BF.Fser.Bo/EUNIS Code MA12442); dogwhelks, limpets, and periwinkles were common underneath the algae.

The top of the shore over much of the offshore development area is characterised by a band of coarse material which was assigned the biotope 'Barren littoral shingle' (MA3211); this habitat was absent from the Coney Hill Bay Beach.

Typically, this habitat supports virtually no macrofauna due to the mobile and freely draining nature of the substrate with the few individuals that may be present are likely to have been stranded by the ebbing tide such as the occasional amphipod or small polychaete.

At the landfall site within the onshore development area, and where the cable comes on onshore via HDD, three coastal habitats have been identified: Annex I vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts (1230); embryonic shifting dunes (2210); perennial vegetation of stony banks (1220). These coastal Annex I habitats do not occur within any European site and are, therefore, not relevant to the assessment.

Whilst no intertidal or estuarine habitat occurs within the footprint of the proposed development, three significant estuaries are located downstream of the onshore development area and are hydrologically connected via several watercourses. These estuaries are Malahide Estuary, Rogerstown Estuary and Baldoyle Bay and are designated SACs for their Annex I intertidal and estuarine habitats; mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide (1140), Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand (1310), Atlantic salt meadows (1330), mediterranean salt meadows (1410) and estuaries (1130).

There are a number of designated intertidal and subtidal habitats that are associated with European sites that fall within the ZoI for marine and coastal habitats (Figure 3.1 of the 2024 SISAA). Relevant designated sites are provided in Appendix A1: Screening Matrices and include:

- Baldoyle Bay SAC (mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*) and Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*)) (IE0000199);
- Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC (estuaries, mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*), (IE0001957);
  - From this SAC, embryonic shifting dunes, shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (white dunes), annual vegetation of drift lines and fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) are not assessed any further as there is no pathway for effect from either the onshore or offshore proposed development;
- Lambay Island SAC (reefs) (IE000204);
  - From this SAC, vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts are not considered any further in the assessment as there is no pathway for effect from either the onshore or offshore proposed development activities;
- Malahide Estuary SAC (mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, and *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand) (IE0000205).
  - From this SAC, shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes) and fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) are not assessed any further as there is no pathway for effect from either the onshore or offshore proposed development activities.
- North Dublin Bay SAC (mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*) and Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)) (IE0000206);
- South Dublin Bay SAC (Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Annual vegetation of drift lines; *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; and Embryonic shifting dunes) (IE00210);
- Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC (reefs) (IE0003000); and
- Rogerstown Estuary SAC (estuaries, mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide, Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*) and Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*) (IE000208).

Of these sites North Dublin Bay SAC and South Dublin Bay SAC are not considered further as they are located further than the screening range of 20km from both the array and ECC and while both are within the screening range for the onshore development there is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and the sites. Other coastal SACs within the screening range are designated for QIs above HWM and are therefore screened out for coastal and marine assessments. Of the SACs listed above there is no pathway for effect from the onshore or offshore proposed development activities for QIs above HWM from offshore proposed development activities and they are also outside of the ZoI for onshore proposed development activities listed in Table A1.6 in Section 1.12 of the Addendum to the SISAA, therefore these QIs are not listed as a relevant feature in Table A3.6 in Section 3.6.1 of the Addendum to the SISAA.

3.3.1.1 Hydrology and Hydrogeology

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 3.3.1.1 in the 2024 SISAA.

3.3.2 Migratory Fish

To correct an errata in the 2024 SISAA Figure 3.2 of the 2024 NIS which was labelled incorrectly as Figure 3.3 shall be deleted and be replaced by Figure A3.1.

There are no other changes to this section. Refer to Section 3.3.2 in the 2024 SISAA.

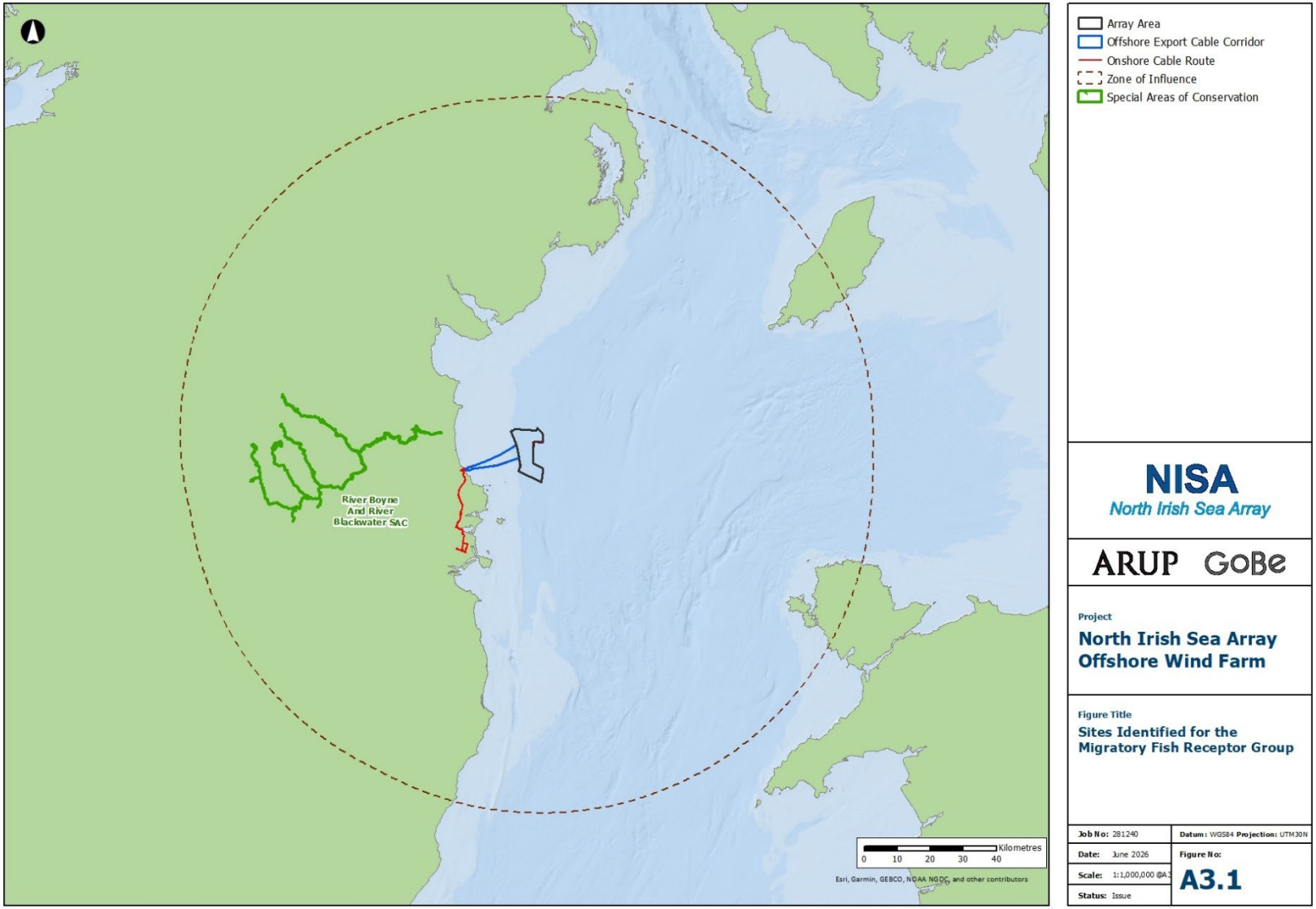

Figure A3.1 SACs identified for the migratory fish group (replaces Figure 3.2 in the 2024 NIS).

3.3.3 Marine Mammals

In response to RFI Section 1 (b), the baseline characterisation information has been updated with additional data from 2025 visual surveys and DAS survey, the following text within the 2024 SISAA shall be deleted;

'Annex II marine mammal species present within Irish water are harbour seal (Phoca vitulina), grey seal (Halichoerus grypus), bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops truncatus), and harbour porpoise (Phocoena phocoena). Site specific surveys were undertaken between November 2019 and October 2022 beginning with vessel based surveys through to July 2021 and moving to aerial surveys due to Government Covid-19 guidance continuing to October 2022. These surveys, along with the broad-scale SCANS-III and SCANS-IV surveys (Gilles et al., 2023; Hammond et al., 2021), the sightings data used in a density modelling study (Evans and Waggitt, 2023) and seal telemetry data (Carter et al., 2022) provided evidence that all Annex II marine mammal species (harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal) occur regularly within their respective ZoIs (which are defined by the species-specific MU for cetaceans, and the species-specific foraging ranges for seals, see Table 1.7).

The offshore development area is located 2.4km north of Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC, designated for reefs and harbour porpoise, see Figure A3.2. For this SAC, harbour porpoise density and abundance estimates were obtained in 2013, 2016 and 2021 (Berrow and "Brien 2013; O'Brien and Berrow, 2016; Berrow et al., 2021). A significant decline (>40%) in harbour porpoise density was found in 2021 (0.83 individuals per km2, CV=0.17) compared with 2016 (1.55 individuals per km2, CV=0.10) and 2013 (1.44 individuals per km2, CV=0.09). This does not necessarily imply a decline in the overall number of harbour porpoise using the SAC but does show changes in their distribution and habitat use at a local scale. Harbour porpoises were found to be distributed throughout the SAC survey area as per the 2021 visual surveys (Berrow et al., 2021), suggesting that use within the SAC has not been constrained or changed over time. Dedicated boat-based line-transect surveys covering the SAC between Howth Head and Lambay Island for the Greater Dublin Drainage Project identified this smaller region to be more favourable for harbour porpoises between April 2015 and January 2017. Harbour porpoise sightings in the outer Dublin Bay area also varied between surveys but were generally low compared to other sites surveyed within the SAC.

Bottlenose dolphins are recorded infrequently off Co Dublin, with most sightings occurring along the western seaboard (Berrow et al., 2010; Rogan et al., 2018). The closest SAC is Pen Llŷn a'r Sarnau/ Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC, 100.3km away in Welsh waters.

Grey and harbour seal are also understood to be present in low numbers across the study area (Carter et al., 2022), with Dalkey Island and Lambay Island being the closest haul out and breeding sites (Ó Cadhla et al., 2007; NPWS, 2009). The Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC lists grey and harbour seals as present but does not list them as a QI for the site. Harbour seal forms part of the mixed colony (with grey seals) around Dalkey Island and Dublin Bay. Lambay Island SAC designated for both grey and harbour seal, is located 18km to the north of the proposed development. The site synopsis for the SAC states that Lambay supports the principal breeding colony of grey seal on the east coast of Ireland, numbering 196 to 252 seals, across all ages (NPWS, 2014). It also contains regionally significant numbers of harbour seals, of which up to 47 individuals have been counted at the site (NPWS, 2014). Grey seals and harbour seals occur year-round, and the island's intertidal shorelines, coves and caves are used by resting and moulting seals (DAHG, 2014)'.

and replaced with the following;

Additional site-specific surveys were carried out by the Developer after the 2024 SISAA was submitted. These are detailed in Section 1.9 of this report. This data does not affect screening but has been used in the Addendum to NIS assessment.

Annex II marine mammal species present within Irish water are harbour seal (Phoca vitulina), grey seal (Halichoerus grypus), bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops truncatus), and harbour porpoise (Phocoena phocoena). Site specific surveys were undertaken between November 2019 and October 2022 beginning with vessel-based surveys through to July 2021 and moving to aerial surveys due to Government Covid-19 guidance continuing to October 2022.

These surveys, along with the broad-scale SCANS-III and SCANS-IV surveys (Gilles et al., 2023; Hammond et al., 2021), the sightings data used in a density modelling study (Evans and Waggitt, 2023) and seal telemetry data (Carter et al., 2022) provided evidence that all Annex II marine mammal species (harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal) occur regularly within their respective ZoIs (which are defined by the species-specific MU for cetaceans, and the species-specific foraging ranges for seals, see Table A1.6). These data have been updated since the 2024 EIAR submission with additional site-specific aerial surveys (sept 2024-Aug 2025), NISA seal landfall surveys (since Nov 2024), ObSERVE 2 surveys (Giralt Paradell et al., 2024), SCANS IV density surfaces (Gilles et al., 2025), and Irish seal haul out surveys (Morris et al., 2025).

The offshore development area is located 2.4km north of Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC, designated for reefs and harbour porpoise, see Figure A3.2. For this SAC, harbour porpoise density and abundance estimates were obtained in 2013, 2016 and 2021 (Berrow and Brien 2013; O'Brien and Berrow, 2016; Berrow et al., 2021). A significant decline (>40%) in harbour porpoise density was found in 2021 (0.83 individuals per km2, CV=0.17) compared with 2016 (1.55 individuals per km2, CV=0.10) and 2013 (1.44 individuals per km2, CV=0.09). The authors state that "This does not necessarily imply a decline in overall population size but perhaps changes in distribution and habitat use at a local scale". Harbour porpoises were found to be distributed throughout the Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC survey area in the 2021 visual surveys (Berrow et al., 2021), suggesting that use within the SAC has not been constrained or changed over time. Dedicated boat-based line-transect surveys covering the Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC between Howth Head and Rockabill Island for the Greater Dublin Drainage Project sighted porpoise on every survey and throughout the survey area, resulting in harbour porpoise density estimates between 0.61 to 2.29 porpoise/km^2 , with a mean density of 1.312 porpoise/km2 (Meade et al., 2017). The additional site-specific aerial surveys (sept 2024-Aug 2025) confirmed harbour porpoise as the most frequently sighted marine mammal species in the area, with an average density estimate of 0.21 porpoise/km^2 (range 0.11-0.39).

Bottlenose dolphins are recorded infrequently off Co Dublin, with most sightings occurring along the western seaboard (Berrow et al., 2010; Rogan et al., 2018). During the 2024-2025 site-specific DAS, only one bottlenose dolphin was sighted, validating the result from the previous 2020-2022 site-specific surveys, that bottlenose dolphins are rare in the survey area, and have very low densities when present. The closest SAC is Pen Llŷn a'r Sarnau/ Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC, 100.3km away in Welsh waters.

Grey and harbour seal are also understood to be present in low numbers across the study area (Carter et al., 2022), with Dalkey Island and Lambay Island being the closest haul out and breeding sites (Ó Cadhla et al., 2007; NPWS, 2009). During the 2024-2025 site-specific DAS, only one bottlenose dolphin was sighted, validating the result from the previous 2020-2022 site-specific surveys, that bottlenose dolphins are rare in the survey area, and have very low densities when present.

Harbours seal form part of the mixed colony (with grey seals) around Dalkey Island and Dublin Bay. Lambay Island SAC designated for both grey and harbour seal, is located 18km to the north of the proposed development. The site synopsis for the Lambay Island SAC states that Lambay supports the principal breeding colony of grey seal on the east coast of Ireland, numbering 196 to 252 seals, across all ages (NPWS, 2024a). It also contains regionally significant numbers of harbour seals, of which up to 47 individuals have been counted at the site (NPWS, 2024a). Grey seals and harbour seals occur year-round, and the island's intertidal shorelines, coves and caves are used by resting and moulting seals (DAHG, 2014). Recent haul-out surveys (July 2023-Jan 2024) of Lambay Island recorded both harbour seals (maximum count of 25 in July) and grey seals (maximum count of 190 in October), with grey seals being more frequent and abundant, and with grey seal pups sighted in October (Berrow et al 2024).'

There are no other changes to this section please refer to Section 3.3.3 in the 2024 SISAA.

3.3.3.1 Otter

There are no changes to this section please refer to Section 3.3.3.1 in the 2024 SISAA.

To correct an errata, Figure 3.3 of the 2024 NIS which has been labelled incorrectly as Figure 3.2 shall be deleted replaced by Figure A3.2.

There are no other changes to this section. Refer to Section 3.3.3.1 in the 2024 SISAA.

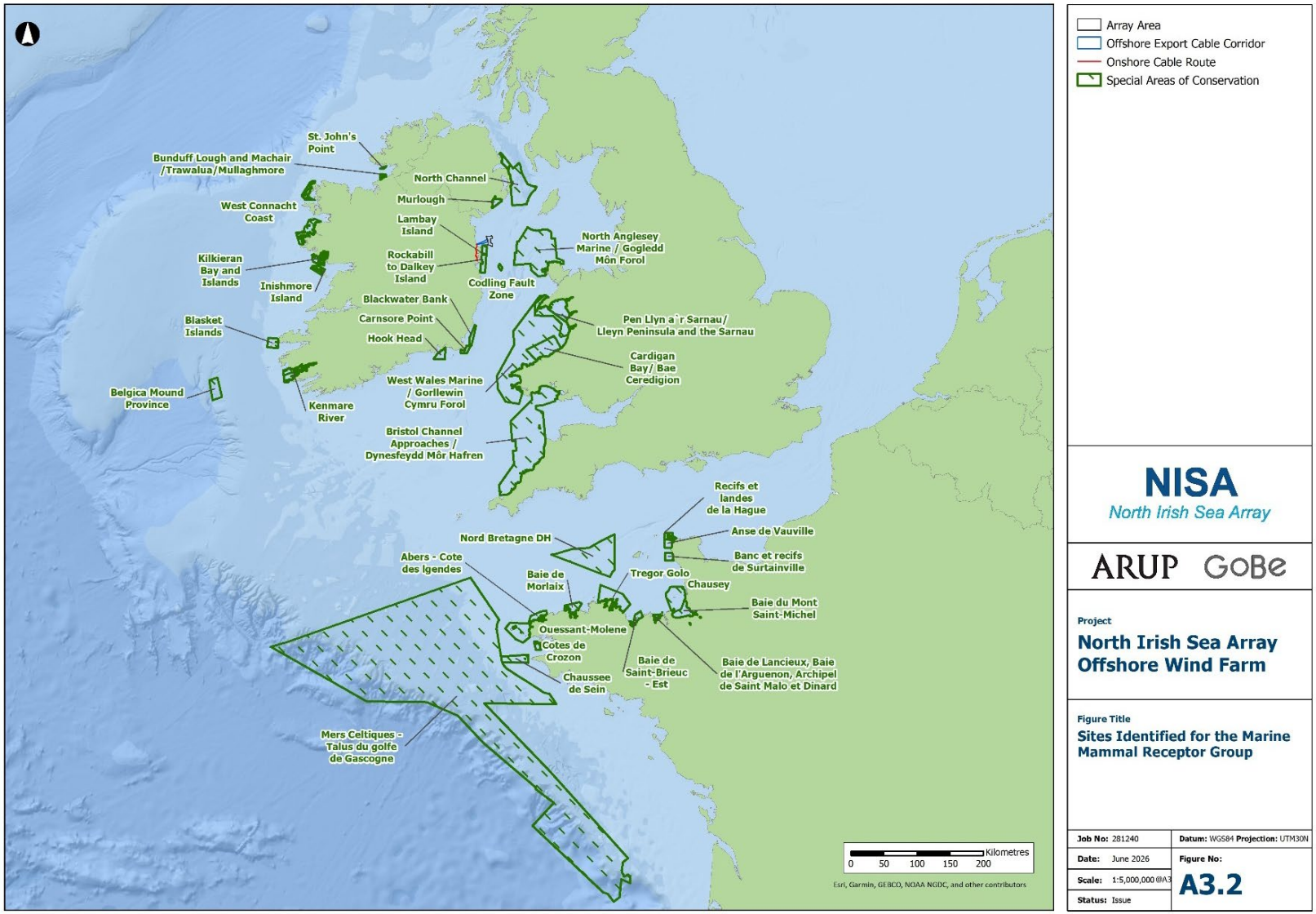

Figure A3.2 SACs identified for the marine mammal receptor group (replaces Figure 3.3 of the 2024 SISAA).

3.3.4 Ornithology

Updated colony counts for key SPAs have been undertaken by Birdwatch Ireland (BWI) in 2024 and 2025. This data does not affect screening but has been used in the Addendum to the NIS assessment.

There are no other changes in this section. Refer to Section 3.3.4 in the 2024 SISAA.

3.3.4.1 Existing Data Sources

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 3.3.4.1 in the 2024 SISAA.

3.3.4.2 Site Specific Surveys

Due to the further surveys being undertaken since the 2024 SISAA, the following text shall be added to this section:

Additional monthly site-specific digital aerial surveys covering the entire NWIS cSPA have been conducted over a 12-month period. In addition, onshore and offshore vantage point surveys and passive acoustic monitoring have been conducted throughout the autumn migration period and into the winter period from September 2025 to January 2026.

While these data do not influence the screening outcomes, it has been used to support the assessment of designated sites. For information of the original site-specific data refer to Section 3.3.4.2 in the 2024 SISAA.

There are no other changes to this section. Refer to Section 3.3.4.2 in the 2024 SISAA.

3.3.4.3 Wintering Waterbirds

In response to RFI Section 8 (e) (i) and 8 (b) (ii) the only change required for Section 3.3.4.3 of the 2024 SISAA is to Figure 3.4 following a change to the sites identified for the ornithological receptor group due to the inclusion of sites with connectivity features beyond 300 km and for the inclusion of River Boyne and Blackwater SPA for Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*.

For the purposes of clarity, Figure 3.4 from the 2024 SISAA shall be deleted and replaced with Figure A3.3 below:

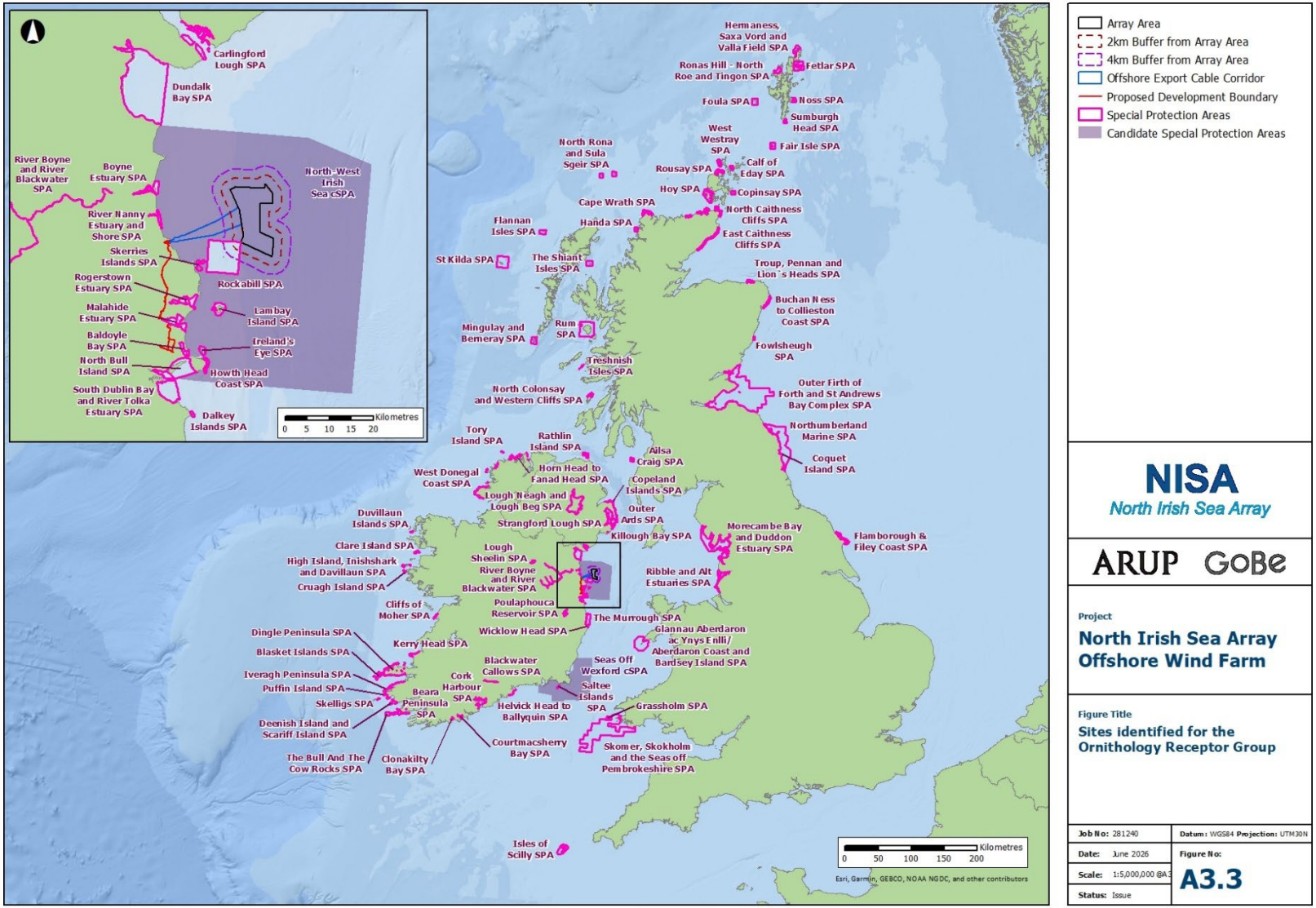

Figure A3.3 SPAs and cSPAs identified for all ornithological receptor groups (replaces Figure 3.4 in the 2024 SISAA).

There are no other changes to this section. Refer to Section 3.3.4.3 in the 2024 SISAA.

3.4 European sites

This section has been added to provide information within the SISAA on Conservation Objective (COs) of European sites referred to in the 2024 SISAA. Since the submission of the 2024 SISAA a number of updated COs have been published, the European sites for which detailed COs are presented below.

The COs for each European site are to maintain and/or restore the favourable conservation condition of the habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated.

The favourable conservation status (FCS) of a habitat is achieved when all of the following conditions are met;

- The natural range of the habitat, and the area it covers is stable or increasing
- The specific structure and ecological function which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue into the foreseeable future; and
- The conservation status of its typical species is itself favourable

The FCS of a species is achieved when;

- Population dynamics data indicate that the species is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitat
- The natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced in the foreseeable future; and
- There is and will probably continue to be sufficient habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis

These principles provide the framework against which site-specific COs are defined and assessed. In the recent Opinion of AG Kokott in case C-27/25 and case C-356/25 (16 April 2026) indicates that COs should still be the reference point in order to assess whether a plan or project might have LSE.

The COs for all European sites within the ZoIs listed in Sections 1.12 (Approach to Screening) are provided in Tables A3.6 – Tables A3.9 in Sections 3.6.1-3.6.4. Where updated COs have been published, these have been used in this SISAA as of 31 May 2026. As such the addendum to the NIS, where the assessment against these sites has been undertaken, has been updated to include assessments to incorporate any CO changes for the following sites:

The European sites for which detailed COs are now available include:

- Howth Head Coast SPA
- Irelands' Eye SPA
- Lambay Island SPA
- River Boyne and Blackwater SPA
- Dalkey Islands SPA
- The Murrough SPA
- Skerries Islands SPA
- Wicklow Head SPA
- Cliffs of Moher SPA
- Dingle Peninsula SPA

- Tory Island SPA
- Lady's Island Lake SPA
- Keeragh Islands SPA
- West Donegal Coast SPA
- Lough Sheelin SPA
- Seas off Wexford cSPA
- Clare Island SPA
- High Island, Inishshark and Davillaun SPA
- Duvillaun Islands SPA
- Cruagh Island SPA
- Kerry Head SPA
- Dingle Peninsula SPA
- Iveragh Peninsula SPA
- Blasket Islands SPA
- Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA
- Puffin Island SPA
- Skelligs SPA
- The Bull and The Cow Rocks SPA
- Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA
- Helvick Heard to Ballyquin SPA
- Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA
- Blackwaters Callows SPA
- Lambay Island SAC
- South Dublin Bay SAC
- Belgica Mound Province SAC
- Blackwater Bank SAC
- Carnsore Point SAC
- Codling Fault Zone SAC
- Hook Head SAC
- Inishmore Island SAC
- Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC
- Kenmare River SAC
- West Connacht Coast SAC; and
- Bunduff Lough SAC

3.5 Identification of Sites and Features with Connectivity and Potential Impacts

3.5.1 Potential Impacts

As piling is no longer included in the construction strategy for WTG and OSP foundations, an amendment to Table 3.4 from Section 3.4.1 of the 2024 SISAA is required. This is to remove piling from the activities associated with the potential impact "Underwater Noise" for both migratory fish and marine mammals. In addition, the impact "Marine Invasive Non Native Species (INNS)' had been removed from Table 3.4 for migratory fish as the impact has been screened out for these receptors, as detailed in Section 3.4.2.2 of the 2024 SISAA. Therefore, Table 3.4 will be deleted and replaced with Table A3.1.

In response to RFI Section 10 (h) operational WTG noise has been screened in to the NIS and added to Table A3.4 for Marine Mammals.

As dredging is no longer included in the construction strategy for seabed preparation, amendments have been made to Table 3.4 in the 2024 SISAA to remove dredging and sandwave clearance as an activity from the construction phase.

Table A3.1 Potential impacts and pathways associated with each receptor group (replaces Table 3.4 in the 2024 SISAA).

Potential impact	Pathway	Activities potentially resulting in effect		
		Construction	Operation	Decommissioning
Coastal and Marine Habitats				
Physical habitat loss/ disturbance (temporary or permanent)	Physical interaction between the development and the proposed site (direct)	Installation of structures; Seabed preparation; Sediment disposal; and Vessel movements/ anchoring.	Physical presence of structures; and Maintenance of structures.	Impacts have been assessed to be similar to construction on a precautionary basis but are anticipated to be less due to the potential for infrastructure to be left in situ (e.g. subsea cables) post-decommissioning.
Suspended sediment/ deposition (temporary)	Effect travelling through the water column to reach the site/ feature (direct)	Installation of structures; Seabed preparation; and Sediment disposal.	Physical presence of structures; and Maintenance of structures.	Impacts have been assessed to be similar to construction on a precautionary basis but are anticipated to be less due to the potential for infrastructure to be left in situ (e.g. subsea cables) post-decommissioning.
Accidental pollution (temporary)	Effect travelling through the water column to reach the site/ feature (direct)	Release of contaminants; and Release of sediment (via all activities listed for suspended sediment/ deposition above).	Release of contaminants; and Release of sediment (via all activities listed for suspended sediment/ deposition above).	Impacts have been assessed to be similar to construction on a precautionary basis but are anticipated to be less due to the potential for infrastructure to be left in situ (e.g. subsea cables) post-decommissioning.
Marine Invasive Non-Native Species (Marine INNS) (Permanent)	Presence of the works/ structures allowing non-native species to travel between sites and features (indirect)	Vessel movements on and off site; and Installation of solid structures.	Vessel movements on and off site; Maintenance Activities; and Physical presence of structures.	Impacts have been assessed to be similar to construction on a precautionary basis but are anticipated to be less due to the potential for infrastructure to be left in situ (e.g. subsea cables) post-decommissioning.
Changes to physical processes (Permanent)	Effects on sites and features from changes to water movements and transitional rates (indirect)	Installation of structures.	Physical presence of structures.	Impacts have been assessed to be similar to construction on a precautionary basis but are anticipated to be less due to the potential for infrastructure to be left in situ (e.g. subsea cables) post-decommissioning.

Potential impact	Pathway	Activities potentially resulting in effect		
		Construction	Operation	Decommissioning
Dust deposition (temporary)	Physical interaction airborne particles (i.e. dust) (indirect)	Ground investigation surveys; Enabling works and site clearance; and Excavation and groundworks; HDD.	N/A	Impacts have been assessed to be similar to construction on a precautionary basis but are anticipated to be less due to the potential for infrastructure to be left in situ (e.g. subsea cables) post-decommissioning.
Migratory Fish				
Underwater Noise (temporary or permanent)	Effects of mortality, potential mortal injury, temporary threshold shifts (TTS) and behavioural responses as a result of noise propagating through the water column to reach the site and feature, including migrating individuals at sea (direct)	Acoustic/ geophysical surveys; UXO detonation; Construction vessel noise; Noise associated with other construction activities (e.g. SBJ foundation installation, sea bed preparation).	Operation of maintenance vessels; Noise emitted during maintenance activities (e.g., cable re-burial) Operational WTGs.	Operation of decommissioning vessels; Noise emitted during decommissioning activities (e.g., removal of WTG foundations); and The above activities cumulatively. Impacts have been assessed to be similar to construction on a precautionary basis but are anticipated to be less due to the potential for infrastructure to be left in situ (e.g. subsea cables) post-decommissioning.
Suspended Sediment/ deposition (temporary)	Effects on supporting habitats and behavioural responses as a result of sediment plumes travelling through the water column to reach the site and feature, including migrating individuals at sea (direct)	Seabed preparation; Installation of foundations e.g. drilling); Sediment disposal; Cable installation.	Maintenance of structures and cables.	Removal of infrastructure. Impacts have been assessed to be similar to construction on a precautionary basis, but are anticipated to be less due to the potential for infrastructure to be left in situ (e.g. subsea cables) post-decommissioning.
Accidental Pollution (temporary)	Effects of contamination as a result of accidental release or res-suspension of contaminated sediments travelling through the water column to reach the site/ feature, including migrating individuals at sea (direct)	Release of contaminants; Release of sediment (via all activities listed for suspended sediment/ deposition).		Impacts have been assessed to be similar to construction on a precautionary basis, but are anticipated to be less due to the potential for infrastructure to be left in situ (e.g. subsea cables) post-decommissioning.

Potential impact	Pathway	Activities potentially resulting in effect		
		Construction	Operation	Decommissioning
EMF (permanent)	Effects of behavioural disturbance as a result of artificial Electro-magnetic fields (EMF) along cable routes propagating through the water column to reach migrating individuals at sea (indirect)	N/A	Generation of EMF from installed cables.	N/A
Physical habitat loss/ disturbance (temporary or permanent)	Effects of reduced foraging area, and/or reduced quality of foraging areas impacting site and feature (direct and indirect)	Seabed preparation; Installation of foundations and scour protection; Installation of cables and cable protection; Sediment disposal; Vessel movements/ anchoring.	Maintenance of structures and cables.	Impacts have been assessed to be similar to construction on a precautionary basis but are anticipated to be less due to the potential for infrastructure to be left in situ (e.g. subsea cables) post-decommissioning.
Changes to prey (temporary or permanent)	Effects of reduced food availability to migrating fish feature as a result of habitat loss and/or disturbance of prey species(indirect)	Generation of underwater noise from construction, maintenance activities; Loss of supporting habitats (via all activities listed for physical habitat loss/ disturbance listed above); Vessel movements; EMF.		Impacts have been assessed to be similar to construction on a precautionary basis but are anticipated to be less due to the potential for infrastructure to be left in situ (e.g. subsea cables) post-decommissioning.
Vessel collision risk (temporary)	Effect of physical injury as a result of collision of migrating feature at sea with vessels along vessel routes (direct)	Operation of construction and survey vessels.	Operation of maintenance and survey vessels.	Operation of decommissioning vessels. Impacts have been assessed to be similar to construction on a precautionary basis but are anticipated to be less due to the potential for infrastructure to be left in situ (e.g. subsea cables) post-decommissioning.
Non-physical disturbance (light, visual) (permanent)	Effect of non-physical disturbance as result of visual effects on migrating feature at sea.	N/A	Operation of WTGs.	N/A

Potential impact	Pathway	Activities potentially resulting in effect		
		Construction	Operation	Decommissioning
Marine Mammals				
Underwater noise (temporary or permanent)	Effect of auditory injury and disturbance as a result of noise travelling through water column to reach the site/marine mammal feature (direct)	Acoustic/ geophysical surveys (pre-construction); Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) clearance; Operation of construction and survey vessels; and Noise associated with other construction activities (e.g. SBJ foundation installation, seabed preparation).	Operation of maintenance vessels Operational WTGs	Decommissioning activities; UXO clearance; and Operation of decommissioning vessels.
Vessel disturbance (temporary)	Effect of behavioural disturbance as a result of vessel presence and movement along vessel routes, and can potentially impact connected site and marine mammal feature (direct)	Operation of construction and survey vessels.	Operation of maintenance and survey vessels.	Operation of decommissioning vessels.
Vesel collision risk (temporary)	Effect of physical injuries as a result of collision of marine mammal feature with vessels (direct)	Operation of construction and survey vessels.	Operation of maintenance and survey vessels.	Operation of decommissioning vessels.
Increased concentration of suspended sediment (temporary)	Effect of foraging behavioural hindered by reduced underwater visibility as a result of suspension and/or redistribution of surface sediment which travels through water column to reach the site/ marine mammal feature (direct and indirect)	Installation of structures; Seabed preparation; and Sediment disposal.	Maintenance of structures; and In-combination effects of all maintenance activities.	Decommissioning of structures; and In-combination effects of all decommissioning activities.
Accidental pollution (temporary)	Effect of toxic contamination as a result of accidental release/spill or re-suspension of contaminants which travel through water column to reach the site/marine mammal feature (direct and indirect)	Release of contaminated substances via construction activities; Release of contaminated sediment (via all construction activities listed for “increased concentration of suspended sediment”, above).	Release of contaminated substances via maintenance activities; Release of contaminated sediment (via all maintenance activities listed for “increased concentration of suspended sediment”, above).	Release of contaminated substances via decommissioning activities; Release of contaminated sediment (via all decommissioning activities listed for “increased concentration of suspended sediment”, above).

Potential impact	Pathway	Activities potentially resulting in effect		
		Construction	Operation	Decommissioning
Changes to prey (temporary or permanent)	Effects of changes to prey availability and/or distribution (indirect)	All construction activities listed for Subtidal and Intertidal Benthic receptors, above; All construction activities listed for Migratory Fish receptors below.	All maintenance activities listed for Subtidal and Intertidal Benthic receptors, above; All maintenance activities listed for Migratory Fish receptors below.	All decommissioning activities listed for Subtidal and Intertidal Benthic receptors, above; All decommissioning activities listed for Migratory Fish receptors below.
Habitat loss/disturbance (temporary or permanent)	Effects of changes to habitat, and/or changes in quality of habitat (direct and indirect)	Changes to supporting habitat during installation of structures; Seabed preparation; Sediment disposal; and Vessel anchoring.	Maintenance of structures; Use of jack-up vessels.	Changes to supporting habitat during removal of structures; Sediment disposal; Vessel anchoring.
Ornithology Receptors				
Direct disturbance and displacement (permanent)	Effect is a result of physical structures present within the movement/ migratory zones for features (direct)	Construction activity; Vessel movements.	Maintenance activity; Physical presence of turbines; Vessel movements.	Impacts have been assessed to be similar to construction on a precautionary basis but are anticipated to be less due to the potential for infrastructure to be left in situ (e.g. subsea cables) post-decommissioning.
Collision risk (permanent)	Effect is a result of physical structures present within the movement/ migratory zones for features (direct)	N/A	Physical presence of turbines.	N/A
Barrier effects (permanent)	Effect is a result of physical structures present within the movement/ migratory zones for features (direct)	N/A	Physical presence of turbines.	N/A
Indirect effects (temporary or permanent) (e.g. habitat loss/disturbance and changes to prey).	Effects of changes to habitat, and/or changes in quality of habitat (direct and indirect) and effects of changes to prey availability and/or distribution (indirect)	Effects on habitats; Changes in prey species availability and behaviour.	Effects on habitats; Changes in prey species availability and behaviour.	Effects on habitats; Changes in prey species availability and behaviour.

There are no other changes to this section. Refer to Section 3.4.1 in the 2024 SISAA

3.5.2 Impacts Not Included within Assessment for LSE

It has been noted there was an inaccuracy within this section. Therefore, for the purpose of clarity, the following text, from Section 3.4.2 of the 2024 SISAA shall be deleted:

This section discusses the impacts that have been discounted and are no longer considered within this report. For migratory fish, no impacts have been screened out.

And replaced with:

This section discusses the impacts that have no impact pathway and are no longer considered within this report.

There are no further changes to this section. Refer to Section 3.4.2 in the 2024 SISAA.

3.5.2.1 Coastal and Marine Habitat receptors

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 3.4.2.1 in the 2024 SISAA.

3.5.2.2 Migratory Fish

This section has been updated to account for the potential need to extract seawater during the installation of the SBJ foundations. Any seawater extraction will be carried out within the array area from the installation or support vessel through submersible or deck-mounted pumps. The extracted seawater will be entirely used for grout mixing with no release of excess water or water mixed with grout back into the marine environment. The potential for seawater extraction to affect migratory fish has been evaluated, and the impact has subsequently been screened out and is not considered further in the SISAA. Therefore, the impact 'Physical injury (water extraction)' shall be added to the list of impacts screened out for migratory fish and the following text shall be added to Section 3.4.2.2 of the original SISAA.

Physical injury (water extraction)

The process of pumping in water (extraction for use on construction vessels) has the potential to cause physical injuries to pelagic receptors, particularly to pelagic eggs and larvae, which have limited or no swimming capacity and are therefore highly susceptible to impingement and entrainment during water intake. The migratory fish receptors spawn and develop in freshwater, and there is therefore no pathway for effects on early life stages such as eggs and larvae as a result of seawater extraction within the array area. While at sea, the migratory fish receptors are not considered sensitive to the proposed seawater extraction given their size and ability to move through water against current or strong water flow. Therefore, this impact is not considered further in the migratory fish assessment.

3.5.2.3 Marine Mammals

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 3.4.2.3 in the 2024 SISAA.

3.5.2.4 Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 3.4.2.4 in the 2024 SISAA.

3.5.3 Determination of LSE for SPAs

In response to issues raised in the RFI Section 8 (c) (vii), the developer has considered the River Boyne and Blackwater SPA for indirect effects and disturbance and displacement in Table A3.5.

There are no other changes to this section. Refer to Section 3.4.3 in the 2024 SISAA.

3.5.3.1 Seabirds

In response to issues raised in the RFI Sections 8 (b) (ii) and 8 (e) (i), there are amendments and additional content required in this section. The following paragraph of Section 3.4.3.1 shall be deleted:

"All SPAs within 300km are included in Table 3.13. For SPAs beyond 300km, only features which have breeding season connectivity were included (based on foraging ranges in Table 1.8), for example gannet and kittiwake due to their larger foraging ranges."

And be replaced with:

All SPAs with seabird or migratory QIs, within 300km are included in Table A3.5. For SPAs beyond 300km, these are included where QIs have breeding season connectivity (based on foraging ranges in Table 1.8). Only the QIs with connectivity are considered in these cases. The only features with foraging ranges beyond 300km are gannet (*Morus bassanus*), Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*), European storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*), great skua (*Stercorarius skua),* northern fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*) and kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*).

To address the RFI, the Developer has applied a standard screening approach that defines potential SPA connectivity using species-specific breeding season foraging ranges (i.e., central place foraging; Woodward et al., 2019), consistent with the RFI request, contemporary UK Statutory Nature Conservation Body (SNCB) advice and the requirement to use the best scientific information at the screening stage. Accordingly, for SPAs located more than 300km from the proposed array, only those QIs for which published foraging ranges extend beyond 300km have been carried forward in the screening determinations. Species that are SPA QIs with foraging ranges less than 300 km are considered not to have realistic functional ecological connectivity at this distance and are therefore screened out.

This approach is scientifically robust because breeding seabirds behave as central place foragers during the breeding season, so geographic overlap between array footprints and evidence based foraging ranges is an accepted proxy for functional ecological linkage in screening; the recommended ranges derive from an updated synthesis of extensive tracking datasets (Woodward et al., 2019) building on Thaxter et al. (2012), and are endorsed in SNCB guidance (e.g. NatureScot, 2023).

In addition to the text in Section 3.4.3.1 of the SISAA the following additional justification is provided for screening out Manx shearwater, Great skua, European storm petrel, and Northern fulmar for SPAs Beyond 300 km.

Manx shearwater, European storm petrel, great skua and northern fulmar have been screened out for SPAs located more than 300km from the proposed array for the following reasons:

- ***Low Sensitivity to Key Impact Pathways***
  These species are considered to have low vulnerability to collision risk and displacement from offshore wind farms and associated vessel activity (Bradbury et al., 2014). Their flight behaviour, high manoeuvrability, and general avoidance of turbines substantially reduce the likelihood of significant collision mortality or displacement effects.

- ***Distance and Functional Connectivity***
  While these species can undertake long foraging trips, any potential effect attributable to the project on SPAs beyond 300km would be negligible. The proportion of individuals from distant colonies that could interact with the array is extremely small, resulting in an imperceptible contribution to population-level impacts.

- ***Foraging Ecology***
  SPAs beyond 300km are located outside the Irish Sea. Given the energetic costs and prey distribution, it is highly unlikely that birds from these distant colonies would regularly enter the Irish Sea during the breeding season. Although the proposed development lies within the mean-maximum +1 SD foraging ranges reported by Woodward et al. (2019), these ranges represent theoretical maxima rather than typical behaviour, and functional linkage at such distances is not supported by empirical evidence.

- ***Migration and Non-Breeding Season Use***
  Birds may pass through the Irish Sea during migration; however, this occurs only twice per year and in negligible numbers. This is supported by survey data for the proposed development, which show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the array area. Any individuals migrating through are likely to exhibit high avoidance of turbines, and the risk of collision or displacement during these brief transits is extremely low. Consequently, the likelihood of significant effects, either alone or in-combination, can be discounted.

SPAs and their relevant QIs (i.e. those where foraging ranges determine connectivity for sites over 300 km from the proposed array) are presented in Table A3.5 and screened out using one or more of these rationales.

In addition to the text in Section 3.4.3.1 of the SISAA the following additional justification is provided for screening out European shag and great cormorant (NWIS cSPA, Skerries Islands SPA, Ireland's Eye SPA, Lambay Island SPA)

Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) and European shag (*Gulosus aristotelis*) are screened out from further assessment on the basis of (i) comparatively low sensitivity to both collision and displacement (Furness et al., 2013; Bradbury et al., 2014); (ii) their predominantly nearshore ecology and short breeding season foraging ranges (NatureScot, 2023; Woodward et al., 2019), which indicate limited functional use of the offshore array footprint; and (iii) proposed development specific baseline surveys recording negligible regular occurrence of these species within the array boundary.

It is acknowledged that some post-construction studies have reported attraction of cormorant and shag to offshore wind farms, including occasional roosting on turbine structures under specific site conditions (Dierschke, Furness and Garthe, 2016). This behaviour is generally interpreted as opportunistic use of artificial structures rather than an indicator of risk. In fact, such findings can be viewed positively, as they suggest these species are capable of adapting to novel offshore environments without exhibiting adverse responses. For the proposed development, however, exposure is negligible, the species' relative sensitivity to collision and displacement is low (Furness, Wade and Masden, 2013), and baseline surveys show very low presence within the array footprint. Consequently, this literature does not translate into a credible adverse effect pathway for the SPAs under consideration.

Collision risk

In response to issues raised in the RFI Section 8 b (ii), there is a minor amendment required to this section, the following paragraph of Section 3.4.3.1 shall be deleted:

'Fulmar and Manx shearwater are both considered to have low vulnerability to collision impacts, however they have been included for this impact at selected sites within close proximity to the proposed development (e.g., the North West Irish Sea cSPA) where impacts will be predominantly localised to, with this presenting a precautionary approach.'

And replaced with:

Fulmar and Manx shearwater are both considered to have low vulnerability to collision impacts, however they have been included for this impact for sites within foraging range (using MMF+1SD, Woodward et al. (2019)). Noting it is expected that the impacts of the proposed development will be predominantly localised to the close proximity sites (e.g., the North West Irish Sea cSPA), with the presenting of sites within foraging range encompassing a precautionary approach.

Disturbance and displacement

In response to issues raised in the RFI Section 8 (c) (ii) an amendment is required in this section (the inclusion of kittiwake). Therefore, the following text of Section 3.4.3.1 shall be deleted:

'Where connectivity with SPAs is identified, species are only screened in for the collision risk assessment if they are considered vulnerable to collision impacts. Species which were identified as having medium or higher vulnerability according to Bradbury et al. (2014) were considered for the disturbance and displacement assessment, if birds were recorded in sufficient numbers in DAS data. Species considered include:

- *Red-throated diver*

- *Great northern diver*
- *Common scoter*
- *Guillemot*
- *Razorbill*
- *Puffin; and*
- *Gannet*

Manx shearwater is considered to have low vulnerability to displacement impacts but has been included for this impact at selected sites within close proximity to the proposed development (e.g., the North West Irish Sea cSPA) where impacts will be predominantly localised to, with this presenting a precautionary approach.'

And replaced with:

Where connectivity with SPAs is identified, species are only screened in for the collision risk assessment if they are considered vulnerable to collision impacts. Species which were identified as having medium or higher vulnerability according to Bradbury et al. (2014) were considered for the disturbance and displacement assessment, if birds were recorded in sufficient numbers in DAS data. Species considered include:

- Red-throated diver
- Great northern diver
- Common scoter
- Guillemot
- Razorbill
- Kittiwake
- Puffin; and
- Gannet

Manx shearwater is considered to have low vulnerability to displacement impacts but has been included for this impact at sites within foraging range (using MMF+1SD, Woodward et al. (2019)). Noting it is expected that the impacts of the proposed development will be predominantly localised to sites within close proximity (e.g., the North West Irish Sea cSPA) with the presenting of sites within foraging range encompassing a precautionary approach.

Barrier effects

In response to issues raised in the RFI Section 8 (c) (ii) an amendment is required in this section (the inclusion of kittiwake). Therefore, the following paragraph of Section 3.4.3.1 shall be deleted:

'There is potential for the proposed development to provide a barrier to movement for some species at designated sites. Detailed consideration of barrier effects is provided for the North-West Irish Sea SPA and Rockabill SPA qualifying interests only, with these sites being in very close proximity to the proposed development. For other SPAs, the greater distance from the proposed development is such that connectivity with the array area will be reduced. Therefore, there is low potential for the proposed development to create a barrier to movement and limit access to the SPA or ecologically important sites outside the SPA. Additionally, impacts arising from barrier effects are already accounted for within the assessment of displacement impacts for relevant species'.

And replaced with:

Because barrier effects only arise where birds must directly re-route around turbine arrays, any SPA located more than 50 km from the project boundary would only experience an extremely minor increase in flight distance relative to colonies located close to the development. At distances greater than 50 km, the probability that commuting seabirds would encounter the wind farm and be required to divert around it is also substantially lower, as typical commuting and foraging pathways become increasingly dispersed with distance from the colony and are far less likely to intersect the OWF footprint. Consequently, even if a diversion were to occur, the additional distance represents only a very small proportion of the overall commuting journey and is not a credible mechanism for significant energetic or ecological impact. The ZoI of 50km is therefore precautionary and exceeds all empirically observed spatial scales of seabird avoidance behaviour, ensuring that only SPAs with a realistic pathway for barrier-effect interactions are taken forward for assessment.

There are no other changes to the 'Barrier Effects' sub-section.

The following sections below have been added as a result of updated COs by NPWS. This text is additional and does not replace any text in Section 3.4.3. 1 of the 2024 SISAA. Rather, the sections below clarify and justifies the connectivity ranges implemented for the specific impact pathways related to the updated COs. For SPAs beyond the distances defined in the following sections no likely significant effects can be concluded. Therefore, the following text shall be added to Section 3.5.3.1 of the 2024 SISAA.

Indirect effects via impacts on prey

During the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the proposed development, there is potential for ornithological receptors to be indirectly affected as a result of impacts on prey species and their habitats. Impacts on prey species may arise due to increased underwater anthropogenic noise which has the potential to cause mobile prey species to avoid the area around the array area and/or the ECC. Additionally, suspended sediments due to maintenance activity may result in fish and mobile invertebrates avoiding the area and/or smothering and reducing the visibility of prey species. These impacts could therefore result in a reduction in prey available to foraging seabirds within the construction area (consisting of the array area, ECC and intertidal zone).

As per Section 1.13.2 of the 2024 SISAA, a ZoI of 20km from the proposed development boundary was applied to identify European sites for mobile (prey) species consideration at screening. The range of effect for suspended sediment is determined by the maximum tidal range which, following standard practice on other OWF projects, is considered to be 20km on a highly precautionary basis. As such the same approach has been taken to identify SPAs for consideration at screening.

There are no other changes to this section. Refer to Section 3.4.3.1 of the 2024 SISAA.

3.5.3.2 Migratory birds

In response to RFI Section 1 (b) and 8 (a) the second paragraph is deleted:

SPAs with high connectivity to the development, quantified using the Migropath tool (Section 3.4.3.3), were scoped in and included in Table 3.13 Further details on the migropath methodology are provided below.

There are no further changes to this section. Refer to Section 3.4.3.2 in the 2024 SISAA.

3.5.3.3 Screening of Migratory Species

In response to RFI Section 1 (b) and 8 (a) the heading is amended (as above) and the first two paragraphs and Figure 3.5 are deleted.

The relevant distance/range to determine connectivity with qualifying features under Criterion 5 of Table 3.5 shall be replaced with:

All SPAs with migratory QIs within 100km of the proposed development were screened in. Those beyond 100km were screened out because the probability of overlap with the PFI would be negligible, providing now pathway to LSE.

There are no further changes to this section. Refer to Section 3.4.3.2 in the 2024 SISAA.

3.5.4 Determination of LSE for SACs

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 3.4.4 in the 2024 SISAA.

3.5.5 Determination of LSE In-combination

In response to RFI Section 1 (b) and RFI Section 5 this section has been updated. This is primarily to consider both plans and projects which have now been included in an updated project longlist since the publication of the 2024 SISAA. Additionally, updates to the Tiers have been made which are now reflected in the projects considered for inclusion in the in-combination assessment, namely the Irish Sea Phase 1 ORE projects are now classified under Tier 1.

The following paragraph shall be deleted:

- '*The in-combination assessment within the NIS considers the longlist of reasonably foreseeable proposals, and the tiers into which they have been allocated, as presented in Table 3.6 to Table 3.9.The tiers have been defined as: Tier 1 – The OMF Tier 2 – The east coast Phase One Offshore Wind Farms; and Tier 3 – All other plans and projects'.*

And replaced with:

The in-combination assessment within the NIS considers the longlist of reasonably foreseeable proposals, and the tiers into which they have been allocated, as presented in Table A3.2 to Table A3.5.The tiers have been defined as:

- Tier 1 – This is all existing, submitted and approved projects (not yet in operation/part of baseline), including Greenore Operation and Maintenance Facility (OMF) and East Coast Phase One Projects
- Tier 2 – All projects that have scoping reports or have a MAC; and
- Tier 3 – All other relevant plans and projects

Table A3.2 Plans and projects identified for inclusion in in-combination assessment for coastal and marine habitats (entirely replaces Table 3.6 in 2024 SISAA).

NAME	TYPE	CURRENT TIER	COUNTRY	STATUS
Greenore Operations and Maintenance Facility (OMF)	Operations and Maintenance Facility (OMF)	1	Ireland	Pre-consent
Oriel Wind Park	Phase One Offshore wind farm	1	Ireland	Phase One OWF Concept/Early Planning (MAC awarded)
Oriel EEC Power Cable	OWF	1	Ireland	Phase One OWF Planning application (MAC awarded)
Drogheda Port Company	Dredging and disposal at sea (dumping sites A1 and A2)	1	Ireland	Consented
Warrenpoint B	Disposal at sea	1	Ireland	Consented
Interconnector 2 Scotland to Ireland	Active gas pipeline	1	Ireland	Consented - active
Interconnector 1 Scotland to Ireland	Active gas pipeline	1	Ireland	Consented - active
Havhingsten SEG 1 Telecoms Cable	Active telecommunications cable	1	Ireland	Consented - active

NAME	TYPE	CURRENT TIER	COUNTRY	STATUS
Rockabill Telecoms Cable	Active telecommunications cable	1	Ireland	Consented - active
East West Interconnector Power Cable	Active power cable	1	Ireland	Consented - active
Hibernia Atlantic SEG C Telecoms Cable	Active telecommunications cable	1	Ireland	Consented - active
Sirius South Telecoms Cable	Active telecommunications cable	1	Ireland	Consented - active
CelticConnect Telecoms Cable	Active telecommunications cable	1	Ireland	Consented - active
Zayo Emerald Bridge One Telecoms Cable	Active telecommunications cable	1	Ireland	Consented - active
ESAT 2 Telecoms Cable	Active telecommunications cable	1	Ireland	Consented - active
NISA Site Investigation	OWF related site investigation consented 2024-2031.	1	Ireland	Consented
MaresConnect Electricity Interconnector Site Investigation	Geophysical survey for five months in summer/autumn of 2024; included in in-combination assessment to account for potential survey delays	1	Ireland	Approved
Mares Connect Interconnector	Planned power cable construction 2026-2028.	2	Ireland	Pre-consent
Planning ref. 301635	Residential Development	3	Ireland	In planning
Greater Dublin Drainage Project	Greater Dublin Drainage Project	1	Ireland	Consented
BusConnects Clongriffin to City Centre Core Bus Corridor Scheme	Transport Infrastructure	1	Ireland	Consented
Planning ref. 316444	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
Planning ref. 314169	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
Planning ref. 313302	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
Planning ref. 313362	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
Planning ref. 312112	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
Planning ref. 313361	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented

NAME	TYPE	CURRENT TIER	COUNTRY	STATUS
Planning ref. 311016	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
BusConnects Swords to City Centre Bus Corridor Scheme	Transport Infrastructure	1	Ireland	Consented
Grid connection infrastructure for solar development	Electricity Infrastructure	3	Ireland	Consented
Provision of a double circuit 110kV underground transmission line SID/01/19 (ABP 303687-19)	Electricity Infrastructure	3	Ireland	Consented
Planning ref. ABP 313360-22	Residential Development	3	Ireland	In planning
F2IA/0668	School Development	1	Ireland	Consented
Synchronous Compensator Development south of Belcamp Substation	Electricity Infrastructure	1	Ireland	Consented
Planning ref. F21A/0647	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
Synchronous Compensator Development south of Belcamp Substation	Electricity Infrastructure	1	Ireland	Consented
Planning ref. 3696/18	Commercial Developments	1	Ireland	Consented
MetroLink – Estuary through Swords, Dublin Airport, Ballymun, Glasnevin and City Centre to Charlemont, Co. Dublin	Transport Infrastructure	1	Ireland	Consented
Metrolink 110kV Proposed development of three 110kV electricity circuits	Electricity Infrastructure	1	Ireland	Consented
Planning ref. 4137/23	Residential Developments	1	Ireland	Consented
DART – Coastal North	Infrastructure Development	1	Ireland	Consented
Planning ref. F23A/0034	Commercial Development	3	Ireland	Consented
Fingal Coastal Way	Greenway	3	Ireland	Pending Application
Development of an aviation fuel pipeline	Infrastructure Development	3	Ireland	Consented
R132 Connectivity Project	Transport Infrastructure	1	Ireland	Consented
Planning ref. 311059	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented

NAME	TYPE	CURRENT TIER	COUNTRY	STATUS
Planning ref. 312855	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
Planning ref. 319422	Electricity Infrastructure	1	Ireland	Consented
4137/23	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
F23A/0503	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
F23A/0586	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
F24S/0541E	Educational Development	1	Ireland	Consented
F24A/0576E	Sports Facility	1	Ireland	Consented
F24A/0644E	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
F24A/0811E	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
F24A/1004E	Wastewater Infrastructure	1	Ireland	Consented
F24A/1010E	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
F24A/1059E	Residential Development	1	Ireland	In planning
F24A/1125E	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
F24A/1141E	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
F25A/0226E	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
F25A/0585E	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
F25A/0689E	Residential Development	1	Ireland	In planning
F25A/0710E	Park and Ride Facilities	1	Ireland	In planning
F25A/0776E	Electricity Infrastructure	1	Ireland	Consented
F25A/0947E	HGV Maintenance and Testing Centre	1	Ireland	Consented
F25A/0999E	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Pending appeal
F25A/1004E	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
F25A/1081E	Sports Facility	1	Ireland	In planning
F25A/1084E	Sports Facility	1	Ireland	In planning
F25A/1184E	Residential Development	1	Ireland	In planning
F25A/1191E/R3	Renewable Energy Development	1	Ireland	In planning

NAME	TYPE	CURRENT TIER	COUNTRY	STATUS
LRD0018/S3	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
LRD0019/S3	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
LRD0025/S3E	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
LRD0043/S3E	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
LRD0046/S3	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
LRD0055/S3E	Residential Development	1	Ireland	In planning
LRD0058/S3E	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
LRD0061/S3E	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
LRD0068/S3E	Residential Development	1	Ireland	In planning
LRD0080/S3E	Residential Development	1	Ireland	Consented
WEB5455/25	Wastewater Infrastructure	1	Ireland	Consented
WEB5466/25	Residential Development	1	Ireland	In planning

Table A3.3 Plans and projects identified for inclusion in in-combination assessment for migratory fish receptors (entirely replaces Table 3.7 in 2024 SISAA).

NAME	TYPE	CURRENT TIER	COUNTRY	STATUS
Greenore OMF	Operation and Management Facility	1	Ireland	MAC received and planning consented
Oriel Wind Park	OWF	1	Ireland	Phase One OWF Planning application (MAC awarded)
Oriel EEC Power Cable	OWF	1	Ireland	Phase One OWF Planning application (MAC awarded)
Dublin Array	OWF	1	Ireland	Planning application (MAC awarded)
Codling Wind Park	OWF	1	Ireland	Phase One OWF Planning application (MAC awarded)
Arklow Bank Wind Park Phase 2	OWF	1	Ireland	Phase One OWF Planning application (MAC awarded)
Arklow Bank Wind Park Phase 1	OWF	1	Ireland	Operational
Drogheda Port Company	Dredging and disposal at sea (dumping sites A1 and A2)	1	Ireland	Consented

NAME	TYPE	CURRENT TIER	COUNTRY	STATUS
Dublin Port Company MP2 Project	Port extension activities including piling	1	Ireland	Consented
Dublin Port Company 3FM plan	Port extension activities including piling	1	Ireland	Planning application
Warrenpoint B	Disposal at Sea	1	Ireland	Consented
HAVHINGSTEN SEG 1 Telecommunication Cable	Active telecommunications cable	1	Ireland	Consented - Active
ROCKABILL Telecommunications Cable	Active telecommunications cable	1	Ireland	Consented - Active
EAST WEST INTERCONNECTOR Power Cable	Active power cable	1	Ireland	Consented - Active
HIBERNIA ATLANTIC SEG C Telecommunication Cable	Active telecommunications cable	1	Ireland	Consented - Active
SIRIUS SOUTH Telecommunication Cable	Active telecommunications cable	1	Ireland	Consented - Active
CelticConnect Telecommunication Cable	Active telecommunications cable	1	Ireland	Consented - Active
ZAYO EMERALD BRIDGE ONE Telecommunication Cable	Active telecommunications cable	1	Ireland	Consented - Active
ESAT 2 Telecommunication Cable	Active telecommunications cable	1	Ireland	Consented - Active
Interconnector 2 Scotland to Ireland Pipeline	Operational pipelines may require maintenance activities.	1	Ireland	Active
Interconnector 1 Scotland to Ireland Pipeline	Operational pipelines may require maintenance activities.	1	Ireland	Active
MaresConnect Electricity Interconnector	Subsea Cables	2	Ireland	Pre-consent

Table A3.4 Plans and projects identified for inclusion in in-combination assessment for marine mammals (replaces Table 3.8 in 2024 SISAA).

NAME	TYPE	CURRENT TIER	COUNTRY	STATUS
NISA	OWF	1	Ireland	
OMF	Coastal asset	1	Ireland	Proposed
Oriel	OWF	1	Ireland	Approved
Oriel ECC	Subsea Cable	2	UK and Ireland	Proposed

NAME	TYPE	CURRENT TIER	COUNTRY	STATUS
Oriel pre-construction geophysical surveys	Survey	2	Ireland	Approved
Dublin Array	OWF	1	Ireland	Planning application submitted
Dublin Array ECC	Subsea Cable	1	UK and Ireland	Proposed
Dublin Array pre-construction geophysical surveys	Survey	2	Ireland	Approved
Codling Wind Park	OWF	1	Ireland	Planning application submitted
Codling Wind Park ECC	Subsea Cable	1	UK and Ireland	Proposed
Codling pre-construction geophysical surveys	Survey	2	Ireland	Approved
Arklow Bank Wind Park 2	OWF	1	Ireland	Planning application submitted
Arklow Bank Wind Park 2 ECC	Subsea Cable	1	UK and Ireland	Proposed
Mona	OWF	1	Wales	Consented
Mooir Vannin (Isle of Man)	OWF	1	Isle of Man	Planning application submitted
Foreshore licence application for a gas pipeline trenchless crossing of River Tolka, Dublin	Survey	2	Ireland	Approved / ended
East Coast Rail Infrastructure Protection Projects (ECRIPP)	Survey	2	Ireland	Approved
Port of Waterford - Offshore Renewable Energy Capable Terminal (Belview)	UXO clearance	1	Ireland	Construction
Mares Connect	Subsea Cable	2	Proposed	UK and Ireland

Table A3.5 Plans and projects identified for inclusion in in-combination assessment for ornithology (replaces Table 3.9 in 2024 SISAA).

NAME	TYPE	CURRENT TIER	COUNTRY	STATUS
Oriel Wind Park	OWF	1	Ireland	Phase One OWF Concept/Early Planning (MAC awarded)

NAME	TYPE	CURRENT TIER	COUNTRY	STATUS
Codling Wind Park	OWF	1	Ireland	Phase One OWF Concept/Early Planning (MAC awarded)
Arklow Bank Phase 2	OWF	1	Ireland	Phase One OWF Concept/Early Planning (MAC awarded)
Dublin Array	OWF	1	Ireland	Phase One OWF Concept/Early Planning (MAC awarded)
Awel-y-Mor	OWF	1	Wales	Consented
Erebus	OWF	1	Ireland	Consented
Morgan	OWF	1	England	Pre-Consent
Mona	OWF	1	Wales	Pre-Consent
Gwynt y Mor	OWF	1	Wales	Operational
Rhyl Flats	OWF	1	Wales	Operational
Burbo Bank Extension	OWF	1	England	Operational
North Hoyle	OWF	1	Wales	Operational
Walney Extension 3	OWF	1	Ireland	Operational
Walney Extension 4	OWF	1	Ireland	Operational
West of Duddon Sands	OWF	1	Scotland	Operational
Walney 2	OWF	1	Ireland	Operational
Walney 1	OWF	1	Ireland	Operational
Burbo Bank	OWF	1	England	Operational
Ormonde	OWF	1	UK	Operational
Barrow	OWF	1	Scotland	Operational
Robin Rigg East	OWF	1	Scotland	Operational
Robin Rigg West	OWF	1	Scotland	Operational
Arklow Bank Phase 1	OWF	1	Ireland	Operational
Morecambe	OWF	1	Wales	Concept/ Early Planning
Sceirde Rocks Windfarm	OWF	1	Ireland	Phase 1 (Application withdrawn)
North Channel Wind 2	OWF	3	N. Ireland	Concept/ Early Planning
North Channel Wind 1	OWF	3	N. Ireland	Concept/ Early Planning
Tonn Nua	OWF	3	Ireland	Concept/ Early Planning
Machair	OWF	3	Scotland	Concept/ Early Planning
Draig y Mor	OWF	3	Wales	Concept/ Early Planning

NAME	TYPE	CURRENT TIER	COUNTRY	STATUS
Danu	OWF	3	Ireland	Concept/ Early Planning
Malin Sea Wind	OWF	3	Ireland	Concept/ Early Planning
Manannán	OWF	3	Ireland	Concept/ Early Planning
Lí Ban	OWF	3	Ireland	Concept/ Early Planning
Gwynt Glas	OWF	3	Wales	Concept/ Early Planning
Round 5 PDA 2	OWF	3	England	Concept/ Early Planning
Round 5 PDA 3	OWF	3	England/Wales	Concept/ Early Planning
Minesto	Tidal Energy	3	Ireland	Operational
Broadmeadow Way - Greenway between Malahide Demesne and Newbridge Demesne	Greenway	3	Ireland	Consented
DART+	Transport Infrastructure	3	Ireland	Pending Application
Fingal Coastal Way	Greenway	3	Ireland	Pending Application
Bremore Regional Park Development Project	Sports and Recreation	3	Ireland	Consented

There are no further changes to this section. Refer to Section 3.4.5 of the 2024 SISAA.

3.6 Summary of Screening

The changes required for Section 3.5 of the 2024 SISAA are updates to Tables 3.9 to 3.12 following the requests in the following RFI Sections. In addition to the changes requested in Section 3.3.4.1 of this document, Table 3.12 has also been amended to address the following RFI Sections from An Bord Pleanála:

- RFI Section 8 (b) (i and ii); Further justification for screening out cormorant and shag is provided.
- RFI Section 8 (c) (vii): In response to this RFI, the River Boyne and Blackwater SPA has been included in Table A3.5 and justification provided for screening out.
- RFI Section 8 (e) (i); All SPAs within 300km are included in Table A3.5. For SPAs beyond 300km, only features which have breeding season connectivity were included (based on foraging ranges in Table 1.8). The only features with foraging ranges beyond 300km are gannet, Manx shearwater, European storm petrel, great skua, northern fulmar and kittiwake.
- RFI Section 8 (e) (ii); Further justification has been provided in Table A3.5 for Gull Screening to screen out Black-legged Kittiwake and Lesser Black-backed Gull for the Seas off Wexford cSPA.
- RFI Section 8 (e) (v); Red-throated diver is now screened in for construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning disturbance and displacement effects for the *North-west Irish Sea cSPA.*
- RFI Section 10 (h); In response to this RFI disturbance from operational WTG has been screened in to the NIS for marine mammal receptors.
- RFI Section 11(g); In response to this RFI operational WTG noise has been screened in to the NIS.

For the purposes of clarity, Tables 3.9 – Table 3.12 from the 2024 SISAA shall be deleted and replaced with Tables A3.6 to – A3.9 below. The amendments in Tables A3.9- A3.11 are described in the bold text preceding the respective tables.

There are no other changes within Section 3.5. Refer to Section 3.5 in the 2024 SISAA.

3.6.1 Identification of potential LSE – Coastal and Marine Habitats

For clarity Table 3.9 of the 2024 SISAA has been presented to allow for a clearer identification of the screening assessment for the coastal and marine habitat receptors and to correct errata in the 2024 SISAA.

In response to RFI Section 1 (b) the most recent COs for the European sites have been used in the assessment as of 31 May 2026. The Site code and COs have been added to all sites within Table A3.6 and further rationale for the screening assessment where appropriate.

Table A3.6 Table of sites and qualifying interests identified for coastal and marine habitat receptors (replaces Table 3.9 in Section 3.6.1 of the 2924 NIS.

Site Name/ Code and Conservation Objective Version	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to Onshore development area	Qualifying Interest/s and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
Malahide Estuary SAC (IE0000205) (NPWS, 2013a)	20.3km	16.2km	0km Immediately adjacent	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex I habitats: • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; and • Mediterranean salt meadows. To restore the favourable conservation condition of: • Atlantic salt meadows; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;*	Construction and decommissioning	• Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; • Marine INNS; and • Dust deposition.	The site is within the ZoI of 20km of the ECC and is immediately adjacent to the onshore development area and has therefore been considered for suspended sediment / deposition, accidental pollution, marine INNS and dust deposition both alone and in-combination. Although the site is beyond the 20km ZoI for the array area, this site has also been screened in for the array area on a precautionary basis. The following QIs have been screened out of the assessment as they are situated above HWM and there is no pathway for effect. • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria; and* • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation.	Yes for; • Suspended sediment / deposition from offshore and onshore development area; • Accidental pollution from offshore and onshore development area; • Marine INNS from offshore development area; and • Dust deposition from onshore development area.
					Operation	• Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; • Changes to physical	The site is within the ZoI of 20km of the ECC and onshore development area as described within Section and therefore has been considered for suspended sediment / deposition, accidental pollution, changes to physical processes and marine INNS only both alone and in-combination.	Yes for; • Suspended sediment / deposition from offshore development area; • Accidental pollution from offshore area;

Site Name/ Code and Conservation Objective Version	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to Onshore development area	Qualifying Interest/s and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
				• Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation.		processes; and • Marine INNS.	Although the site is beyond the 20km ZoI for the array area, this site has also been screened in for the array area on a precautionary basis. The following QIs have been screened out of the assessment as they are situated above HWM and there is no pathway for effect. • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation.	• Changes to physical processes from offshore development area; and • Marine INNS from offshore development area. (Onshore operation and maintenance impacts screened out)
Rogerstown Estuary SAC (IE000208) (NPWS, 2013b)	15.7km	12.5km	0km Immediately adjacent	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex I habitats: • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Mediterranean salt meadows. To restore the favourable conservation condition of: • Atlantic salt meadows;	Construction and decommissioning	• Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; • Marine INNS; and • Dust deposition.	The site is within the ZoI of 20km of the Array and ECC, and is immediately adjacent to the onshore development area, and therefore has been considered for suspended sediment / deposition, accidental pollution, marine INNS, and dust deposition for both alone and in-combination. The following QIs have been screened out of the assessment as they are situated above HWM and there is no pathway for effect. • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria*; and • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation.	Yes for; • Suspended sediment / deposition from offshore and onshore development area; • Accidental pollution from offshore and onshore development area, • Marine INNS from offshore development area; and • Dust deposition from onshore development area.
					Operation	• Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution;	The site is within the ZoI of 20km of both the Array and ECC and therefore has been considered for suspended sediment / deposition, accidental pollution, changes to physical processes and marine INNS	Yes for; • Suspended sediment / deposition from offshore area; • Accidental pollution from offshore area;

Site Name/ Code and Conservation Objective Version	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to Onshore development area	Qualifying Interest/s and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
				• Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria*; • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation.		• Changes to physical processes; and • Marine INNS.	only for both alone and in-combination. The following QIs have been screened out of the assessment as they are situated above HWM and there is no pathway for effect. • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria*; and • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation.	• Changes to physical processes from offshore development area; and • Marine INNS from offshore development area. (Onshore operation and maintenance impacts screened out)
Baldoyle Bay SAC (IE000199) (NPWS, 2012a)	26.1km	22.5km	0.9km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex I habitats: • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows; and • Mediterranean salt meadows.	Construction and decommissioning	• Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; and • Marine INNS.	The site is outside the ZoI of 20km for both the Array and ECC and therefore has been screened out for marine INNS, suspended sediment/deposition and accidental pollution from the offshore development area both alone and in-combination. The onshore development area is hydrologically connected to the European site. Five of the proposed Onshore Cable Route watercourse crossings are upstream of, and have hydrological connectivity to, the European site. Therefore, LSEs on this European site, and arising from the onshore development area, including suspended sediment / deposition and accidental pollution, cannot be ruled out.	Yes for; • Suspended sediment / deposition from onshore development area; and • Accidental pollution from onshore development area. No for; • Marine INNS from offshore development area. • Suspended sediment/deposition from offshore development area; and • Accidental pollution from offshore development area.
					Operation	• Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution;	There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site. The site is also outside of the ZoI of 20km for both the Array and ECC.	No for; • Suspended sediment / deposition from offshore and onshore development area;

Site Name/ Code and Conservation Objective Version	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to Onshore development area	Qualifying Interest/s and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						• Changes to physical processes; and • Marine INNS.	Therefore, LSEs can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination for all considered features.	• Accidental pollution from offshore and onshore development area; • Marine INNS from offshore development area; and • Changes to physical processes from offshore development area.
North Dublin Bay SAC (IE000206) (NPWS, 2013c)	29.0km	26.2km	2.0km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex I habitats: • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Atlantic salt meadows; and • Mediterranean salt meadows • Petalwort To restore the favourable conservation condition of: • Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Atlantic salt meadows;	Construction and decommissioning	• Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; and • Marine INNS	There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site. The site is also outside of the ZoI of 20km for both the Array and ECC. Therefore, LSEs can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination for all considered features.	No for; • Suspended sediment / deposition from offshore and onshore development area; • Accidental pollution from offshore and onshore development area; and • Marine INNS from offshore development area.
					Operation	• Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution from; • Changes to physical processes; and • Marine INNS.	There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site. The site is also outside of the ZoI of 20km for both the Array and ECC. Therefore, LSEs can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination for all considered features.	No for • • Suspended sediment / deposition from offshore and onshore development areas; • Accidental pollution from offshore and onshore development areas; • Marine INNS from offshore development area; and

Site Name/ Code and Conservation Objective Version	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to Onshore development area	Qualifying Interest/s and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
				• Annual vegetation of drift lines • Embryonic shifting dunes • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation • Humid dune slacks				• Changes to physical processes from offshore development areas.
Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC (IE003000) (NPWS, 2013d)	2.4km	2.9km	5.5km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex I habitats: • Reefs.	Construction and decommissioning	• Physical habitat loss / disturbance; • Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; and • Marine INNS.	The site is within the ZoI of 20km of the Array and ECC and therefore has been considered for suspended sediment / deposition, accidental pollution and marine INNS for both alone and in-combination.	Yes for; • Suspended sediment / deposition from offshore development area; • Accidental pollution from offshore development areas; and • Marine INNS from offshore development area. No for • Physical habitat loss/disturbance from offshore development area. (Onshore construction, operation and decommissioning impacts screened out due to marine location of QI)

Site Name/ Code and Conservation Objective Version	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to Onshore development area	Qualifying Interest/s and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Operation	• Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; • Changes to physical processes; and • Marine INNS.	The site is within the ZoI of 20km of the Array, ECC and onshore development area and therefore has been considered for suspended sediment / deposition, accidental pollution, marine INNS and changes to physical processes only for both alone and in-combination.	Yes for; • Suspended sediment / deposition from offshore development area, • Accidental pollution from offshore development areas; • Changes to physical processes from offshore development area; and • Marine INNS from offshore development area. (Onshore operation and maintenance impacts screened out)
Howth Head SAC (IE000202) (NWPS, 2025)	27.4km	26.6km	5.1km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex I habitats: • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts; and • European dry heaths.	Construction and decommissioning	• Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; and • Marine INNS.	There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site. The site is also outside of the ZoI of 20km for both the Array and ECC. Therefore, LSEs can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination for all considered features.	No for; • Suspended sediment / deposition from offshore and onshore development areas; • Accidental pollution from offshore and onshore development areas; and • Marine INNS from offshore development areas.
					Operation	• Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution;	There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site. The site is also outside of the ZoI of 20km for both the Array and ECC.	No for • • Suspended sediment / deposition from offshore and onshore development areas;

Site Name/ Code and Conservation Objective Version	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to Onshore development area	Qualifying Interest/s and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						• Changes to physical processes; and • Marine INNS.	Therefore, LSEs can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination for all considered features.	• Accidental pollution from offshore and onshore development areas; • Marine INNS from offshore development area; and • Changes to physical processes from offshore development area.
Ireland's Eye SAC (IE002193) (NPWS, 2017)	25.6km	24.4km	5.8km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex I habitats: • Perennial vegetation of stony banks; and • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts.	Construction and decommissioning	• Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; and • Marine INNS.	There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site. The site is also outside of the ZoI of 20km for both the Array and ECC. Therefore, LSEs can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination for all considered features.	No for; • Suspended sediment / deposition from offshore and onshore development areas; • Accidental pollution from offshore and onshore development areas; and • Marine INNS from offshore development area.
					Operation	• Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; • Changes to physical processes; and • Marine INNS.	There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site. The site is also outside of the ZoI of 20km for both the Array and ECC. Therefore, LSEs can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination for all considered features.	No for • • Suspended sediment / deposition from offshore and onshore development areas; • Accidental pollution from offshore and onshore development areas; • Marine INNS from offshore development area; and

Site Name/ Code and Conservation Objective Version	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to Onshore development area	Qualifying Interest/s and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
								• Changes to physical processes from offshore development area.
South Dublin Bay SAC (IE000210) (NPWS, 2026a)	35.4km	31.1km	6.4km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex I habitats: • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; and • Embryonic shifting dunes	Construction and decommissioning	• Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; and • Marine INNS.	There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site. The site is also outside of the ZoI of 20km for both the Array and ECC. Therefore, LSEs can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination for all considered features.	No for; • Suspended sediment / deposition from offshore and onshore development areas; • Accidental pollution from offshore and onshore development areas; and • Marine INNS from offshore development area.
					Operation	• Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; • Changes to physical processes; and • Marine INNS.	There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site. The site is also outside of the ZoI of 20km for both the Array and ECC. Therefore, LSEs can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination for all considered features.	No for • • Suspended sediment / deposition from offshore and onshore development areas; • Accidental pollution from offshore and onshore development areas; • Marine INNS from offshore development area; and • Changes to physical processes from offshore development area.

Site Name/ Code and Conservation Objective Version	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to Onshore development area	Qualifying Interest/s and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC (IE001957) (NPWS, 2012b)	16.4km	7.9km	8.9km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex I habitats: • Estuaries; • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and • Atlantic salt meadows To restore the favourable conservation condition of; • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; • Embryonic shifting dunes; • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria*; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; and • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation.	Construction and decommissioning	• Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; and • Marine INNS.	The site is within the ZoI of 20km of the Array and ECC and therefore has been considered for suspended sediment / deposition, accidental pollution, and marine INNS, both alone and in-combination. The following QIs have been screened out of the assessment as they are situated above HWM and there is no pathway for effect. Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria;* • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Embryonic shifting dunes and • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation. There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site.	Yes for; • Suspended sediment / deposition from offshore development area; • Accidental pollution from offshore development area; and • Marine INNS from offshore development area. No for any impacts from the onshore development area.
					Operation	• Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; • Changes to physical processes; and • Marine INNS.	The site is within the ZoI of 20km of both the Array and ECC and therefore has been considered for suspended sediment / deposition, accidental pollution, changes to physical processes and marine INNS only both alone and in-combination. • The following QIs have been screened out of the assessment as they are situated above HWM and there is no pathway for effect. • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria; • Annual vegetation of drift lines; • Embryonic shifting dunes; and	Yes for; • Suspended sediment / deposition from offshore development area; • Accidental pollution from offshore development area; • Marine INNS from offshore development are; and • Changes to physical processes from offshore development area.

Site Name/ Code and Conservation Objective Version	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to Onshore development area	Qualifying Interest/s and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
							• Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation. There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site.	No for any impacts from the onshore proposed development activities.
Lambay Island SAC (IE000204) (NPWS, 2024b)	14.8km	15.7km	10.2km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex I habitats: • Reefs; and • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts.	Construction and decommissioning	• Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; and • Marine INNS.	The site is within the ZoI of 20km of the Array and ECC and therefore has been considered for suspended sediment / deposition, accidental pollution and marine INNS both alone and in-combination. The following QI has been screened out of the assessment as they are situated above HWM and there is no pathway for effect; • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts. There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site.	Yes for; • Suspended sediment / deposition from offshore development area; • Accidental pollution from offshore development area; and • Marine INNS from offshore development area. No for any impacts from the onshore development area.
					Operation	• Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; • Changes to physical processes; and • Marine INNS.	The site is within the ZoI of 20km of both the Array and ECC and therefore has been considered for suspended sediment / deposition, accidental pollution, changes to physical processes and marine INNS only both alone and in-combination. There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site.	Yes for; • Suspended sediment / deposition from offshore development area; • Accidental pollution from offshore development area; • Marine INNS from offshore development area; and

Site Name/ Code and Conservation Objective Version	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to Onshore development area	Qualifying Interest/s and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
								• Changes to physical processes from offshore development area. No for any impacts from the onshore proposed development activities.
River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC (IE002299) (NPWS, 2021)	20.9km	13.0km	12.7km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex I habitats: • Alkaline fens; To restore the favourable conservation condition of; • Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa*.	Construction and decommissioning	• Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; and • Marine INNS.	There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site. The site is also outside of the ZoI of 20km for the Array and there is no pathway for effect from the ECC offshore development to the QIs, as the QIs occur in freshwater fluvial conditions. Therefore, LSEs can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination for all considered features.	No for; • Suspended sediment / deposition from offshore and onshore development areas; • Accidental pollution from offshore and onshore development areas; and • Marine INNS from offshore development area.
					Operation	• Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; • Changes to physical processes; and • Marine INNS.	There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site. The site is also outside of the ZoI of 20km for the Array and there is no pathway for effect from the ECC offshore development to the QIs, as the QIs occur in freshwater fluvial conditions. Therefore, LSEs can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination for all considered features.	No for • Suspended sediment / deposition from offshore and onshore development areas; • Accidental pollution from offshore and onshore development areas; • Marine INNS from offshore development area; and • Changes to physical processes from offshore development area.

3.6.2 Identification of potential LSE – Migratory Fish

Table 3.10 of the 2024 SISAA has been updated to allow for a clearer identification of the screening assessment for the migratory fish receptors. Therefore, Table 3.10 of the 2024 SISAA shall be deleted and replaced with Table A3.7.

In response to RFI Section 1 (b) the most recent COs for the European sites have been used in the assessment as of 31 May 2026. The Site code and COs have been added to all sites within Table A3.7. For clarity, the table has been presented to allow each pathway to have a separate row and clearer identification of assessment outcomes, and construction and decommissioning effects are presented separately to the operational effects. In addition, further rationale has been added for all pathways screened out of the assessment.

Table A3.7 Table of sites and qualifying interests identified for migratory fish receptors (replaces Table 3.10 in the 2024 SISAA).

Site Name and Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interest and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC (IE002299) (NPWS, 2021)	20.9km	13.0km northwest	To restore the favourable conservation condition of; Annex II species: River lamprey; and Atlantic salmon.	Construction and Decommissioning	Underwater noise	Migratory fish are sensitive to underwater noise and there is potential for the migratory fish features to transit the offshore development area. Therefore, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction and decommissioning works.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Suspended sediment/ deposition	Exposure of individuals of the SAC population is possible; however, the likelihood of exposure is expected to be limited to passing migratory fish undertaking large migrations or to individuals during their marine phase. There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site.	Yes (offshore development area) for suspended sediment/ deposition.
					Accidental pollution	Migratory fish are sensitive to accidental pollution and there is potential for the migratory fish features to transit the offshore development area. Therefore, there is a pathway for effects from accidental pollution during construction and decommissioning works. There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site.	Yes (offshore development area) for accidental pollution.
					Physical habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on supporting habitats within the SAC has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for physical habitat loss/ disturbance (offshore development area).

Site Name and Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interest and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Changes to prey	The potential for indirect effects on migratory fish through changes in prey is expected to be low. River lampreys are thought to remain mainly in estuarine areas during their marine stage (Maitland, 2003), while Atlantic salmon are anticipated to be transient across the offshore development area. Therefore, there is no pathway for likely significant effects from changes to prey.	No for changes to prey (offshore development area).
					Vessel collision risk	There is no evidence that suggest migratory fish regularly collide with vessels. Moreover, owing to the mobile nature of the receptors and the slow-moving nature of vessels, the likelihood of collision is assessed to be low. Therefore, there is no pathway for likely significant effects from vessel collision.	No for vessel collision risk (offshore development area).
				Operation	Suspended sediment/ deposition	Exposure of individuals of the SAC population is possible; however, the likelihood of exposure is expected to be limited to passing migratory fish undertaking large migrations or to individuals during their marine phase. There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site.	Yes (offshore development area) for suspended sediment/ deposition.
					Accidental pollution	Migratory fish are sensitive to accidental pollution and there is potential for the migratory fish features to transit the offshore development area. Therefore, there is a pathway for effects from accidental pollution during maintenance works. There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site.	Yes (offshore development area) for accidental pollution.
					Physical habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on supporting habitats within the SAC has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for physical habitat loss/ disturbance (offshore development area).
					Changes to prey	The potential for indirect effects on migratory fish through changes in prey is expected to be low. River lampreys are thought to remain mainly in estuarine areas during their marine stage (Maitland, 2003), while Atlantic salmon are anticipated to be transient across the offshore development area. Therefore, there is no pathway for likely significant effects from changes to prey.	No for changes to prey (offshore development area).

Site Name and Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interest and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Vessel collision risk	There is no evidence that suggest migratory fish regularly collide with vessels. Moreover, owing to the mobile nature of the receptors and the slow-moving nature of vessels, the likelihood of collision is assessed to be low. Therefore, there is no pathway for likely significant effects from vessel collision.	No for vessel collision risk (offshore development area).
					EMF	Migratory fish are sensitive to EMF and there is potential for the migratory fish features to transit the offshore development area. Therefore, there is a pathway for effects from EMF.	Yes (offshore development area) for EMF.
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise generated during maintenance activities is not considered to result in significant impact to migratory fish species such as Atlantic salmon and river lamprey with relatively poor hearing sensitivity. There is no evidence that suggests that non-impulsive sounds cause mortality in fish and the risk of recoverable injuries in Atlantic salmon and river lamprey from exposure to continuous sounds is low (Popper et al., 2014). Any potential temporary threshold shifts (TTS) and/or behavioural interactions would be temporary and reversible. Moreover, maintenance activities would occur infrequently over the operational lifetime of the proposed development. As mobile species, river lamprey would be able to move away from maintenance activities, and Atlantic salmon are anticipated to only be present within the proposed development area during their marine migration. It is therefore concluded that there is no pathway for significant impact to Atlantic salmon and river lamprey from this impact.	No for underwater noise from operational vessels and maintenance activities.
					Operational WTG noise	Migratory fish are sensitive to underwater noise and there is potential for the migratory fish features to transit the offshore development area. Therefore, there is a pathway for effect from underwater noise generated by operational turbines.	Yes (offshore development area) for operational WTG noise.
					Non-physical disturbance (light, visual)	River lampreys are thought to remain mainly in estuarine areas during their marine stage (Maitland, 2003) and are therefore not likely to be affected by non-physical disturbance as a result of visual effects. Atlantic salmon are commonly located near the sea surface and may therefore be exposed to visual stimuli associated with offshore infrastructure, such as artificial lights and flicker effects from moving turbines.	No for non-physical disturbance (light, visual) (offshore development area).

Site Name and Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interest and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						Most published research on the behavioural effects of diadromous fish species to visual effects relate to artificial light, as opposed to shadow/flicker effects from moving turbines (reviewed by Dodd and Briers, 2021). The lack of published scientific literature on the potential effects of shadow flicker from turbine blades on Atlantic salmon was highlighted by Dodd and Briers (2021), who concluded that there is no specific evidence available to support or refute any biological or ecological impact of shadow flicker from onshore wind turbine blades on Atlantic salmon in rivers. No data are available on the effects of artificial lights and shadow flicker from offshore turbines; however, taking into consideration the distance of the wind turbines from the coast (where it is anticipated that olfactory and visual stimuli together with magnetic cues play an important navigational role for fish returning to natal rivers (Keefer and Caudill, 2014)), it is concluded that there is no potential for adverse behavioural responses that could significantly affect the migration behaviour of Atlantic salmon. Moreover, considering the height of the turbine blades above the surface of the water, in the context of other visual stimuli such as distortions of the water surface and cloud cover, it is considered unlikely that artificial lights and flicker effects will have adverse effects on Atlantic salmon while at sea. Therefore, there is no pathway for likely significant effects from non-physical disturbance (light, visual).	

Table A3-8 Table of sites and qualifying interests identified for marine mammal receptors (replaces Table 3.11 of the 2024 SISAA).

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC (IE003000) (NPWS, 2013d)	2.4km	2.9km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to underwater noise and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to vessel presence and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for vessel disturbance from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel disturbance.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoises with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Changes to prey	There is potential of indirect effects on harbour porpoise as a result of direct impacts upon its prey species or habitats the prey and therefore there is a pathway for effect both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for changes to prey.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Harbour porpoises and other marine mammal species rely primarily on echolocation to navigate and find food in darkness (Hanke et al. 2010, Hanke and Dehnhardt 2013, Hanke et al. 2013). The porpoise species has been documented foraging in areas with high tidal flows (e.g. Pierpoint, 2008, Marubini et al., 2009, Hastie et al., 2016). Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact its foraging success.	No for Increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact .	
					Accidental pollution	The release of contaminants from the small proportion of fine sediments is likely to be rapidly dispersed with the tide and/ or currents and therefore increased bioavailability resulting in adverse eco-toxicological effects are not expected. For accidental pollution from the proposed development/proposed development vessels any spillages would be small-scale and quickly subject to the flushing influence of the tide and currents. However, given the mobile nature of the species there is still a potential pathway for effect.	Yes (offshore development area) for accidental pollution.
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/disturbance.
				Operation	Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes (offshore development area) for operational WTG noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise..
					Vessel disturbance	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to vessel presence and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for vessel disturbance from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel disturbance.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoises with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Changes to prey	There is potential of indirect effects on harbour porpoise as a result of direct impacts upon its prey species or habitats the prey and therefore there is a pathway for effect both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for changes to prey.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Harbour porpoises and other marine mammal species rely primarily on echolocation to navigate and find food in darkness (Hanke et al. 2010, Hanke and Dehnhardt 2013, Hanke et al. 2013). The porpoise species has been documented foraging in areas with high tidal flows (e.g. Pierpoint, 2008, Marubini et al., 2009, Hastie et al., 2016).	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact its foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	
					Accidental pollution	The release of contaminants from the small proportion of fine sediments is likely to be rapidly dispersed with the tide and/ or currents and therefore increased bioavailability resulting in adverse eco-toxicological effects are not expected. For accidental pollution from the proposed development/proposed development vessels, any spillages would be small-scale and quickly subject to the flushing influence of the tide and currents. However, given the mobile nature of the species there is still a potential pathway for effect.	Yes (offshore development area) for accidental pollution.
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
Lambay Island SAC (IE000204) (NPWS, 2024b)	14.8km	15.7km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex II species: Grey seal, Harbour seal, Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Grey seals, harbour seals and harbour porpoise are sensitive to underwater noise and given the proximity of the site being within the species specific foraging range, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	Grey seals, harbour seals and harbour porpoise are sensitive to vessel presence and given the proximity of the site being within the species specific foraging range, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for Vessel disturbance.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between grey, harbour seals and harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Changes to prey	There is potential of indirect effects on grey seals, harbour seals and harbour porpoise as a result of direct impacts upon its prey species or habitats the prey. A pathway for effect has therefore been identified.	Yes (offshore development area) for changes to prey.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Harbour porpoises and other marine mammal species rely primarily on echolocation to navigate and find food in darkness (Hanke et al. 2010, Hanke and Dehnhardt 2013, Hanke et al. 2013). The porpoise species has been documented foraging in areas with high tidal flows (e.g. Pierpoint, 2008, Marubini et al., 2009, Hastie et al., 2016). Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for Increased concentration of suspended sediment.
					Accidental pollution	The release of contaminants from the small proportion of fine sediments is likely to be rapidly dispersed with the tide and/ or currents and therefore increased bioavailability resulting in adverse eco-toxicological effects are not expected.	Yes (offshore development area) for accidental pollution.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						For accidental pollution from the proposed development/proposed development vessels any spillages would be small-scale and quickly subject to the flushing influence of the tide and currents. However, given the mobile nature of the species there is still a potential pathway for effect.	
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for Habitat loss/ disturbance.
				Operation	Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammal's species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes (offshore development area) for operational WTG noise.
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Vessel disturbance	Grey seals, harbour seals and harbour porpoise are sensitive to vessel presence and given the proximity of the site being within the species-specific foraging range, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel disturbance.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between grey , harbour seals and harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Changes to prey	There is potential of indirect effects on grey seals, harbour seals and harbour porpoise as a result of direct impacts upon its prey species or habitats the prey. A pathway for effect has therefore been identified.	Yes (offshore development area) for changes to prey.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Harbour porpoises and other marine mammal species rely primarily on echolocation to navigate and find food in darkness (Hanke et al. 2010, Hanke and Dehnhardt 2013, Hanke et al. 2013). The porpoise species has been documented foraging in areas with high tidal flows (e.g. Pierpoint, 2008, Marubini et al., 2009, Hastie et al., 2016). Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Accidental pollution	The release of contaminants from the small proportion of fine sediments is likely to be rapidly dispersed with the tide and/ or currents and therefore increased bioavailability resulting in adverse eco-toxicological effects are not expected. For accidental pollution from the proposed development/proposed development vessels any spillages would be small-scale and quickly subject to the flushing influence of the tide and currents. However, given the mobile nature of the species there is still a potential pathway for effect.	Yes (offshore development area) for accidental pollution.
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
Codling Fault Zone SAC (IE003015) (NPWS, 2025a)	28km	38km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to underwater noise and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to vessel presence and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for vessel disturbance from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel disturbance.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoises with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Changes to prey	There is potential of indirect effects on harbour porpoise as a result of direct impacts upon its prey species or habitats the prey and therefore there is a pathway for effect both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for changes to prey.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Harbour porpoises and other marine mammal species rely primarily on echolocation to navigate and find food in darkness (Hanke et al. 2010, Hanke and Dehnhardt 2013, Hanke et al. 2013). The porpoise species has been documented foraging in areas with high tidal flows (e.g. Pierpoint, 2008, Marubini et al., 2009, Hastie et al., 2016). Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact its foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
					Accidental pollution	The release of contaminants from the small proportion of fine sediments is likely to be rapidly dispersed with the tide and/ or currents and therefore increased bioavailability resulting in adverse eco-toxicological effects are not expected. For accidental pollution from the proposed development/proposed development vessels any spillages would be small-scale and quickly subject to the flushing influence of the tide and currents. However, given the mobile nature of the species there is still a potential pathway for effect.	Yes (offshore development area) for accidental pollution.
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
				Operation	Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes (offshore development area) for operational WTG noise.
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to vessel presence and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for vessel disturbance from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel disturbance.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoises with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Changes to prey	There is potential of indirect effects on harbour porpoise as a result of direct impacts upon its prey species or habitats the prey and therefore there is a pathway for effect both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for changes to prey.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Harbour porpoises and other marine mammal species rely primarily on echolocation to navigate and find food in darkness (Hanke et al. 2010, Hanke and Dehnhardt 2013, Hanke et al. 2013). The porpoise species has been documented foraging in areas with high tidal flows (e.g. Pierpoint, 2008, Marubini et al., 2009, Hastie et al., 2016). Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact its foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
					Accidental pollution	The release of contaminants from the small proportion of fine sediments is likely to be rapidly dispersed with the tide and/ or currents and therefore increased bioavailability resulting in adverse eco-toxicological effects are not expected. For accidental pollution from the proposed development/proposed development vessels, any spillages would be small-scale and quickly subject to the flushing influence of the tide and currents. However, given the mobile nature of the species there is still a potential pathway for effect.	Yes (offshore development area) for accidental pollution.
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
North Anglesey Marine/ Gogledd Môn Forol SAC (UK0030398) (NRW, 2016)	34.7km	42.9km	To ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained and that it makes the best possible contribution to maintaining Favourable Conservation Status. For; Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to underwater noise and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to vessel presence and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for vessel disturbance from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel disturbance.
					Vessel collision risk	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoises with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision risk.
					Changes to prey	There is potential of indirect effects on harbour porpoise as a result of direct impacts upon its prey species or habitats the prey and therefore there is a pathway for effect both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for changes to prey.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Harbour porpoises and other marine mammal species rely primarily on echolocation to navigate and find food in darkness (Hanke et al. 2010, Hanke and Dehnhardt 2013, Hanke et al. 2013). The porpoise species has been documented foraging in areas with high tidal flows (e.g. Pierpoint, 2008, Marubini et al., 2009, Hastie et al., 2016). Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact its foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Accidental pollution	The release of contaminants from the small proportion of fine sediments is likely to be rapidly dispersed with the tide and/ or currents and therefore increased bioavailability resulting in adverse eco-toxicological effects are not expected. For accidental pollution from the proposed development/proposed development vessels any spillages would be small-scale and quickly subject to the flushing influence of the tide and currents. However, given the mobile nature of the species there is still a potential pathway for effect.	Yes (offshore development area) for accidental pollution.
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
				Operation	Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes (offshore development area) for operational WTG noise.
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing	No for underwater noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	
					Vessel disturbance	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to vessel presence and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for vessel disturbance from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel disturbance
					Vessel collision risk	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoises with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision risk
					Changes to prey	There is potential of indirect effects on harbour porpoise as a result of direct impacts upon its prey species or habitats the prey and therefore there is a pathway for effect both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for changes to prey
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Harbour porpoises and other marine mammal species rely primarily on echolocation to navigate and find food in darkness (Hanke et al. 2010, Hanke and Dehnhardt 2013, Hanke et al. 2013). The porpoise species has been documented foraging in areas with high tidal flows (e.g. Pierpoint, 2008, Marubini et al., 2009, Hastie et al., 2016). Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact its foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Accidental pollution	The release of contaminants from the small proportion of fine sediments is likely to be rapidly dispersed with the tide and/ or currents and therefore increased bioavailability resulting in adverse eco-toxicological effects are not expected. For accidental pollution from the proposed development/proposed development vessels, any spillages would be small-scale and quickly subject to the flushing influence of the tide and currents. However, given the mobile nature of the species there is still a potential pathway for effect.	Yes (offshore development area) for accidental pollution.
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
Murlough SAC (UK0016612) (DAERA, 2017)	41.3km	47.1km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex II species: Harbour seal	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour seals are sensitive to underwater noise and given the proximity of the site being within the species-specific foraging range, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	Harbour seals are sensitive to vessel presence and given the proximity of the site being within the species-specific foraging range, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel disturbance.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour seals with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Changes to prey	There is potential of indirect effects on harbour seals as a result of direct impacts upon its prey species or habitats the prey. A pathway for effect has therefore been identified.	Yes (offshore development area) for changes to prey.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
					Accidental pollution	The release of contaminants from the small proportion of fine sediments is likely to be rapidly dispersed with the tide and/ or currents and therefore increased bioavailability resulting in adverse eco-toxicological effects are not expected. For accidental pollution from the proposed development/proposed development vessels any spillages would be small-scale and quickly subject to the flushing influence of the tide and currents. However, given the mobile nature of the species there is still a potential pathway for effect.	Yes (offshore development area) for accidental pollution.
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
				Operation	Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes (offshore development area) for operational WTG noise.
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	Harbour seals are sensitive to vessel presence and given the proximity of the site being within the species specific foraging range, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel disturbance.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour seals with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Changes to prey	There is potential of indirect effects on harbour seals as a result of direct impacts upon its prey species or habitats the prey. A pathway for effect has therefore been identified.	Yes (offshore development area) for changes to prey.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
					Accidental pollution	The release of contaminants from the small proportion of fine sediments is likely to be rapidly dispersed with the tide and/ or currents and therefore increased bioavailability resulting in adverse eco-toxicological effects are not expected. For accidental pollution from the proposed development/proposed development vessels any spillages would be small-scale and quickly subject to the flushing influence of the tide and currents. However, given the mobile nature of the species there is still a potential pathway for effect.	Yes (offshore development area) for accidental pollution.
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
North Channel SAC (UK0030399) (JNCC, 2019a)	48.4km	63.2km	To ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained and that it makes the best possible contribution to maintaining Favourable Conservation Status for; Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to underwater noise and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to vessel presence and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for vessel disturbance from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel disturbance.
					Vessel collision risk	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoises with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision risk.
					Changes to prey	There is potential of indirect effects on harbour porpoise as a result of direct impacts upon its prey species or habitats the prey and therefore there is a pathway for effect both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for changes to prey.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Harbour porpoises and other marine mammal species rely primarily on echolocation to navigate and find food in darkness (Hanke et al. 2010, Hanke and Dehnhardt 2013, Hanke et al. 2013). The porpoise species has been documented foraging in areas with high tidal flows (e.g. Pierpoint, 2008, Marubini et al., 2009, Hastie et al., 2016). Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact its foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Accidental pollution	The release of contaminants from the small proportion of fine sediments is likely to be rapidly dispersed with the tide and/ or currents and therefore increased bioavailability resulting in adverse eco-toxicological effects are not expected. For accidental pollution from the proposed development/proposed development vessels any spillages would be small-scale and quickly subject to the flushing influence of the tide and currents. However, given the mobile nature of the species there is still a potential pathway for effect.	Yes (offshore development area) for accidental pollution.
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
				Operation	Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes (offshore development area) for operational WTG noise.
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing	No for underwater noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	
					Vessel disturbance	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to vessel presence and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for vessel disturbance from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel disturbance.
					Vessel collision risk	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoises with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision risk.
					Changes to prey	There is potential of indirect effects on harbour porpoise as a result of direct impacts upon its prey species or habitats the prey and therefore there is a pathway for effect both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for changes to prey.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Harbour porpoises and other marine mammal species rely primarily on echolocation to navigate and find food in darkness (Hanke et al. 2010, Hanke and Dehnhardt 2013, Hanke et al. 2013). The porpoise species has been documented foraging in areas with high tidal flows (e.g. Pierpoint, 2008, Marubini et al., 2009, Hastie et al., 2016). Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact its foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Accidental pollution	The release of contaminants from the small proportion of fine sediments is likely to be rapidly dispersed with the tide and/ or currents and therefore increased bioavailability resulting in adverse eco-toxicological effects are not expected. For accidental pollution from the proposed development/proposed development vessels, any spillages would be small-scale and quickly subject to the flushing influence of the tide and currents. However, given the mobile nature of the species there is still a potential pathway for effect.	Yes (offshore development area) for accidental pollution.
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
Glannau Ynys Gybi/ Holy Island Coast SAC (UK0013046) (JNCC, 2015)	82.34km	91.79km	Annex II species: Grey seal	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Grey seals are sensitive to underwater noise and given the proximity of the site being within the species-specific foraging range, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	Grey seals are sensitive to vessel presence and given the proximity of the site being within the species-specific foraging range, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel disturbance.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between grey seals with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Changes to prey	There is potential of indirect effects on grey seals as a result of direct impacts upon its prey species or habitats the prey. A pathway for effect has therefore been identified.	Yes (offshore development area) for changes to prey.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
					Accidental pollution	The release of contaminants from the small proportion of fine sediments is likely to be rapidly dispersed with the tide and/ or currents and therefore increased bioavailability resulting in adverse eco-toxicological effects are not expected. For accidental pollution from the proposed development/proposed development vessels any spillages would be small-scale and quickly subject to the flushing influence of the tide and currents. However, given the mobile nature of the species there is still a potential pathway for effect.	Yes (offshore development area) for accidental pollution.
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between grey seal with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise.
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	Grey seals are sensitive to vessel presence and given the proximity of the site being within the species-specific foraging range, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel disturbance.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Changes to prey	There is potential of indirect effects on grey seals as a result of direct impacts upon its prey species or habitats the prey. A pathway for effect has therefore been identified.	Yes (offshore development area) for changes to prey.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
					Accidental pollution	The release of contaminants from the small proportion of fine sediments is likely to be rapidly dispersed with the tide and/ or currents and therefore increased bioavailability resulting in adverse eco-toxicological effects are not expected. For accidental pollution from the proposed development/proposed development vessels any spillages would be small-scale and quickly subject to the flushing influence of the tide and currents. However, given the mobile nature of the species there is still a potential pathway for effect.	Yes (offshore development area) for accidental pollution.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
West Wales Marine/ Gorllewin Cymru Forol SAC (UK0030397) (NRW, 2019)	100.7km	110.6km	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the harbour porpoise or significant disturbance to the harbour porpoise, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained, and the site makes an appropriate contribution to maintaining Favourable Conservation Status of: Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to underwater noise and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance Changes to prey Accidental pollution	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore, there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise.
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
Pen Llŷn a`r Sarnau/ Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC UK0013117	106.7km	116.8km	To achieve favourable conservation status: Annex II species: Bottlenose dolphin	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Bottlenose dolphins are sensitive to underwater noise and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
(NRW, 2025)					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between bottlenose dolphin with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between bottlenose dolphins with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore, there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes (offshore development area) for operational WTG noise.
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for, vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
Blackwater Bank SAC (IE002953) (NPWS, 2024c)	121km	128km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to underwater noise and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) to vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel disturbance, changes
					Changes to prey		

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Accidental pollution	There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	to prey and accidental pollution.
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore, there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014).	Yes (offshore development area) for operational WTG noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	
Carnsore Point SAC (IE002269) (NPWS, 2024d)	154km	160km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to underwater noise and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore, there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise.
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies.	No for underwater noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes, vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
Cardigan Bay/ Bae Ceredigion SAC (UK 0012712) (NRW, 2018)	161.9km	171.6km	To achieve the favourable conservation status of: Annex II species: Bottlenose Dolphin	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Bottlenose dolphins are sensitive to underwater noise and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between bottlenose dolphin with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between bottlenose dolphins with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore, there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise.
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
Hook Head SAC (IE 000764) (NPWS, 2025b)	199km	205km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex II species: Harbour porpoise; Bottlenose dolphin	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoises and Bottlenose dolphin are sensitive to underwater noise and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise, and bottlenose dolphin, due to connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise, and bottlenose dolphin, due to connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
Bristol Channel Approaches/ Dynesfeydd Môr Hafren SAC (UK0030396) (JNCC, 2019b)	223.0km	232.2km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to underwater noise and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise.
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for underwater noise, vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
Roaringwater Bay and Islands SAC (IE000101) (NPWS, 2011a)	320.0km	317.6km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to underwater noise and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
Blasket Island SAC (IE 002172) (NPWS, 2014a)	346.6km	331.8km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to underwater noise and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise.
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
Bunduff Lough and Machair / Trawalua / Mullaghmore SAC (IE000625) (NPWS, 2026b)	436km	444km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to underwater noise and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact .	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
Kenmare River SAC (IE002158) (NPWS, 2026c)	453km	459km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to underwater noise and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise.
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
West Connacht Coast SAC (IE002998) (NPWS, 2025c)	477km	486km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to underwater noise and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) and underwater noise.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
Belgica Mound Province SAC	545km	552km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of:	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to underwater noise and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for underwater	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
(IE002327) (NPWS, 2025d)			Annex II species: Harbour porpoise			noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise.
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for underwater noise, vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC (IE002111) (NPWS, 2026d)	615km	623km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to underwater noise and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
Inishmore Island SAC (IE000213) (NPWS, 2024e)	636km	644km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of: Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to underwater noise and given the distance to site within the MU, there is a pathway of effect for underwater noise from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise.
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for underwater noise, Vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
Transboundary sites with Mainland Europe for Harbour Porpoise: Nord Bretagne DH SAC (FR2502022)	470.8km	479.7km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoise are sensitive to underwater noise. Although there is unlikely to be a pathway for effect in view of the great distances of this SAC to the proposed development boundary, due the mobile nature of the species, a precautionary approach is adopted.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Accidental pollution	is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area.	Yes for operational WTG noise

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance Changes to prey Accidental pollution	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for underwater noise, vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	
Mers Celtiques – Talus du golfe de Gascogne SAC (FR5212015)	499.9km	502.1km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoises are sensitive to underwater noise. Although there is unlikely to be a pathway for effect in view of the great distances of this SAC to the proposed development boundary, due the mobile nature of the species, a precautionary approach is adopted.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for underwater noise, vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
Récifs et landes de la Hague SAC (FR2500084)	503.8km	513.6km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoise are sensitive to underwater noise. Although there is unlikely to be a pathway for effect in view of the great distances of this SAC to the proposed development boundary, due the mobile nature of the species, a precautionary approach is adopted.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for underwater noise, vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
Anse de Vauville SAC (FR2502019)	511.8km	521.6km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoise are sensitive to underwater noise. Although there is unlikely to be a pathway for effect in view of the great distances of this SAC to the proposed development boundary, due the mobile nature of the species, a precautionary approach is adopted.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance Changes to prey Accidental pollution	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area.	Yes for operational WTG noise

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for underwater noise, vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	
Banc et récifs de Surtainville SAC (FR2502018)	529.6km	539.4km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoise are sensitive to underwater noise. Although there is unlikely to be a pathway for effect in view of the great distances of this SAC to the proposed development boundary, due the mobile nature of the species, a precautionary approach is adopted.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both aloe and in-combination.	Yes for underwater noise, vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
Tregor Goëlo SAC (FR5300010)	535.1km	544.0km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoise are sensitive to underwater noise. Although there is unlikely to be a pathway for effect in view of the great distances of this SAC to the proposed development boundary, due the mobile nature of the species, a precautionary approach is adopted.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for underwater noise, vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
Baie de Morlaix SAC (FR5310073)	551.2km	559.0km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoise are sensitive to underwater noise. Although there is unlikely to be a pathway for effect in view of the great distances of this SAC to the proposed development boundary, due the mobile nature of the species, a precautionary approach is adopted.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for underwater noise, vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
Abers – Côtes des legends SAC (FR5300017)	544.0km	560.8km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoise are sensitive to underwater noise. Although there is unlikely to be a pathway for effect in view of the great distances of this SAC to the proposed development boundary, due the mobile nature of the species, a precautionary approach is adopted.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for underwater noise, vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
Ouessant-Molène SAC (FR5300018)	572.2km	567.5km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoise are sensitive to underwater noise. Although there is unlikely to be a pathway for effect in view of the great distances of this SAC to the proposed development boundary, due the mobile nature of the species, a precautionary approach is adopted.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014).	Yes for operational WTG noise

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for underwater noise, vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	
Chausey SAC FR2500079)	578.7km	589.4km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoise are sensitive to underwater noise. Although there is unlikely to be a pathway for effect in view of the great distances of this SAC to the proposed development boundary, due the mobile nature of the species, a precautionary approach is adopted.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will	No for underwater noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for underwater noise, vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
Baie de Saint-Brieuc – Est SAC (FR53000066)	592.8km	602.2km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoise are sensitive to underwater noise. Although there is unlikely to be a pathway for effect in view of the great distances of this SAC to the proposed development boundary, due the mobile nature of the species, a precautionary approach is adopted.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for underwater noise, vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
Côtes de Crozon SAC (FR5302006)	598.1km	604.3km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoise are sensitive to underwater noise. Although there is unlikely to be a pathway for effect in view of the great distances of this SAC to the proposed development boundary, due the mobile nature of the species, a precautionary approach is adopted.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for underwater noise, vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
Baie de Lancieux, Baie de l'Arguenon, Archipel de Saint Malo et Dinard SAC (FR5300012)	605.0km	614.5km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoise are sensitive to underwater noise. Although there is unlikely to be a pathway for effect in view of the great distances of this SAC to the proposed development boundary, due the mobile nature of the species, a precautionary approach is adopted.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area.	Yes for operational WTG noise

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for underwater noise, vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	
Baie du Mont Saint-Michel SAC (FR2500077)	607.1km	616.8km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoise are sensitive to underwater noise. Although there is unlikely to be a pathway for effect in view of the great distances of this SAC to the proposed development boundary, due the mobile nature of the species, a precautionary approach is adopted.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
						Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for underwater noise, vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.
Chaussée de Sein SAC (FR5302007)	617.0km	622.6km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Underwater noise	Harbour porpoise are sensitive to underwater noise. Although there is unlikely to be a pathway for effect in view of the great distances of this SAC to the proposed development boundary, due the mobile nature of the species, a precautionary approach is adopted.	Yes (offshore development area) for underwater noise.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from construction and decommissioning works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance.
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
				Operation	Vessel collision	There is the potential for collisions between harbour porpoise with connectivity to the site and vessels associated with the proposed development, therefore there is a pathway of effect from maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes (offshore development area) for vessel collision.
					Operational WTG noise	The presence of species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal around bottom-fixed foundations has been widely documented (Scheidat et al., 2011, Delefosse et al., 2020, Fernandez-Betelu et al., 2024, Russell et al., 2014). The impact of underwater noise during the operational phase is considered to be localised to the very immediate vicinity of the WTGs and is unlikely to lead to the exclusion of animals within the array area. Due to the potential for proximity of the marine mammals species to WTG infrastructure, there is a pathway for effect for operational underwater noise.	Yes for operational WTG noise
					Underwater noise	The non-impulsive noise from maintenance vessels, primarily of low frequencies of below 1 kHz (Thomsen 2006), is not considered to result in significant impact in species such as harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal with relatively poor hearing sensitivity at low sound frequencies. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for underwater noise.
					Vessel disturbance	The pathway is only linked between mobile individuals that may move into the proposed development boundary. There is the potential individuals from distant designated sites may be affected, therefore there is a pathway of effect from operation and maintenance works both alone and in-combination.	Yes for underwater noise, vessel disturbance, changes to prey and accidental pollution.
					Changes to prey		
					Accidental pollution		

Site name and code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objective	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened In?
					Habitat loss/ disturbance	No pathway for effects on habitats within the SAC and to the QI has been identified due to lack of spatial overlap between the proposed development boundary and this SAC.	No for habitat loss/ disturbance
					Increased concentration of suspended sediment	Marine mammals are known to forage in tidal areas where water conditions are turbid and visibility conditions are poor, as they rely primarily on hearing. Seals are also able to detect water movements and hydrodynamic trails with their mystacial vibrissae. Low light levels, turbid waters and suspended sediments are therefore not likely to negatively impact their foraging success. Any disturbance to the seabed will be localised, temporary and of negligible level. There will be no interaction or pathway for significant impact.	No for increased concentration of suspended sediment.

3.6.3 Identification of potential LSE – Marine Mammals

There are changes to this section following requests within the RFI as described in Section 3.4.4. Therefore Table 3.11 of the 2024 SISAA has been replaced by Table A3-8 below.

In response to RFI Section 1 (b) the most recent COs for the European sites have been used in the assessment as of 31 May 2026. The Site code and COs have been added to all sites within Table A3-8.

In response to RFI Section 10 (h) operational WTG noise in now screened into the assessment for Marine Mammals and a new pathway added. The operational underwater noise effect from the 2024 SISAA has been renamed to operational vessel noise and remains screened out in line with the 2024 SISAA.

For clarity, the assessment for Transboundary European sites is also now presented in full for each site.

3.6.4 Identification of potential LSE – Ornithology

There are changes to this section following requests within the RFI as described in Section 3.3.4.1 and above in Section 3.5. The updates made include the following:

- **Minor revisions to improve auditability of the table;**
  - **Re-organisation of QIs and potential impact pathway information for the North-West Irish Sea cSPA for clarity and ease of reference;**
  - **Addition of COs for each QI listed at sites considered for screening;**
  - **Provision of additional justification for screening decisions (where appropriate);**
  - **Addition of site codes and site references;**
  - **Clearer differentiation between onshore and offshore impact pathways; and**
  - **Clarification of development phases in which impacts are screened in;**
- **Addition of three SPAs: Lady's Island Lake SPA, Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA, Keeragh Islands SPA have been included following RFI Section (e) (ii) relating to screening of impacts to the Seas of Wexford SPA;**
- **Puffin has been screened in for the North-West Irish Sea cSPA in response to RFI Section 8(e)(iv), and additionally screened in for the Lambay Island SPA;**
- **Red-throated diver are now screened in for construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning disturbance and displacement effects for NWIS cSPA in response to RFI 8 (e) (v);**
- **River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA has been added and screened out for the Kingfisher QI in relation to potential indirect effects on prey species, in response to RFI Section 8 (c)(vii);**
- **Seabird assemblages are not included in the table where potential impacts on the assemblage, as a diversity feature, will be addressed through individual assessments of the screened-in features. Where this is not the case they have been included;**
- **Wetland and waterbird assemblage features have been removed for offshore impact pathways. Within relevant SPAs, COs relating to wetlands refer to habitat loss and habitat quality only and are therefore not applicable to offshore impact pathways relating to ornithological QIs;**
- **For sites located beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding-season connectivity to the development based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019). All other QIs are considered but excluded from the screening for LSE table where no plausible pathway for effect is identified.**

Therefore Table 3.12 of the 2024 SISAA has been replaced fully by Table A3.9 below.

Table A3.9: Table of sites and qualifying features identified for offshore and intertidal ornithological receptors (distances are measured as straight-line, edge-to-edge) (replaces Table 3.12 in 2024 SISAA).

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
North-West Irish Sea cSPA (Site Code: 004236) (NPWS, 2023)	0.0km	0.0km	0.0km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Common scoter; Red-throated diver; and Great northern diver.	Non-breeding waterbird	Construction, operation and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Spatial distribution and disturbance; Indirect effects via impacts on prey; Migratory collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The array area and cable corridor directly overlaps with this cSPA. These species have high vulnerability to displacement (Bradbury et al., 2014; Dierschke et al., 2016; Fliessbach et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE cannot be discounted in relation to disturbance & displacement, spatial distribution, impacts on prey effects, migratory collision risk, and barrier effects for these features. Due to low numbers of these species in the array area in site specific data this is considered in the cable corridor only, with these QIs screened out for the array area.	Yes (Offshore development area)

[6] Unless specified otherwise, 'Breeding Seabird' categories have been considered in both the breeding and non-breeding seasons.

[7] The 'Yes' or 'No' designation that applies for a site's screened-in status will apply to both the breeding and non-breeding season, unless specified otherwise.

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Kittiwake. To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Manx shearwater.	Breeding and non-breeding seabirds	Construction, operation and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Spatial distribution and disturbance; Indirect effects via impacts on prey; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The array area and cable corridor directly overlaps with this cSPA. Kittiwake have moderate vulnerability to collision. In addition RFI 8(c)ii requested that kittiwake are assessed for disturbance and displacement effects. Given the proximity to the site, LSE can also not be discounted in relation to collision and the other impact pathways identified.	Yes (Offshore development area)
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Puffin. To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Razorbill; and Guillemot.	Breeding and non-breeding seabirds	Construction, operation and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Spatial distribution and disturbance; Indirect effects via impacts on prey; and Barrier effects (operation only).	The array area and cable corridor directly overlaps with this cSPA. These species have high vulnerability to displacement (excluding Manx shearwater, and puffin which have been included on a precautionary basis) in the array area (Bradbury et al., 2014; Dierschke et al., 2016; Fliessbach et al., 2019). Given the proximity to the site, LSE can also not be discounted in relation to disturbance & displacement and the other impact pathways identified.	Yes (array area only)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Fulmar; and Herring gull.	Breeding and non-breeding seabirds	Construction, operation and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Spatial distribution and disturbance; Indirect effects via impacts on prey; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The array area and cable corridor directly overlaps with this cSPA. These species have moderate vulnerability to collision. Given the proximity to the site, LSE can also not be discounted in relation to collision and the other impact pathways identified. Although Arctic tern has a low vulnerability to collision risk, it was still assessed on a precautionary basis for this SPA.	Yes (array area only)
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Lesser black-backed gull; Roseate tern; Common tern; and Arctic tern.	Breeding seabirds (breeding season only)				
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Great black-backed gull; Black-headed gull; and Common gull.	Non-breeding seabirds				

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Little gull	Non-breeding seabirds	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Spatial distribution and disturbance; Indirect effects via impacts on prey; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	Little gull and little tern have been screened out for assessment for all phases of the proposed development. A total of one little gull and six little terns were recorded within the array area plus a 2 km buffer across 41 months of DAS, indicating the species occurs only as a rare and intermittent transient within the Zone of Influence. This extremely low level of occurrence demonstrates that the species is not functionally connected to the array area and does not use it as a regular foraging or commuting habitat. Consequently, there is no realistic pathway for LSE on the QI of the NWIS cSPA.	No
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Little tern	Breeding seabirds				
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Cormorant; and Shag.	Breeding seabirds	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Spatial distribution and disturbance; Indirect effects via impacts on prey; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	Low relative sensitivity to collision/displacement (Furness et al., 2013; Bradbury *et al*., 2014); short nearshore foraging ranges (NatureScot, 2023; Woodward *et al*., 2019); negligible presence in array footprint. See Section 3.5.3 of this Addendum to the SISAA or the Response to the RFI Table A1 report for further information.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Common scoter; Red-throated diver; Great northern diver; Lesser black-backed gull; Black-headed gull; Common gull; Guillemot; and Razorbill. To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Kittiwake; Herring gull; Shag; and Cormorant.	Breeding seabirds; and Non-breeding waterbird	Onshore Construction and Decommissioning	**Onshore:** Onshore disturbance and displacement; Onshore dust deposition; Onshore suspended sediment; and Onshore accidental pollution.	The onshore development area is immediately adjacent and is hydrologically connected to the European site. All of the proposed Onshore Cable Route watercourse crossings are upstream of, and have hydrological connectivity to, the SPA. Due to the close proximity of the onshore development area to the SPA at the landfall site, there is, albeit limited, potential for dust impacts from the works area to reach the SPA. In addition, mobile SCI species may use land within or adjacent to the onshore development area. Twelve SCIs of the SPA were recorded at the landfall site. Therefore, LSEs on this European site, arising from the onshore development area, cannot be ruled out alone or in-combination for these features.	Yes (Onshore development area)

Rockabill SPA (Site Code: 004014) (NPWS, 2013e)	0.2km	1.0km	8.3km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Common tern; Roseate tern; and Arctic tern.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Indirect effects via impacts on prey; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	These species have low vulnerability to disturbance / displacement from offshore wind farms (OWF) and vessel disturbance (Bradbury et al., 2014; Dierschke et al., 2016; Fliessbach et al., 2019). They are therefore also not considered at risk of potential barrier effects, though an assessment is provided as a precautionary approach due the proximity of the SPA to the proposed development. These species have moderate vulnerability to collision and there is connectivity with the array area (Bradbury et al., 2014; Dierschke et al., 2016; Fliessbach et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE cannot be discounted in relation to collision effects for these features. Although Arctic tern has a low vulnerability to collision risk, it was still assessed on a precautionary basis for this SPA. During the non-breeding season terns migrate south and therefore birds from this SPA may pass through the proposed development in very small numbers which will be insufficient to result in LSE. They are therefore screened out during the non-breeding season. Given the proximity to the site, LSE can also not be discounted in relation to the other impact pathways identified.	Yes (array area only) (breeding season only)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Purple sandpiper.	Non-breeding waterbird	Construction, operation and decommissioning	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Migratory collision risk.	The offshore development area lies inside the 0.5km buffer for assessing disturbance on intertidal birds recommended by UK SNCBs (MIG-Birds, 2017). Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. However, LSE cannot be discounted for these species due to the proximity of this site to the proposed development. Therefore, this model establishes that non-breeding features from this SPA are likely to pass through the array during migration and risk collision with the array.	Yes (Offshore development area)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
						Construction and decommissioning	**Onshore:** Onshore disturbance and displacement.	There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site. However, mobile SCI species associated with the SPA may use land within or adjacent to the onshore development area. Wintering purple sandpiper were recorded at the proposed landfall area. Therefore, LSEs on this European site, arising from the onshore development area, cannot be ruled out alone or in-combination for all considered features.	Yes (Onshore development area)
Skerries Islands SPA (Site Code: 004122) (NPWS, 2024f)	9.3km	5.1km	6.0km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Cormorant; and Shag.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Indirect effects via impacts on prey; and Collision risk (operation only).	Low relative sensitivity to collision/displacement (Furness et al., 2013; Bradbury et al., 2014); short nearshore foraging ranges (NatureScot, 2023; Woodward et al., 2019); negligible presence in array footprint. See Section 3.4.3 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Herring gull.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Indirect effects via impacts on prey; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. These species are considered to have high vulnerability to collision with turbines (Bradbury et al., 2014). Given the proximity to the site, LSE can also not be discounted in relation to collision and the other impact pathways identified Outside the breeding season, these species disperse throughout the bio-geographic region. A proportion of birds estimated to be present within the proposed development will be from this SPA and therefore it is screened in for non-breeding season connectivity.	Yes (array area only)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Light-bellied brent goose; Purple sandpiper; and Turnstone.	Non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. Given the proximity to the site, LSE can also not be discounted in relation to migratory collision and the other impact pathways identified. Therefore, this model establishes that non-breeding features from this SPA are likely to pass through the array during migration and risk collision with the array.	Yes (array area only)
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the	Breeding seabirds	Onshore Construction and decommissioning	**Onshore:** Onshore disturbance and displacement.	There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site. However,	Yes (Onshore development area)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				following Annex I Species: Cormorant; and Shag.				mobile SCI species associated with the SPA may use land within or adjacent to the onshore development area. Wintering SCIs were recorded at the proposed landfall area. Therefore, LSEs on this European site, arising from the onshore development area, cannot be ruled out alone or in-combination for all considered features.	
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Light-bellied Brent Goose; Purple Sandpiper; and Turnstone. To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Herring Gull.	Non-breeding waterbird	Onshore Construction and decommissioning	**Onshore:** Onshore disturbance and displacement.		
Lambay Island SPA (Site Code: 004069) (NPWS, 2024g)	14.4km	15.3km	10.2km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Cormorant; and Shag.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Indirect effects via impacts on prey; and Collision risk (operation only);	Low relative sensitivity to collision/displacement (Furness et al., 2013; Bradbury et al., 2014); short nearshore foraging ranges (NatureScot, 2023; Woodward et al., 2019); negligible presence in array footprint. See Section 3,4,3 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information.	No
				To maintain the favourable conservation	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging	Yes (array area only)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				condition of the following Annex I Species: Guillemot; Razorbill; Puffin.			displacement; and Indirect effects via impacts on prey.	ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. These species are not considered to have high vulnerability to collision with turbines but are vulnerable to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). Given the proximity to the site, LSE can also not be discounted in relation to disturbance and displacement and the other impact pathways identified. Outside the breeding season, these species disperse throughout the bio-geographic region. A proportion of birds estimated to be present within the proposed development will be from this SPA and therefore it is screened in for non-breeding season connectivity.	
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Kittiwake.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Indirect effects via impacts on prey; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. This species is considered to have moderate vulnerability to collision. (Bradbury et al., 2014). In addition, RFI 8(c)ii requested that kittiwake are assessed for disturbance and displacement effects. Given the proximity to the site, LSE can also not be	Yes (array area only)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								discounted in relation to collision, disturbance and displacement and the other impact pathways identified. Outside the breeding season, this species disperse throughout the bio-geographic region. A proportion of birds estimated to be present within the proposed development will be from this SPA and therefore it is screened in for non-breeding season connectivity.	

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Herring gull. To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Lesser black-backed gull; and Fulmar.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Indirect effects via impacts on prey; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. These species are considered to have high vulnerability to collision with turbines, with the exception of fulmar which is included on a precautionary basis (Bradbury et al., 2014). Given the proximity to the site, LSE can also not be discounted in relation to collision and the other impact pathways identified. Outside the breeding season, these species disperse throughout the bio-geographic region. A proportion of birds estimated to be present within the proposed development will be from this SPA and therefore it is screened in for non-breeding season connectivity.	Yes (array area only)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Greylag goose.	Non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. Given the proximity to the site, LSE can also not be discounted in relation to migratory collision and the other impact pathways identified. Therefore, this model establishes that non-breeding features from this SPA are likely to pass through the array during migration and risk collision with the array.	Yes (array area only)
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the	Breeding seabird	Onshore Construction and decommissioning	**Onshore:** Onshore disturbance and displacement.	There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and the European site.	Yes (Onshore development area)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				following Annex I Species: Cormorant; Shag; Herring Gull; and Kittiwake. To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Lesser Black-backed Gull; Guillemot; and Razorbill.				However, mobile SCI species associated with the SPA may use land within or adjacent to the onshore development area. Wintering cormorant, shag, lesser black-backed gull and herring gull were recorded at the proposed landfall area. Therefore, LSEs on this European site, arising from the onshore development area, cannot be ruled out alone or in-combination for all considered features.	

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Rogerstown Estuary SPA (Site Code: 004015) (NPWS, 2013f)	15.6km	12.5km	0.8km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Black-tailed godwit; Dunlin; Grey plover; Greylag goose; Knot; Light-bellied brent goose; Oystercatcher; Redshank; Ringed plover; Shelduck; and Shoveler.	Non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. However, LSE cannot be discounted for these species due to the proximity of this site to the proposed development.. Therefore, this model establishes that non-breeding features from this SPA are likely to pass through the array during migration and risk collision with the array.	Yes (array area only)
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Black-tailed godwit;	Non-breeding waterbird	Onshore Construction and decommissioning	**Onshore:** Onshore disturbance and displacement; Onshore dust deposition;	The onshore development area is hydrologically connected to the European site. Six of the proposed Onshore Cable Route watercourse crossings are upstream of and have hydrological connectivity to the SPA. In addition, mobile	Yes (Onshore development area)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				Dunlin; Grey plover; Greylag goose; Knot; Light-bellied brent goose; Oystercatcher; Redshank; Ringed plover; Shelduck; Shoveler; and Wetland and waterbirds assemblage.			Onshore surface water run-off of suspended sediment/ deposition; and Onshore accidental pollution.	SCI species may use land within or adjacent to the Onshore Cable Route and onshore development area. Therefore, LSEs on this European site, arising from the onshore development area, cannot be ruled out alone or in-combination for all considered features.	
Boyne Estuary SPA (Site Code: 004080) (NPWS, 2013g)	16.3km	10.6km	10.8km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Little tern.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Black-tailed godwit; Golden plover; Grey plover; Knot; Lapwing; Oystercatcher; Redshank; Sanderling; Shelduck; and Turnstone.	Non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. However, LSE cannot be discounted for these species due to the proximity of this site to the proposed development. Therefore, this model establishes that non-breeding features from this SPA are likely to pass through the array during migration and risk collision with the array.	Yes (array area only)
						Onshore Construction and decommissioning	**Onshore:** Onshore disturbance and displacement	There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and the European site. However, mobile SCI species associated with the SPA may use land within or adjacent to the Onshore Cable Route and	Yes (Onshore development area)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								onshore development area. For example, golden plover are known to move significant distances of up to 12km between fields during the winter period. Therefore, LSEs on this European site, arising from the Onshore Cable Route and onshore development area, cannot be ruled out alone or in-combination for all considered features.	
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Wetland and waterbirds assemblage.	N/A	Onshore Construction and decommissioning	**Onshore:** Onshore disturbance and displacement	There is no hydrological connectivity and therefore no pathway for effect on this feature.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA (Site Code: 004158) (NPWS, 2012c)	16.9km	3.3km	3.0km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Golden plover; Knot; Oystercatcher; Ringed plover; and Sanderling.	Non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. However, LSE cannot be discounted for these species due to the proximity of this site to the proposed development. Therefore, this model establishes that non-breeding features from this SPA are likely to pass through the array during migration and risk collision with the array.	Yes (array area only)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Golden plover; Knot; Oystercatcher; Ringed plover; and Sanderling	Non-breeding waterbirds	Onshore Construction and decommissioning	**Onshore:** Onshore disturbance and displacement	There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site. However, mobile SCI species associated with the SPA may use land within or adjacent to the onshore development area. For example, golden plover are known to move significant distances of up to 12km between fields during the winter period. Therefore, LSEs on this European site, arising from the onshore development area, cannot be ruled out alone or in-combination for all considered features.	Yes (onshore development area)
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Wetland and Waterbirds assemblage.				There is no hydrological connectivity and therefore no pathway for effect.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Herring gull.	Non-breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	These non-breeding features may have non-breeding season connectivity with the proposed development due to their migratory path or proximity to the array area. However, this is a non-breeding feature and any gulls impacted by the proposed development will be assessed at their relevant breeding colonies during the breeding and non-breeding bio-season. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
Malahide Estuary SPA (Site Code: 004025) (NPWS, 2013h)	21.7km	16.2km	0.0005km (0.5m)	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Bar-tailed godwit; Black-tailed godwit; Dunlin; Golden plover; Goldeneye; Great crested grebe; Grey plover; Knot; Light-bellied brent goose; Oystercatcher; Pintail;	Non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. However, LSE cannot be discounted for these	Yes (array area only)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				Red-breasted merganser; Redshank; and Shelduck.				species due to the proximity of this site to the proposed development. Therefore, this model establishes that non-breeding features from this SPA are likely to pass through the array during migration and risk collision with the array.	
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Bar-tailed godwit; Black-tailed godwit; Dunlin; Golden plover; Goldeneye; Great crested grebe; Grey plover; Knot; Light-bellied brent goose; Oystercatcher; Pintail; Red-breasted merganser; Redshank; and Shelduck.	Non-breeding waterbird	Onshore Construction and Decommissioning	**Onshore:** Onshore disturbance and displacement; Onshore dust deposition; Onshore surface water run-off of suspended sediment/ deposition; and Onshore accidental pollution.	The onshore development area is immediately adjacent and is hydrologically, and hydrogeologically, connected to the European site. Seven of the proposed Onshore Cable Route watercourse crossings are upstream of, and have hydrological connectivity to, the SPA. Due to the close proximity of the Onshore Cable Route to the estuary, there is, albeit limited, potential for hydrogeological connectivity and groundwater discharge to the SPA. Similarly, dust impacts from the works area may arise given the close proximity. In addition, mobile SCI species may use land within or adjacent to the onshore development area. Therefore, LSEs on this European site, arising from the onshore development area, cannot be ruled out alone or in-combination for all considered features.	Yes (Onshore development area)
				To maintain the favourable conservation					

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				condition of the following Annex I Species: Wetland and waterbirds assemblage.					
Ireland's Eye SPA (Site Code: 004117) (NPWS, 2024h)	25.1km	24.4km	5.6km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Cormorant.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	Low relative sensitivity to collision/displacement (Furness et al., 2013; Bradbury et al., 2014); short nearshore foraging ranges (NatureScot, 2023; Woodward et al., 2019); negligible presence in array footprint. See Section 3,4,3 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information.	No
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species Kittiwake. To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Guillemot; and Razorbill.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement.	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. These species have low vulnerability to collision with turbines (with the exception of kittiwake which has been screened in for collision risk) but are vulnerable to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). Therefore, LSE cannot be discounted. Outside the breeding season, these species disperse throughout the bio-geographic region. A proportion of birds	Yes (array area only)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								estimated to be present within the proposed development will be from this SPA and therefore it is screened in for non-breeding season connectivity.	
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Herring gull; and Kittiwake.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. These species are considered to have high vulnerability to collision with turbines (Bradbury et al., 2014). Therefore, LSE cannot be discounted. Outside the breeding season, these species disperse throughout the bio-geographic region. A proportion of birds estimated to be present within the proposed development will be from this SPA and therefore it is screened in for non-breeding season connectivity.	Yes (array area only)
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Cormorant; Herring Gull; and Kittiwake. To maintain the favourable conservation	Breeding seabird	Onshore Construction and decommissioning	**Onshore:** Onshore disturbance and displacement	There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site. While a number of these SCI species were recorded during winter surveys in the vicinity of the landfall site, there is no risk to the breeding seabird colonies for which this SPA is designated from the onshore	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				condition of the following Annex I Species: Guillemot; and Razorbill.				elements of the proposed development. Therefore, LSEs can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination for all considered features.	
Baldoyle Bay SPA (Site Code: 004016) (NPWS, 2013i)	26.4km	22.6km	0.9km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Bar-tailed godwit; Golden plover; Grey plover; Light-bellied brent goose; Ringed plover; and Shelduck.	Non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. However, LSE cannot be discounted for these species due to the proximity of this site to the proposed development. Therefore, this model establishes that non-breeding features from this SPA are likely to pass through the array during migration and risk collision with the array.	Yes (array area only)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Bar-tailed godwit; Golden plover; Grey plover; Light-bellied brent goose; Ringed plover; and Shelduck. To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Wetland and waterbird assemblage.	Non-breeding waterbird	Onshore Construction and decommissioning	**Onshore:** Onshore disturbance and displacement; Onshore dust deposition; Onshore surface water run-off of suspended sediment/ deposition; and Onshore accidental pollution.	The onshore development area is hydrologically connected to the European site. Five of the proposed Onshore Cable Route watercourse crossings are upstream of, and have hydrological connectivity to, the SPA. In addition, mobile SCI species may use land within the onshore development area. Therefore, LSEs on this European site, arising from the onshore development area, cannot be ruled out alone or in-combination for all considered features.	Yes (Onshore development area)
River Boyne and Blackwater SPA (Site Code: 004232) (NPWS, 2024i)	26.9km	17.7km	16.5km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Kingfisher	Breeding terrestrial bird	Construction, operation and decommissioning onshore and offshore.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Indirect effects via impacts on prey.	This SPA is located over 15 km from the onshore and offshore development areas, which is outside the ZoI for this species and therefore there is no connectivity for disturbance or displacement effects as a result of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the onshore and offshore infrastructure. In addition, the qualifying bird features of the SPA would not experience indirect effects via	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								changes to prey availability caused by the proposed development through changes to water quality (e.g. through increases to suspended sediment concentrations or accidental pollution) as the ZoI of the proposed development for marine and sediment water quality has been defined using the sediment excursion distance presented within the Marine Physical Processes Numerical Modelling Report (Appendix A11). The ZoI represents a 12km area around the array area and ECC boundaries. As the proposed development would not result in effects on fish or other prey species within the supporting habitat of the SPA due to the lack of connectivity no indirect effects on supporting habitats or food resources are anticipated. Kingfisher diets are comprised of small fish typically including three-spined stickleback, minnow, bullhead and brown trout (NPWS, 2024i). Other prey items may include larger aquatic invertebrates (BWI). Migratory fish do not make up a typical component of kingfisher diet in Ireland, as	

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								such any likely significant effects arising from the development on migratory fish populations associated with the River Boyne and Blackwater would not result in an indirect effect on kingfisher. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects, either alone or in-combination.	
Dundalk Bay SPA (Site Code: 004026) (NPWS, 2011b)	21.5km	25.0km	26.2km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Common gull; and Herring gull.	Non-breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	These non-breeding features may have non-breeding season connectivity with the proposed development due to their migratory path or proximity to the array area. However, this is a marine SPA and any gulls impacted by the proposed development will be assessed at their relevant breeding colonies during the breeding and non-breeding bio-season. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Bar-tailed godwit; Black-headed gull; Black-tailed godwit; Common scoter; Curlew; Dunlin; Golden plover; Great crested grebe; Grey plover; Greylag goose; Knot; Lapwing; Light-bellied brent goose; Mallard; Oystercatcher; Pintail; Red-breasted merganser; Redshank; Ringed plover; Shelduck; and Teal.	Non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Howth Head Coast SPA (Site Code: 004113) (NPWS, 2024j)	27.1km	27.0km	7.1km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Kittiwake.	Breeding seabird	Construction, Operation and Decommissioning	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. These species are considered to have high vulnerability to collision with turbines (Bradbury et al., 2014). Therefore, LSE cannot be discounted. This species is considered to have very low vulnerability to disturbance and displacement from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). However, this species is now being considered for disturbance and displacement following an RFI submission from the An Bord Pleanála Outside the breeding season, these species disperse throughout the bio-geographic region. A proportion of birds estimated to be present within the proposed development will be from this SPA and therefore it is screened in for non-breeding season connectivity.	Yes (array area only)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
						Onshore Construction and decommissioning	**Onshore:** Onshore disturbance and displacement.	There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between onshore development area and European site. While small numbers of kittiwake were recorded during winter surveys in the vicinity of the landfall site, there is no risk to the breeding colony of kittiwake for which this SPA is designated from the onshore elements of the proposed development. Therefore, LSEs can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination for all considered features.	No (Onshore development area)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
North Bull Island SPA (Site Code: 004006) (NPWS, 2015a)	29.0km	26.2km	2.0km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Bar-tailed godwit; Black-tailed godwit; Curlew; Dunlin; Golden plover; Grey plover; Knot; Light-bellied brent goose; Oystercatcher; Pintail; Redshank; Sanderling; Shelduck; Shoveler; Teal; and Turnstone.	Non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site in relation to effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Black-headed gull.	Non-breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Black-headed gulls were only detected within the array area during two of the 29 months of aerial surveys. During the non-breeding season black-headed gulls migrate east and south and therefore birds from this SPA may pass through the proposed development in very small numbers which will be insufficient to result in LSE. They are therefore screened out during the non-breeding season, with no potential for LSE alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Bar-tailed godwit; Black-tailed godwit; Curlew; Dunlin; Golden plover; Grey plover; Knot; Light-bellied brent goose; Oystercatcher; Pintail; Redshank; Sanderling; Shelduck; Shoveler; Teal; and Turnstone.	Non-breeding waterbird	Onshore Construction and decommissioning	**Onshore:** Onshore disturbance and displacement	There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the Onshore Cable Route and onshore development area and the European site. However, mobile SCI species associated with this SPA may use land within or adjacent to the Onshore Cable Route and onshore development area. For example, golden plover are known to move significant distances of up to 12km between fields during the winter period. While geese foraging range from night roosts during the winter period can be up to 20km and 25km. Therefore, LSEs on this European site, arising from the Onshore Cable Route and onshore development area, cannot be ruled out alone or in-combination for all considered features.	Yes (Onshore development area)
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Black-headed gull.	Non-breeding seabird				

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Wetland and waterbirds.	Non-breeding waterbird			There is no hydrological connectivity and therefore the is no pathway for potential effect	No
Carlingford Lough SPA (Site Code: 004078 and UK9020161) (NPWS, 2013j; JNCC, 2015)	31.3km	36.0km	41.9km	To maintain or enhance the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Common tern.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To maintain or enhance the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Sandwich tern.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. These species are considered to have moderate vulnerability to collision with turbines (Bradbury et al., 2014). However, only one Sandwich tern was recorded in the array area during the 29 months of site-specific surveys. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Light-bellied brent goose.	Non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site in relation to effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (Site Code: 004024) (NPWS, 2015b)	33.8km	28.8km	4.4km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Arctic tern.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). Birds may pass windfarms during their migrations. However, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Survey data show little or no evidence of this species occurring in the proposed development. During the non-breeding season terns migrate south and therefore birds from this SPA are unlikely to pass through the proposed development boundary in numbers which will to result in LSE. They are therefore screened out during the non-breeding season. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Common tern; and Roseate tern.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). During the non-breeding season terns migrate south and therefore birds from this SPA are unlikely to pass through the proposed development in numbers which will to result in LSE. They are therefore screened out during the non-breeding season. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Black-headed gull; Bar-tailed godwit; Dunlin; Grey plover; Knot; Light-bellied brent goose; Oystercatcher; Redshank; Ringed plover; and Sanderling.	Non-breeding seabirds & waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site in relation to effects alone on in-combination.	
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Black-headed gull; Bar-tailed godwit; Dunlin; Grey plover; Knot; Light-bellied brent goose; Oystercatcher; Redshank; Ringed plover; and Sanderling.	Non-breeding seabirds & waterbird	Onshore Construction and decommissioning	**Onshore:** Onshore disturbance and displacement	There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the onshore development area and European site. However, mobile SCI species associated with this SPA may use land within or adjacent to the onshore development area. While geese foraging range from night roosts during the winter period can be up to 20km and 25km. Therefore, LSEs on this European site, arising from the onshore development area, cannot be ruled out alone or in-combination for all considered features.	Yes (Onshore development area only)
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Wetland and waterbirds assemblage.	Non-breeding waterbird			There is no hydrological connectivity and therefore no pathway for effect.	No
Dalkey Islands SPA	39.5km	38.4km	13.9km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al.,	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
(Site Code: 004172) (NPWS, 2024k)				following Annex I Species: Arctic tern.				2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). Birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Survey data show little or no evidence of this species occurring in the proposed development. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. During the non-breeding season terns migrate south and therefore birds from this SPA may pass through the proposed development in very small numbers which will be insufficient to result in LSE. They are therefore screened out during the non-breeding season. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Common tern.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination. During the non-breeding season terns migrate south and therefore birds from this SPA may pass through the proposed development in very small numbers which will be insufficient to result in LSE. They are therefore screened out during the non-breeding season. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Roseate tern.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). During the non-breeding season terns migrate south and therefore birds from this SPA may pass through the proposed development in very small numbers which will be insufficient to result in LSE. They are therefore screened out during the non-breeding season. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Roseate Tern; Common Tern; and Arctic Tern.	Breeding seabird	Onshore Construction and decommissioning	**Onshore:** Onshore disturbance and displacement.	There is no hydrological, or other, connectivity between the Onshore Cable Infrastructure and the European site. These bird populations are not considered to use lands within or adjacent to the Onshore Cable Route. Therefore, LSEs can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination for all considered features.	No (Onshore development area)
The Murrough SPA (Site Code: 004186) (NPWS, 2024l)	52.7km	55.0km	30.3km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Little tern.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Black-headed gull; Red-throated diver; Teal; and Wigeon. To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species:	Non-breeding seabird & waterbirds	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				Greylag goose; and Light-bellied brent goose.				numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site in relation to effects alone or in-combination.	
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Herring gull.	Non-breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	These non-breeding features may have non-breeding season connectivity with the proposed development due to their migratory path or proximity to the array area. However, this is a non-breeding feature and any gulls impacted by the proposed development will be assessed at their relevant breeding colonies during the breeding and non-breeding bio-season. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
Killough Bay SPA (Site Code: UK9020221) (DAERA, 2015a)	57.7km	64.9km	78.4km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Light-bellied brent goose.	Non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site in relation to effects alone or in-combination.	
Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA (Site Code: 004063) (NPWS, 2024m)	61.5km	52.7km	36.2km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Greylag goose.	Non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs.	Yes (array area only)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								However, LSE cannot be discounted for these species due to the proximity of this site to the proposed development. Therefore, this model establishes that non-breeding features from this SPA are likely to pass through the array during migration and risk collision with the array.	
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Lesser Black-backed Gull.	Non-breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk	These non-breeding features may have non-breeding season connectivity with the proposed development; however, this is a non-breeding feature at an inland reservoir. Based on the distance from the reservoir to the coast, and the array of habitats wintering gulls use to foraging, it is unlikely that individuals designates that this SPA will utilise the offshore development area in large numbers. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Strangford Lough SPA (Site Code: UK9020111) (DAERA, 2015b)	64.7km	72.0km	85.8km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Arctic tern; Common tern; and Sandwich tern.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). During the non-breeding season terns migrate south and therefore birds from this SPA may pass through the proposed development in numbers which are unlikely to result in LSE. They are therefore screened out during the non-breeding season. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Bar-tailed godwit; Black-tailed godwit; Coot; Curlew; Dunlin; Eider; Gadwall; Golden plover; Goldeneye; Great crested grebe; Greenshank; Grey plover;	Non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				Greylag goose; Lapwing; Mallard; Mute swan; Oystercatcher; Pintail; Red-breasted merganser; Ringed plover; Shelduck; Shoveler; Teal; Turnstone; Wigeon; and Waterfowl Assemblage.				Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site in relation to effects alone or in-combination.	
Outer Ards SPA (Site Code: UK9020271) (DAERA, 2015c)	69.7km	77.1km	91.2km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Arctic tern.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone. During the non-breeding season terns migrate south and therefore birds from this SPA may pass through the proposed development boundary in numbers which are unlikely to result in LSE. They are therefore screened out during the non-breeding season. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Golden plover; Light-bellied brent goose; Ringed plover; and Turnstone.	Non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site in relation to effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Wicklow Head SPA (Site Code: 004127) (NPWS, 2024n)	70.4km	72.4km	47.8	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Kittiwake.	Breeding seabird	Construction, Operation and Decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. These species are considered to have high vulnerability to collision with turbines (Bradbury et al., 2014). Therefore, LSE cannot be discounted. This species is considered to have very low vulnerability to disturbance and displacement from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). However, this species is now being considered for disturbance and displacement following an RFI submission from the An Bord Pleanála. Outside the breeding season, these species disperse throughout the bio-geographic region. A proportion of birds estimated to be present within the proposed development will be from this SPA and therefore it is screened in for non-breeding season connectivity. Therefore, LSE cannot be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	Yes (array area only)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Lough Sheelin SPA (Site Code: 004065) (NPWS, 2025e)	85.3km	74.7km	73.9km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Goldeneye; Great crested grebe; Pochard; and Tufted duck.	Non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site in relation to effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Lough Neagh & Lough Beg SPA (Site Code: UK9020091) (DAERA, 2015d)	86.7km	91.4km	96.4km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Common tern.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). During the non-breeding season terns migrate south and generally stay within 20km from the coast. Therefore, birds from this SPA may pass through the proposed development but it is unlikely to be in numbers which will result in LSE. They are therefore screened out during the non-breeding season. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Bewick's swan; Coot; Cormorant; Gadwall; Golden plover; Great crested grebe; Greylag goose; Lapwing; Little grebe; Mallard; Whooper swan; Goldeneye; Pochard; Scaup; Shelduck; Shoveler; Teal; Tufted duck; Wigeon; and Waterfowl assemblage	Non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site in relation to effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Copeland Islands SPA (Site Code: UK9020291) (DAERA, 2015e)	104.6km	111.4km	123.6km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Arctic tern.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). During the non-breeding season terns migrate south and generally stay within 20km from the coast. Therefore, birds from this SPA may pass through the proposed development but it is unlikely to be in numbers which will result in LSE. They are therefore screened out during the non-breeding season. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Manx shearwater.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). Birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								(e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. During the non-breeding season, therefore, birds from this SPA are unlikely to pass through the proposed development boundary in numbers which will to result in LSE. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	
Glannau Aberdaron ac Ynys Enlli/ Aberdaron Coast & Bardsey Island SPA (Site Code: UK9013121) (NRW, 2008)	105.8km	112.8km	106km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Manx shearwater.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). Birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; However, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). The negligible numbers that do	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. During the non-breeding season, therefore, birds from this SPA are unlikely to pass through the proposed development boundary in numbers which will to result in LSE. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Chough	Breeding and non-breeding terrestrial bird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. Chough is an almost exclusively sedentary species and as such migratory movements through the array area are extremely unlikely.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								Based on this and the distance (>100km) from the Proposed Development, the likelihood and severity of effects on the SPA will be trivial. Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site in relation to effects alone and in-combination.	
Seas off Wexford cSPA (Site Code: 004237) (NPWS, 2024o)	118.7km	120.7km	96.1km	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Red-throated diver; and Common scoter.	Non-breeding waterbirds	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Indirect effects via impacts on prey.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Mediterranean gull; Black-headed gull; Herring gull Sandwich tern; Roseate tern; Common tern; and Arctic tern. To restore the favourable conservation condition of the	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				following Annex I Species: Little tern.					
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Manx Shearwater. To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Fulmar.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). Birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. During the non-breeding season, therefore, birds from this SPA are unlikely to pass through the proposed development boundary in numbers which will to result in LSE. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Lesser black-backed gull. To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Kittiwake.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Although the array lies within theoretical foraging-range connectivity for both species, the project is entirely outside the SPA and does not alter the SPA's habitats, population within-site distribution, forage availability, or pathway to disturbance. Consequently, none of the CO attributes for the two features would be affected, and LSE can be excluded for Seas off Wexford SPA in relation to lesser black-backed gull and kittiwake. Any potential breeding-season effects will be considered at the relevant breeding SPAs via standard apportioning methods rather than at Seas off Wexford SPA, which is a marine use site (not a colony SPA).	No
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Gannet.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effect (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, there is no direct impact within the SPA all impacts on these species are assessed for their breeding SPAs that abut the Seas off Wexford SPA. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To restore the favourable conservation	Breeding and non-	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				condition of the following Annex I Species: Cormorant.	breeding seabird		displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). This species has low vulnerability to displacement and collision. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects for this feature alone and in-combination.	
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Shag.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). This species has low vulnerability to displacement and collision. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects for this feature alone and in-combination.	No
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Guillemot; and Razorbill. To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Puffin.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement.	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, there is no direct impact within the SPA all impacts on these species are assessed for their breeding SPAs that abut the Seas off Wexford SPA. Any potential breeding-season effects will be considered at the relevant breeding SPAs via standard apportioning methods rather	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								than at Seas off Wexford SPA, which is a marine use site (not a colony SPA). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to effects alone or in-combination.	
Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA (Site Code: 004076) (NPWS, 2012d)	132.85	128.27	104.50	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Little Grebe; Great Crested Grebe; Grey Heron; Bewick's Swan; Whooper Swan; Light-bellied Brent Goose; Shelduck; Teal; Mallard; Pintail; Scaup; Goldeneye; Red-breasted Merganser; Coot; Oystercatcher; Golden Plover; Grey Plover; Lapwing; Knot;	Non-breeding Wetland or waterbirds.	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site in relation to effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				Sanderling; Dunlin; Black-tailed Godwit; Bar-tailed Godwit; Curlew; Redshank; Greenland White-fronted Goose; Wigeon; and Wetland and Waterbirds.					
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Cormorant	Non-breeding seabird	Construction, operation and decommissioning	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement.	These non-breeding features may have non-breeding season connectivity with the proposed development due to their migratory path or proximity to the array area. However, this is a non-breeding feature and any cormorant impacted by the proposed development will be assessed at their relevant breeding colonies during the breeding and non-breeding bio-season. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species:	Non-breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** **Migratory collision risk.**	These non-breeding features may have non-breeding season connectivity with the proposed development due to their migratory path or proximity to the array area. However, this	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				Black-headed Gull Lesser Black-backed Gull				is a non-breeding feature and any gulls impacted by the proposed development will be assessed at their relevant breeding colonies during the breeding and non-breeding bio-season.	
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Little Tern	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** **Migratory collision risk.**	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Hen Harrier	Non-breeding terrestrial bird	Operation	**Offshore:** **Migratory collision risk.**	These non-breeding features may have non-breeding season connectivity with the proposed development due to their migratory path or proximity to the array area. However, this is a non-breeding feature and any hen harrier impacted by the proposed development will be assessed at their relevant breeding colonies during the breeding and non-breeding bio-season.	No
Lady's Island Lake SPA (Site Code: 004009)	158.38	156.85	132.29	To maintain the favourable condition of the following Annex I Species:	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** **Collision risk**	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
(NPWS, 2025f)				Black-headed gull.				be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	
				To maintain the favourable condition of the following Annex I Species: Roseate tern; Common tern; Arctic tern; and Sandwich tern.	Breeding seabirds	Operation	**Offshore** **Collision risk**	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To maintain the favourable condition of the following Annex I Species: Gadwall; and Wetland and Waterbirds.	Non-breeding waterbirds	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site in	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								relation to effects alone or in-combination.	
Morecambe Bay & Duddon Estuary SPA (Site Code: UK9020326) (Natural England, 2019a)	164.6km	173.1km	190.23km	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Common tern; Herring gull; Little tern; and Sandwich tern.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Lesser black-backed gull.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. These species are considered to have high vulnerability to collision with turbines (Bradbury et al., 2014). Therefore, LSE cannot be discounted.	Yes (array area only)
				To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Bar-tailed godwit; Black-tailed godwit;	Non-breeding waterbirds & seabirds	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				Curlew; Dunlin; Golden plover; Grey plover; Knot; Little egret; Oystercatcher; Pink-footed goose; Pintail; Redshank; Ringed plover; Ruff; Sanderling; Shelduck; Turnstone; Whooper swan; Mediterranean gull; and Waterbird assemblage.				adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. Based on this and the distance (>100km) from the Proposed Development, the likelihood and severity of effects on the SPA will be trivial. Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site.	
Keeragh Islands SPA (Site Code: 004118) (NPWS, 2025g)	166.92	162.06	138.50	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Cormorant.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Rathlin Island SPA (Site Code: UK9020011) (DAERA, 2015f)	168.5km	173.4km	181.1km	To maintain or, where appropriate, restore, the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Common gull; Herring gull; and Seabird assemblage.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To maintain or, where appropriate, restore, the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Guillemot; Razorbill; and Seabird assemblage.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To maintain or, where appropriate, restore, the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Kittiwake; and lesser black-backed gull.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. This species is considered to have high vulnerability to collision with turbines (Bradbury et al., 2014). Therefore, LSE cannot be discounted in relation to effects alone or in-combination.	Yes (array area only)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain or, where appropriate, restore, the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Kittiwake.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement.	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. These species are considered to have a low to very low vulnerability to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). However, kittiwake are now being considered for disturbance and displacement on a precautionary basis and following an RFI submission from the An Bord Pleanála. Outside the breeding season, these species disperse throughout the bio-geographic region. A proportion of birds estimated to be present within the proposed development will be from this SPA and therefore it is screened in for non-breeding season connectivity.	Yes (array area only)
				To maintain or, where appropriate, restore, the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Puffin.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Puffin were recorded in very low numbers in DAS data, with a peak abundance of 12 individuals in the array area plus 2km buffer. Based on little evidence of this species occurring within the proposed development boundary, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects for this species alone or in combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain or, where appropriate, restore, the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Fulmar.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). Birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Survey data show little or no evidence of this species occurring in the proposed development. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. During the non-breeding season, therefore, birds from this SPA are unlikely to pass through the proposed development boundary in numbers which will to result in LSE. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain or, where appropriate, restore, the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Peregrine falcon	Breeding terrestrial bird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on there being no published foraging range on which to base connectivity. However, given the distance to the array, and the fact that the peregrine is a terrestrial species, connectivity is considered highly unlikely. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
Saltee Islands SPA (Site Code: 004002) (NPWS, 2011c)	169.3km	165.9km	141.9	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Cormorant; and Shag.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	Low relative sensitivity to collision/displacement (Furness et al., 2013; Bradbury et al., 2014); short nearshore foraging ranges (NatureScot, 2023; Woodward et al., 2019); negligible presence in array footprint. See Section 3.43 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information.	No
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Guillemot.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all breeding-season effects alone or in-combination. However, this species may be present in the array area during the non-breeding season.	Yes (non-breeding only) (array area only)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								This species is not considered to have high vulnerability to collision with turbines but are vulnerable to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). Therefore, LSE cannot be discounted during the non-breeding season.	
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Herring gull.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Fulmar.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). Birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; However, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Survey data show little or no evidence of this species occurring in the proposed development.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. During the non-breeding season, therefore, birds from this SPA are unlikely to pass through the proposed development boundary in numbers which will to result in LSE. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Gannet.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. These species are considered to have high vulnerability to both collision with turbines and to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). Therefore, LSE cannot be discounted.	Yes (array area only)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Kittiwake; Lesser black-backed gull; and Gannet	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. These species are considered to have high vulnerability to collision with turbines (Bradbury et al., 2014). Therefore, LSE cannot be discounted.	Yes (array area only)
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Razorbill; and Kittiwake.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement.	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. These species are considered to have low to very low vulnerability to disturbance and displacement from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). However, kittiwake are now being considered for disturbance and displacement on a precautionary basis and following RFI submission from the An Bord Pleanála.	Yes (array area only)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Puffin.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Puffin were recorded in very low numbers in DAS data, with a peak abundance of 12 individuals in the array area plus 2km buffer. Based on little evidence of this species occurring within the proposed development boundary, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects for this species alone or in combination.	No
Ailsa Craig SPA (Site Code: 9003091) (NatureScot, 2024a)	171.0km	178.0km	190.53km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Gannet. To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Kittiwake.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. These species are considered to have high vulnerability to collision with turbines (Bradbury et al., 2014). Therefore, LSE cannot be discounted. These species are also considered to have very low vulnerability to disturbance and displacement from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). However, gannet and kittiwake are now being considered for disturbance and displacement on a precautionary basis and following an RFI submission from the An Bord Pleanála.	Yes (array area only)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Guillemot.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Herring gull.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Lesser black-backed gull.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. These species are considered to have high vulnerability to collision with turbines (Bradbury et al., 2014). Therefore, LSE cannot be discounted.	Yes (array area only)
Ribble & Alt Estuaries SPA (Site Code: UK9005103) (Natural England, 2019b)	177.8km	185.4km	199.83km	To maintain or, where appropriate, restore, the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Common tern; and Seabird assemblage.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain or, where appropriate, restore, the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Lesser black-backed gull.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. This species is considered to have high vulnerability to collision with turbines (Bradbury et al., 2014). Therefore, LSE cannot be discounted.	Yes (array area only)
				To maintain or, where appropriate, restore, the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Ruff	Breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on there being no published foraging range on which to base connectivity. However, given the distance to the array, and the fact that the ruff is a terrestrial species, connectivity is considered highly unlikely. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain or, where appropriate, restore, the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Bar-tailed godwit; Bewick's swan; Black-tailed godwit; Dunlin; Golden plover; Grey plover; Knot; Oystercatcher; Pink-footed goose; Pintail; Redshank; Ringed plover; Sanderling; Shelduck; Teal; Whooper swan; Wigeon; and Waterbird assemblage.	Non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. Based on this and the distance (>100km) from the Proposed Development, the likelihood and severity of effects on the SPA will be trivial. Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site in relation to effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
West Donegal Coast SPA (Site Code: 004150) (NPWS, 2025h)	195.10km	190.93km	190.18km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Fulmar.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Cormorant To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Shag	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	Low relative sensitivity to collision/displacement (Furness et al., 2013; Bradbury et al., 2014); short nearshore foraging ranges (NatureScot, 2023; Woodward et al., 2019); negligible presence in array footprint. See Section 3.43 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Chough To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Peregrine falcon.	Breeding terrestrial birds	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. Based on this and the distance (>100km) from the Proposed Development, the likelihood and severity of effects on the SPA will be trivial. Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site in relation to effects alone and in-combination.	No
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species:	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				Herring gull.				effects alone or in-combination.	
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Kittiwake.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	Whilst the proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019) for kittiwake based on the straight-line distance to the SPA, the proposed array area is not within mean-maximum +1SD foraging range when distance is measured around the coast. The site therefore has no connectivity with breeding features, and LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Razorbill.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA (Site Code: 004194) (NPWS, 2025i)	190.7km	194.7km	194.53km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Kittiwake.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. This species is considered to have high vulnerability to collision with turbines (Bradbury et al., 2014). Therefore, LSE cannot be discounted. This species is considered to have very low vulnerability to disturbance and displacement from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). However, this species is now being considered for disturbance and displacement following an RFI submission from the An Bord Pleanála	Yes (array area only)
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Cormorant; and Shag.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	Low relative sensitivity to collision/displacement (Furness et al., 2013; Bradbury et al., 2014); short nearshore foraging ranges (NatureScot, 2023; Woodward et al., 2019); negligible presence in array footprint. See Section 3.43 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Greenland White-fronted Goose; and Barnacle Goose.	Non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site in relation to effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Fulmar.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To maintain the favourable condition of the following Annex I Species: Peregrine falcon. To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Chough.	Breeding terrestrial bird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. Based on this and the distance (>100km) from the Proposed Development, the likelihood and severity of effects on the SPA will be trivial. Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site in relation to effects alone and in-combination.	
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Guillemot; and Razorbill.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Blackwater Callows SPA (Site Code: 004094) (NPWS, 2024p)	202.5km	213.1km	190.4km	To maintain the following conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Whooper swan; Black-tailed godwit; and To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Wigeon; and Teal.	Non-breeding waterbirds	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. However, LSE cannot be discounted for these species due to the proximity of this site to the proposed development. Therefore, this model establishes that non-breeding features from this SPA are likely to pass through the array during migration and risk collision with the array.	Yes (array area only)
Helvick Head to Ballyquin SPA (Site Code: 004192) (NPWS, 2025j)	204.9km	196.0km	174.8km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species:	Breeding seabird	Construction operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				Cormorant.			Collision risk (operation only).	effects alone or in-combination.	
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Herring gull.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Kittiwake.	Breeding seabird	Construction, Operation and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. This species is considered to have high vulnerability to collision with turbines (Bradbury et al., 2014). Therefore, LSE cannot be discounted. This species is considered to have very low vulnerability to disturbance and displacement from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). However, this species is now being considered for disturbance and displacement following an RFI submission from the An Bord Pleanála	Yes (array area only)
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species:	Breeding terrestrial bird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				Chough; and Peregrine falcon.				(e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. Based on this and the distance (>100km) from the Proposed Development, the likelihood and severity of effects on the SPA will be trivial. Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site in relation to effects alone and in-combination.	
Skomer, Skokholm & the Seas off Pembrokeshire / Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro SPA (Site Code: UK9014051) (NRW, 2015)	205.0km	212.1km	188.2km	To maintain or enhance the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Lesser black-backed gull; and Kittiwake.	Breeding seabird	Operation;	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. These species are considered to have high vulnerability to collision with turbines (Bradbury et al., 2014). Therefore, LSE cannot be discounted.	Yes (array area only)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain or enhance the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Kittiwake.	Breeding seabird	Construction, Operation and Decommissioning.;	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement.	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. These species are considered to have low to very low vulnerability to disturbance and displacement from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). However, kittiwake are now being considered for disturbance and displacement on precautionary basis and following an RFI submission from the An Bord Pleanála.	Yes (array area only)
				To maintain or enhance the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Puffin.	Breeding seabird	Construction, Operation and Decommissioning.;	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Puffin were recorded in very low numbers in DAS data, with a peak abundance of 12 individuals in the array area plus 2km buffer. Based on little evidence of this species occurring within the proposed development boundary, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects for this species alone or in combination.	No
				To maintain or enhance the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Manx shearwater; and Storm petrel.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and **Collision risk (operation only).**	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). During the non-breeding season, birds from this SPA are unlikely to pass through the proposed development boundary in numbers which will to result in LSE. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	
				To maintain or enhance the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Guillemot; and Razorbill.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain or enhance the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Short-eared owl; and Chough.	Breeding terrestrial bird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. Based on this and the distance (>100km) from the Proposed Development, the likelihood and severity of effects on the SPA will be trivial. Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site in relation to effects alone and in-combination.	No
Grassholm SPA (Site Code: UK9014041) (NRW, 2025)	207.2km	213.2km	188.8km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Gannet.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. This species is considered to have high vulnerability to both collision with turbines and to	Yes (array area only)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). Therefore, LSE cannot be discounted.	
Tory Island SPA (Site Code: 004073) (NPWS, 2025k)	220.91km	222.74km	222.42km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Fulmar.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Corncrake	Breeding terrestrial bird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								"barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. Based on this and the distance (>100km) from the Proposed Development, the likelihood and severity of effects on the SPA will be trivial. Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site in relation to effects alone and in-combination.	
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Razorbill	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Puffin.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Puffin were recorded in very low numbers in DAS data, with a peak abundance of 12 individuals in the array area plus 2km buffer. Based on little evidence of this species occurring within the proposed development boundary, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects for this species alone or in combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Cliffs of Moher SPA (Site Code: 004005) (NPWS, 2025l)	240.40km	224.68km	217.87km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Fulmar.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Kittiwake	Breeding seabird	Construction, Operation and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	Whilst the proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019) for kittiwake based on the straight-line distance to the SPA, the proposed array area is not within mean-maximum +1SD foraging range when distance is measured around the coast. The site therefore has no connectivity with breeding features, and LSE can be discounted in relation	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								to all effects alone or in-combination.	
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Guillemot; and Razorbill.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Puffin.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Puffin were recorded in very low numbers in DAS data, with a peak abundance of 12 individuals in the array area plus 2km buffer. Based on little evidence of this species occurring within the proposed development boundary, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects for this species alone or in combination.	No
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species: Chough	Breeding terrestrial bird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. However, LSE cannot be discounted for these species due to the proximity of this site to the proposed development. Therefore, this model establishes that non-breeding features from this SPA are likely to pass through the array during migration and risk collision with the array.	
Cork Harbour SPA (Site Code: 004030) (NPWS, 2014b)	243.6km	233.1km	213.29km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Shelduck; Wigeon; Teal; Pintail; Shoveler; Red-breasted merganser; Little grebe; Great crested grebe; Grey heron; Oystercatcher; Black-tailed godwit; Bar-tailed godwit; Redshank;	Breeding & non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. However, LSE cannot be discounted for these species	Yes (array area only)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				Golden plover; Grey plover; Lapwing; Dunlin; and Curlew.				due to the proximity of this site to the proposed development. Therefore, this model establishes that non-breeding features from this SPA are likely to pass through the array during migration and risk collision with the array.	
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Black-headed gull.	Non-breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	During DAS surveys, a very low number of black-headed gulls were observed. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition for the following Annex I species: Common gull, lesser black-backed gull	Non-breeding seabird	Operation.	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Site has no connectivity with features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Common tern.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Site has no connectivity with features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Cormorant	Non-breeding seabird	Construction operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Indirect effects via impacts on prey; and Collision risk (operation only);	Site has no connectivity with non-breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
North Colonsay & Western Cliffs SPA (Site Code: UK9003171) (NatureScot, 2024b)	259.5km	264.7km	272.6km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Guillemot.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Kittiwake.	Breeding seabird	Construction, Operation and Decommissioning	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. These species are considered to have high vulnerability to collision with turbines (Bradbury et al., 2014). Therefore, LSE cannot be discounted. This species is considered to have very low vulnerability to disturbance and displacement from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014).	Yes (array area only)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								However, this species is now being considered for disturbance and displacement following an RFI submission from the An Bord Pleanála.	
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Chough.	Breeding and non-breeding terrestrial bird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk	There is no scope for breeding and non-breeding birds within this SPA to interact with the proposed development array area. Ringing studies in Britain suggest that young disperse over short distances that rarely exceed 10km from natal sites (Madge, 2020). Birds transiting distances beyond this are considered vagrant which is beyond the scope of this work	No
Clare Island SPA (Site Code: 004136) (NPWS, 2025m)	260.40km	248.34km	247.17km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Guillemot. To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species Razorbill.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Shag	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	Low relative sensitivity to collision/displacement (Furness et al., 2013; Bradbury et al., 2014); short nearshore foraging ranges (NatureScot, 2023; Woodward et al., 2019); negligible presence in array footprint. See Section 3.43 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information.	No
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Kittiwake.	Breeding seabird	Construction, Operation and Decommissioning	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	Whilst the proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019) for kittiwake based on the straight-line distance to the SPA, the proposed array area is not within mean-maximum +1SD foraging range when distance is measured around the coast.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								The site therefore has no connectivity with breeding features, and LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Common gull.	Breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Site has no connectivity with features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Chough.	Breeding terrestrial bird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk	There is no scope for breeding birds within this SPA to interact with the proposed development array area. Ringing studies in Britain suggest that young disperse over short distances that rarely exceed 10km from natal sites (Madge, 2020). Birds transiting distances beyond this are considered vagrant which is beyond the scope of this work.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
High Island, Inishshark and Davillaun SPA (Site Code: 004144) (NPWS, 2025n)	272.64km	259.55km	258.33km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Arctic Tern.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Site has no connectivity with breeding features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Barnacle Goose.	Non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season).	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. Based on this and the distance (>100km) from the Proposed Development, the likelihood and severity of effects on the SPA will be trivial. Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site in relation to effects alone or in-combination.	

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Duvillaun Islands SPA (Site Code: 004111) (NPWS, 2025o)	274.23km	263.78km	262.68km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Storm Petrel.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). During the non-breeding season, birds from this SPA are unlikely to pass through the proposed development boundary in numbers which will to result in LSE.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Barnacle Goose.	Non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. Based on this and the distance (>100km) from the Proposed Development, the likelihood and severity of effects on the SPA will be trivial. Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site in relation to effects alone or in-combination.	No
Cruagh Island SPA (Site Code: 004170)	279.48km	265.94km	266.44km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
(NPWS, 2025p)				following Annex I species: Manx shearwater.			displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Barnacle Goose	Non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								Based on this and the distance (>100km) from the Proposed Development, the likelihood and severity of effects on the SPA will be trivial. Therefore, LSE can be discounted for this site in relation to effects alone or in-combination.	
Kerry Head SPA (Site Code: 004189) (NPWS, 2025q)	283.82km	268.98km	257.97km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Chough.	Breeding terrestrial bird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk	There is no scope for breeding birds within this SPA to interact with the proposed development array area. Ringing studies in Britain suggest that young disperse over short distances that rarely exceed 10km from natal sites	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
								(Madge, 2020). Birds transiting distances beyond this are considered vagrant which is beyond the scope of this work.	
Courtmacsherry Bay SPA (Site Code: 004219) (NPWS, 2014c)	286.5km	275.5km	256.14km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Shelduck; Wigeon; Red-breasted merganser; Black-tailed godwit; Bar-tailed godwit; Golden plover; Lapwing; Dunlin; Curlew; and Great northern diver.	Non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. However, LSE cannot be discounted for these species due to the proximity of this site to the proposed development. Therefore, this model establishes that non-breeding features from this SPA are likely to pass through the array during migration and risk collision with the array.	Yes (array area only)

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Black-headed gull.	Non-breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	During DAS surveys, a very low number of these species were observed. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination	No
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Common gull.	Non-breeding seabird	Operation	**Offshore:** Collision risk.	Site has no connectivity with features based on mean-maximum +1SD foraging range (Woodward et al., 2019). Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
Outer Firth of Forth and St Andrews Bay Complex SPA (Site Code: UK9020316) (NatureScot and JNCC, 2022)	297.67km	305.55km	320.59km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Manx shearwater.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Clonakilty Bay SPA (Site Code: 004081) (NPWS, 2014d)	298.7km	287.5km	268.4km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Shelduck; Black-tailed godwit; Curlew; and Dunlin.	Breeding & non-breeding waterbird	Operation	**Offshore:** Migratory collision risk.	Migratory birds may pass windfarms during their migrations; however, the impact is considerably less than for species that come into contact with windfarms daily (e.g., central place foragers during the breeding season). Migratory species are consequently less at risk from adverse impacts caused by the "barrier effect". Survey data show little or no evidence of these species occurring within the proposed development boundary. The negligible numbers that do migrate through the array area would only do so on two occasions per year and these species tend to show high avoidance of OWFs. However, LSE cannot be discounted for these species due to the proximity of this site to the proposed development. Therefore, this model establishes that non-breeding features from this SPA are likely to pass through the array during migration and risk collision with the array.	Yes (array area only)
Treshnish Isles SPA (Site Code: UK9003041) (NatureScot, 2020)	302.92km	307.77km	314.69km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species:	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				Storm Petrel. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*			Collision risk (operation only).	However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	
Dingle Peninsula SPA (Site Code: 004153) (NPWS, 2025r)	311.47km	296.80km	285.16km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				for effect is identified.					
Northumberland Marine SPA (Site Code: UK9020325) (Natural England, 2019c)	318.05km	326.50km	343.65km	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
Iveragh Peninsula SPA (Site Code: 004154) (NPWS, 2025s)	323.83km	309.73km	296.42km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.				negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	
Coquet Island SPA (Site Code: UK9006031) (Natural England, 2019d)	330.58km	338.95km	356.03km	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Beara Peninsula SPA (Site Code: 004155) (NPWS, 2022)	343.53km	330.36km	314.87km	To maintain the favourable conservation status of the following Annex I species: Fulmar. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
Blasket Islands SPA (Site Code: 004008) (NPWS, 2025t)	349.18km	334.50km	322.85km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Manx shearwater. To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.				See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	
Mingulay and Berneray SPA (Site Code: UK9001121) (NatureScot, 2024c)	351.06km	355.73km	359.70km	To restore the favourable conservation status of the following Annex I species: Fulmar. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Rum SPA (Site Code: UK9001341) (NatureScot, 2024d)	351.19km	356.45km	364.28km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Manx shearwater. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA (Site Code: 004175) (NPWS, 2025u)	356.31km	342.64km	328.24km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Manx shearwater. To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.				SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	
Puffin Island SPA (Site Code: 004003) (NPWS, 2025v)	360.09km	346.03km	332.56km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Manx shearwater; and Fulmar. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (Site Code: UK9006101) (Natural England, 2023)	364.99km	373.19km	389.78km	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).Collision risk; Disturbance and displacement; Barrier effects	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
Skelligs SPA (Site Code: 004007) (NPWS, 2025w)	369.80km	355.77km	342.24km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Manx shearwater To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar.	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.				See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	
				To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Gannet. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. These species are considered to have high vulnerability to both collision with turbines and to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). However, it was determined that there is no pathway or LSE for any designated features at these sites. See Section 3.4.3.3 of the 2024 SISAA for further information.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
The Bull and The Cow Rocks SPA (Site code: 004066) (NPWS, 2025x)	376.7km	353.98km	339.02km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Gannet. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. These species are considered to have high vulnerability to both collision with turbines and to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). However, it was determined that there is no pathway or LSE for any designated features at these sites. See Section 3.4.3.3 of the 2024 SISAA for further information.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Isles of Scilly SPA (Site Code: UK9020288) (Natural England, 2020)	403.52km	404.48km	379.68km	To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Manx shearwater, Fulmar. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Fowlsheugh SPA (Site Code: UK9002271) (NatureScot, 2024e)	419.88km	427.76km	442.80km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Shiant Isles SPA (Site Code: UK9001041) (NatureScot, 2024f)	458.47km	463.74km	471.50km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA (Site Code: UK9002491) (NatureScot, 2024g)	468.88km	476.70km	491.49km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
St Kilda SPA (Site Code: UK9020332) (NatureScot, 2024h)	472.89km	477.54km	480.85km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Manx shearwater; Fulmar; and Great skua. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Gannet. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. These species are considered to have high vulnerability to both collision with turbines and to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014). However, it was determined that there is no pathway or LSE for any designated features at these sites. See Section 3.4.3.3 of the 2024 SISAA for further information.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Troup Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA (Site Code: UK9002471) (NatureScot, 2024i)	489.23km	496.82km	510.82km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No
East Caithness Cliffs SPA (Site Code: UK9001182) (NatureScot, 2024j)	505.56km	512.52km	524.61km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar.	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
				Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.				See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	
Flannan Isles SPA (Site Code: UK9001021) (NatureScot, 2024k)	511.62km	516.31km	521.89km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Handa SPA (Site Code: UK9001241) (NatureScot, 2024l)	514.01km	520.01km	529.54km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar. To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Great skua. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Cape Wrath SPA (Site Code: UK9001231) (NatureScot, 2024m)	536.21km	544.32km	554.11km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
North Caithness Cliffs SPA (Site Code: UK9001181) (NatureScot, 2024n)	549.11km	555.81km	567.71km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Hoy SPA (Site Code: UK9002141) (NatureScot, 2024o)	579.54km	586.46km	598.42km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I Species Fulmar; and Great skua. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA (Site Code: UK9001011) (NatureScot, 2024p)	592.39km	597.84km	605.94km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Copinsay SPA (Site Code: UK9002151) (NatureScot, 2024q)	602.21km	609.32km	621.81km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Rousay SPA (Site Code: UK9002371) (NatureScot, 2024r)	623.59km	630.50km	642.40km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
West Westray SPA (Site Code: UK9002101) (NatureScot, 2024s)	637.49km	644.40km	656.30km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Calf of Eday SPA (Site Code: UK9002431) (NatureScot, 2024t)	637.64km	644.66km	656.91km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Fair Isle SPA (Site Code: UK9002091) (NatureScot, 2024u)	688.18km	695.46km	708.46km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Great skua. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Sumburgh Head SPA (Site Code: UK9002511) (NatureScot, 2024v)	732.02km	739.32km	752.37km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Foula SPA (Site Code: UK9002061) (NatureScot, 2024w)	741.25km	748.26km	760.47km	To restore to favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar; and Great skua. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Noss SPA (Site Code: UK9002081) (NatureScot, 2024x)	766.06km	777.36km	786.39km	To restore to favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar; and Great skua. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Ronas Hill – North Roe and Tingon SPA (Site Code: UK9002041) (NatureScot, 2017)	797.51km	804.61km	817.04km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Great skua. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction, operation, and decommissioning.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Fetlar SPA (Site Code: UK9002031) (NatureScot, 2024)	811.80km	819.03km	831.84km	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Great skua. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).Collision risk; Disturbance and displacement; Barrier effects	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

Designated site and Site Code	Distance to array area	Distance to ECC	Distance to onshore development area	Qualifying Interests and Conservation Objectives	Breeding / non-breeding[6]	Project phase(s)	Impact(s)	S-P-R	Screened in?[7]
Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA (Site Code: UK9002011) (NatureScot, 2024y)	830.74km	837.94km	850.66km	To restore the favourable conservation condition of the following Annex I species: Fulmar; and Great skua. *Beyond 300 km, screening focuses on QIs with breeding season connectivity to the site based on foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019), while all other QIs are acknowledged but excluded as no plausible pathway for effect is identified.*	Breeding seabird	Construction and decommissioning; and Operation.	**Offshore:** Offshore disturbance and displacement; Collision risk (operation only); and Barrier effects (operation only).	The proposed development array area is within the mean-maximum +1SD foraging ranges (Woodward et al., 2019) for designated seabird species. However, these species are not vulnerable to either collision with turbines or to displacement / disturbance from OWFs and vessel traffic (Bradbury et al., 2014) and there will be negligible presence on array footprint. See Section 3.4.3.1 of this Addendum to the SISAA for further information. Therefore, LSE can be discounted in relation to all effects alone or in-combination.	No

3.7 Transboundary Effects

There are no changes to this section. Refer to Section 3.6 in the 2024 SISAA.

4. Summary of Appropriate Assessment Screening Assessment

The changes required for Section 4 of the 2024 SISAA are updates to Tables 4.1. 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 following the requests for further information.

For the purposes of clarity, Table 4.1 from the 2024 SISAA shall be deleted and replaced with Table A4.1 below. Table 4.2 from the 2024 SISAA shall be deleted and replaced with Table A4.2 below. Table 4.3 from the 2024 SISAA shall be deleted and replaced with Table A4.3 below. Table 4.4 from the 2024 SISAA shall be deleted and replaced with Table A4.4 below.

There are no other changes within Section 4. Refer to Section 4 in the 2024 SISAA.

This table has been updated during the RFI response process to provide more clarity on the potential impacts that have been screened in to the assessment. To confirm there are no changes to the outcomes of the screening process between the 2024 SISAA and the Addendum. Grey shading indicates where amendment shave been made.

Table A4.1 Summary table for sites screened in for coastal and marine habitat receptors (replaces Table 4.1 in the 2024 SISAA.

Site name	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Distance to onshore development area (km)	Feature screened in for further assessment	Project phase(s)	Impacts that have been screened in
Malahide Estuary SAC	20.3km	16.0km	0.00km	Annex I habitats: Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand; Atlantic salt meadows; and Mediterranean salt meadows.	Construction, and decommissioning.	Onshore development area only; • Dust deposition Onshore and offshore development area: • Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; and Offshore development area only; • Marine INNS.
					Operation	Offshore development area: • Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; • Marine INNS; and • Changes in physical processes.
Rogerstown Estuary SAC	15.7km	12.5km	0.00km	Annex I habitats: Estuaries; Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand; Atlantic salt meadows; and Mediterranean salt meadows.	Construction and decommissioning.	Onshore development area only; • Dust deposition Onshore and offshore development area: • Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; and Offshore development area only; • Marine INNS.

Site name	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Distance to onshore development area (km)	Feature screened in for further assessment	Project phase(s)	Impacts that have been screened in
					Operation	Offshore development area: • Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; • Marine INNS; and • Changes in physical processes.
Baldoyle Bay SAC	26.1km	22.5km	0.9km	Annex I habitats: Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand; Atlantic salt meadows; and Mediterranean salt meadows.	Construction, and decommissioning.	Onshore development area: • Suspended sediment / deposition; and • Accidental pollution.
Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	2.4km	2.9km	5.53	Annex I habitats: Reefs.	Construction and decommissioning.	Offshore development area: • Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; and • Marine INNS.
					Operation	Offshore development area: • Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; • Marine INNS; and • Changes in physical processes.

Site name	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Distance to onshore development area (km)	Feature screened in for further assessment	Project phase(s)	Impacts that have been screened in
Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	16.4km	7.9km	8.9	Annex I habitats: Estuaries; Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand; and Atlantic salt meadows.	Construction and decommissioning.	Offshore development area: • Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; and • Marine INNS.
					Operation	Offshore development area: • Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; • Marine INNS and • Changes in physical processes.
Lambay Island SAC	14.8km	15.7km	10.18	Annex I habitats: Reefs.	Construction and decommissioning.	Offshore development area: • Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; and • Marine INNS.
					Operation	Offshore development area: • Suspended sediment / deposition; • Accidental pollution; • Marine INNS. • Changes in physical processes.

Table 4.2 of the 2024 SISAA has been updated during the RFI response process to reflect the updates to in Table A3.7 Identification of potential for LSE for Migratory Fish. To summarise, operational WTG noise is now screened in. An errata is corrected to show that suspended sediment /deposition and accidental pollution was also screened in to the assessment in the 2024 NIS. Grey shading indicates where amendment shave been made.

Table A4.2 Summary table for sites screened in for migratory fish receptors (replaces Table 4.2 in the 2024 SISAA).

Site name	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Features screened in for further assessment	Project phase(s)	Impacts that have been screened in
River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC	20.9km	13.0km	Annex II species: River lamprey; and Atlantic salmon.	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Suspended sediment/deposition; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation and |Maintenance	Offshore development area only Suspended sediment/deposition; Accidental pollution; EMF; and Operational WTG noise.

Table 4.3 of the 2024 SISAA has been updated during the RFI response process to reflect the updates to in Table A3.8 Identification of potential for LSE for Marine Mammals. To summarise, operational WTG noise is now screened in for all sites. Grey shading indicates where amendment shave been made.

Table A4.3 Summary table for sites screened in for marine mammal receptors (replaces Table 4.3 in the 2024 SISAA).

Site name	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Feature screened in for further assessment	Project phase(s)	Impacts that have been screened in
Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	2.4km	2.9km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise.	Construction, and decommissioning.	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Operational WTG noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Lambay Island SAC	14.8km	15.7km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise; Grey seal; and Harbour seal.	Construction and decommissioning.	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Codling Fault Zone SAC	28km	38km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision;

Site name	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Feature screened in for further assessment	Project phase(s)	Impacts that have been screened in
					Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
North Anglesey Marine/ Gogledd Môn Forol SAC	34.7km	42.9km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning.	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Murlough SAC	41.3km	47.1km	Annex II species: Harbour seal.	Construction and decommissioning.	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.

Site name	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Feature screened in for further assessment	Project phase(s)	Impacts that have been screened in
North Channel SAC	48.4km	63.2km	Annex II species Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning.	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Glannau Ynys Gybi/ Holy Island Coast SAC	82.34km	91.79km	Annex II species: Grey seal	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
West Wales Marine/ Gorllewin Cymru Forol SAC	100.7km	110.6km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise.	Construction and decommissioning.	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.

Site name	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Feature screened in for further assessment	Project phase(s)	Impacts that have been screened in
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Pen Llŷn a`r Sarnau/ Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC	106.7km	116.8km	Annex II species: Bottlenose dolphin.	Construction and decommissioning.	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Blackwater Bank SAC	121km	128km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.

Site name	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Feature screened in for further assessment	Project phase(s)	Impacts that have been screened in
Carnsore Point SAC	154km	160km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Cardigan Bay/ Bae Ceredigion SAC	161.9km	171.6km	Annex II species: Bottlenose dolphin.	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Hook Head SAC	199km	205km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise; and Bottlenose dolphin	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.

Site name	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Feature screened in for further assessment	Project phase(s)	Impacts that have been screened in
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Bristol Channel Approaches/ Dynesfeydd Môr Hafren SAC	223.0km	232.2km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise.	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Roaringwater Bay and Islands SAC	320.0km	317.6km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise.	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.

Site name	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Feature screened in for further assessment	Project phase(s)	Impacts that have been screened in
Blasket Islands SAC	346.6km	331.8km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise.	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Kenmare River SAC	453km	459km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Bunduff Lough and Machair / Trawalua / Mullaghmore SAC	436km	444km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.

Site name	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Feature screened in for further assessment	Project phase(s)	Impacts that have been screened in
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Nord Bretagne DH SAC	470.8km	479.7km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise.	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
West Connacht Coast SAC	477km	486km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.

Site name	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Feature screened in for further assessment	Project phase(s)	Impacts that have been screened in
Mers Celtiques – Talus du golfe de Gascogne SAC	499.9km	502.1km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise.	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Récifs et landes de la Hague SAC	503.8km	513.6km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise.	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Anse de Vauville SAC	511.8km	521.6	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise.	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.

Site name	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Feature screened in for further assessment	Project phase(s)	Impacts that have been screened in
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Banc et récifs de Surtainville SAC	529.6km	539.4km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise.	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Tregor Goëlo SAC	535.1km	544.0km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise.	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.

Site name	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Feature screened in for further assessment	Project phase(s)	Impacts that have been screened in
Belgica Mound Province SAC	545km	552km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Baie de Morlaix SAC	551.2km	559.0km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise.	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Abers - Côtes des légendes SAC	554.0km	560.8km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise.	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.

Site name	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Feature screened in for further assessment	Project phase(s)	Impacts that have been screened in
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Ouessant-Molène SAC	572.2km	567.5km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise.	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Chausey SAC	578.7km	589.4km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise.	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.

Site name	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Feature screened in for further assessment	Project phase(s)	Impacts that have been screened in
Baie de Saint-Brieuc – Est SAC	592.8km	602.2km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise.	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Côtes de Crozon SAC,	598.1km	604.3km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise.	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Baie de Lancieux, Baie de l'Arguenon, Archipel de Saint Malo et Dinard SAC	605.0km	614.5km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise.	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.

Site name	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Feature screened in for further assessment	Project phase(s)	Impacts that have been screened in
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Baie du Mont Saint-Michel SAC	607.1km	616.8km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise.	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Kilkieran Bay and Islands SAC	615km	623km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.

Site name	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Feature screened in for further assessment	Project phase(s)	Impacts that have been screened in
Chaussée de Sein SAC	617.0km	622.6km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise.	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
Inishmore Island SAC	636km	644km	Annex II species: Harbour porpoise	Construction and decommissioning	Offshore development area only Underwater noise; Vessel disturbance; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.
				Operation & Maintenance	Offshore development area only Vessel disturbance; Operational WTG noise; Vessel collision; Changes to prey; and Accidental pollution.

This table has been updated during the RFI response process to provide more clarity on the potential impacts that have been screened in to the assessment. Therefore, the full Table 4.4 from the 2024 SISAA has been replaced:

Table A4.4 Summary table for sites screened in for ornithology receptors (replaces Table 4.4 in the 2024 SISAA).

	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Distance to onshore development area (km)	Features screened in for further assessment	Impacts screened in for Construction and Decommissioning	Impacts that have been screened in for Operation and Maintenance
Onshore Impact Pathways						
North West Irish Sea cSPA	0.0	0.0	0.0	Common scoter; Red-throated diver; Great northern diver, Kittiwake; Lesser black-backed gull; Black-headed gull; Common gull; Herring gull; Guillemot; Razorbill; Shag; and Cormorant.	Onshore development area: Onshore disturbance and displacement; Onshore dust deposition; Onshore suspended sediment; and Onshore accidental pollution.	-
Malahide Estuary SPA	21.7	16.4	0.0005 (0.5m)	Bar-tailed godwit; Black-tailed godwit; Dunlin; Golden plover; Goldeneye; Great crested grebe; Grey plover; Knot; Light-bellied brent goose; Oystercatcher; Pintail; Red-breasted merganser; Redshank; Shelduck; and Wetlands and waterbirds.	Onshore development area: Onshore disturbance and displacement; Onshore dust deposition; Onshore suspended sediment; and Onshore accidental pollution.	-

	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Distance to onshore development area (km)	Features screened in for further assessment	Impacts screened in for Construction and Decommissioning	Impacts that have been screened in for Operation and Maintenance
Rogerstown Estuary SPA	15.6	12.6	0.8	Black-tailed godwit; Dunlin; Grey plover; Greylag goose; Knot; Light-bellied brent goose; Oystercatcher; Redshank; Ringed plover; Shelduck; Shoveler; and Wetlands and waterbirds.	Onshore development area: Onshore disturbance and displacement; Onshore dust deposition; Onshore suspended sediment; and Onshore accidental pollution.	-
Baldoyle Bay SPA	26.4	22.8	0.9	Bar-tailed godwit; Golden plover; Grey plover; Light-bellied brent goose; Ringed plover; Shelduck; and Wetlands and waterbirds.	Onshore development area: Onshore disturbance and displacement; Onshore dust deposition; Onshore suspended sediment; and Onshore accidental pollution.	

	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Distance to onshore development area (km)	Features screened in for further assessment	Impacts screened in for Construction and Decommissioning	Impacts that have been screened in for Operation and Maintenance
North Bull Island SPA	29.0	26.3	2.0	Bar-tailed godwit; Black-tailed godwit; Curlew; Dunlin; Golden plover; Grey plover; Knot; Light-bellied brent goose; Oystercatcher; Pintail; Redshank; Sanderling; Shelduck; Shoveler; Teal; Turnstone; and Black-headed gull.	Onshore development area: Onshore disturbance and displacement.	-
River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	16.9	3.3	3.0	Golden plover; Knot; Oystercatcher; Ringed plover; and Sanderling	Onshore development area: Onshore disturbance and displacement.	-
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	33.8	28.9	4.4	Black-headed gull; Bar-tailed godwit; Dunlin; Grey plover; Knot; Light-bellied brent goose; Oystercatcher; Redshank; Ringed plover; and Sanderling.	Onshore development area: Onshore disturbance and displacement.	-

	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Distance to onshore development area (km)	Features screened in for further assessment	Impacts screened in for Construction and Decommissioning	Impacts that have been screened in for Operation and Maintenance
Skerries Islands SPA	9.5	6.2	8.9	Cormorant; Shag; Light-bellied Brent Goose; Purple Sandpiper; Turnstone; and Herring Gull	Onshore development area: Onshore disturbance and displacement.	-
Rockabill SPA	0.2	1.0	8.3	Purple sandpiper.	Onshore development area: Onshore disturbance and displacement.	-
Lambay Island SPA	15.1	15.3	19.1	Cormorant; Shag; Lesser Black-backed Gull; Herring Gull; Kittiwake; Guillemot; and Razorbill.	Onshore development area: Onshore disturbance and displacement.	-
Boyne Estuary SPA	16.2	10.6	10.8	Black-tailed godwit; Golden plover; Grey plover; Knot; Lapwing; Oystercatcher; Redshank; Sanderling; Shelduck; and Turnstone.	Onshore development area: Onshore disturbance and displacement.	

	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Distance to onshore development area (km)	Features screened in for further assessment	Impacts screened in for Construction and Decommissioning	Impacts that have been screened in for Operation and Maintenance
Offshore Impact Pathways						
North West Irish Sea cSPA	0.0	0.0	0.0	Common scoter; Red-throated diver; and Great northern diver.	Offshore development area: Offshore disturbance and displacement; Indirect effects via impacts on prey; and Spatial distribution and disturbance.	Offshore development area: Offshore disturbance and displacement; Indirect effects via impacts on prey; Spatial distribution and disturbance; Migratory collision risk; and Barrier effects.
				Kittiwake; and Manx shearwater.	Offshore development area: Offshore disturbance and displacement; Indirect effects via impacts on prey; and Spatial distribution and disturbance.	Offshore development area: Offshore disturbance and displacement; Indirect effects via impacts on prey; Spatial distribution and disturbance; Collision risk; and Barrier effects.
				Lesser black-backed gull; Herring Gull; Great black-back gull; Black-headed gull; Common gull; Roseate tern; Common tern; Arctic tern; and Fulmar.	Array area only: Indirect effects via impacts on prey; and Spatial distribution and disturbance.	Array area only: Indirect effects via impacts on prey; Spatial distribution and disturbance; Collision risk; and Barrier effects.

	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Distance to onshore development area (km)	Features screened in for further assessment	Impacts screened in for Construction and Decommissioning	Impacts that have been screened in for Operation and Maintenance
				Razorbill; Guillemot; and Puffin.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement; Indirect effects via impacts on prey; and Spatial distribution and disturbance.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement; Indirect effects via impacts on prey; Spatial distribution and disturbance; and Barrier effects.
Rockabill SPA	0.2	1.0	8.3	Common tern; Roseate tern; and Arctic tern.	Array area only: Indirect effects via impacts on prey.	Array area only: Indirect effects via impacts on prey; Collision risk; and Barrier effects.
				Purple sandpiper.	Offshore development area: Offshore disturbance and displacement;	Offshore development area: Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Migratory collision risk.
Skerries Islands SPA	9.3	5.1	6.0	Herring gull.	Array area only: Indirect effects via impacts on prey.	Array area only: Indirect effects via impacts on prey; and Collision risk.
				Light-bellied Brent Goose; Purple Sandpiper; and Turnstone.	-	Array area only: Migratory collision risk.
Lambay Island SPA	14.4	15.3	10.2	Guillemot; Puffin; and Razorbill.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Indirect effects via impacts on prey.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Indirect effects via impacts on prey.

	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Distance to onshore development area (km)	Features screened in for further assessment	Impacts screened in for Construction and Decommissioning	Impacts that have been screened in for Operation and Maintenance
				Kittiwake;	Array area only: Offshore & onshore disturbance and displacement; and Indirect effects via impacts on prey.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement; Indirect effects via impacts on prey; and Collision risk.
				Herring gull; Lesser black-backed gull; and Fulmar.	Array area only: Indirect effects via impacts on prey	Array area only: Indirect effects via impacts on prey; and Collision risk.
				Greylag goose.	-	Array area only: Migratory collision risk.
Rogerstown Estuary SPA	15.6	12.5	0.8	Black-tailed godwit; Dunlin; Grey plover; Greylag goose; Knot; Light-bellied brent goose; Oystercatcher; Redshank; Ringed plover; Shelduck; and Shoveler.	-	Array area only: Migratory collision risk.

	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Distance to onshore development area (km)	Features screened in for further assessment	Impacts screened in for Construction and Decommissioning	Impacts that have been screened in for Operation and Maintenance
Boyne Estuary SPA	16.3	10.6	10.98	Black-tailed godwit; Golden plover; Grey plover; Knot; Lapwing; Oystercatcher; Redshank; Sanderling; Shelduck; and Turnstone.	-	Array area only: Migratory collision risk.
River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	16.9	3.3	3.0	Golden plover; Knot; Oystercatcher; Ringed plover; and Sanderling.	-	Array area only: Migratory collision risk.
Malahide Estuary SPA	21.7	16.2	0.0005 (0.5m)	Bar-tailed godwit; Black-tailed godwit; Dunlin; Golden plover; Goldeneye; Great crested grebe; Grey plover; Knot; Light-bellied brent goose; Oystercatcher; Pintail; Red-breasted merganser; Redshank; and Shelduck.	-	Array area only: Migratory collision risk.

	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Distance to onshore development area (km)	Features screened in for further assessment	Impacts screened in for Construction and Decommissioning	Impacts that have been screened in for Operation and Maintenance
Ireland's Eye SPA	25.1	24.4	5.6	Guillemot; and Razorbill.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement.
				Kittiwake.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk.
				Herring gull.	-	Array area only: Collision risk.
Baldoyle Bay SPA	26.4	22.6	0.9	Bar-tailed godwit; Golden plover; Grey plover; Light-bellied brent goose; Ringed plover; and Shelduck.	-	Array area only: Migratory collision risk.
Howth Head Coast SPA	27.1	27.0	7.1	Kittiwake.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk.
Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA	61.5	52.7	36.2	Greylag goose.	-	Array area only: Migratory collision risk.
Wicklow Head SPA	70.4	72.4	47.8	Kittiwake.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk.

	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Distance to onshore development area (km)	Features screened in for further assessment	Impacts screened in for Construction and Decommissioning	Impacts that have been screened in for Operation and Maintenance
Morecambe Bay & Duddon Estuary SPA	164.6	173.1	190.2	Lesser black-backed gull.	-	Array area only: Collision risk.
Rathlin Island SPA	168.5	173.4	181.1	Kittiwake.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk.
				Lesser black-backed gull.	-	Collision risk.
Saltee Islands SPA	169.3	165.9	141.9	Guillemot.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement.
				Gannet; and Kittiwake.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk.
				Lesser black-backed gull.	-	Array area only: Collision risk.
				Razorbill.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement.
Ailsa Craig SPA	171.0	178.0	190.5	Gannet; and Kittiwake.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk.

	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Distance to onshore development area (km)	Features screened in for further assessment	Impacts screened in for Construction and Decommissioning	Impacts that have been screened in for Operation and Maintenance
				Lesser black-backed gull.	-	Array area only: Collision risk.
Ribble & Alt Estuaries SPA	177.8	185.4	199.8	Lesser black-backed gull.	-	Array area only: Collision risk.
Horn Head to Fanad Head SPA	190.7	194.7	194.53	Kittiwake.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk.
Blackwater Callows SPA	202.5	213.1	190.4	Whooper swan; Wigeon; Teal; and Black-tailed godwit.	-	Array area only: Migratory collision risk.
Helvick Head to Ballyquin SPA	204.9	196.0	174.8	Kittiwake.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk.
Skomer, Skokholm & the Seas off Pembrokeshire / Sgomer, Sgogwm a Moroedd Penfro SPA	205.0	212.1	188.1	Kittiwake.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk.
				Lesser black-backed gull.	-	Array area only: Collision risk.

	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Distance to onshore development area (km)	Features screened in for further assessment	Impacts screened in for Construction and Decommissioning	Impacts that have been screened in for Operation and Maintenance
Grassholm SPA	207.2	213.2	188.8	Gannet.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk.
Cork Harbour SPA	243.6	233.1	213.3	To maintain the favourable conservation condition fo the following species: Shelduck; Wigeon; Teal; Pintail; Shoveler; Red-breasted merganser; Little grebe; Great crested grebe; Grey heron; Oystercatcher; Black-tailed godwit; Bar-tailed godwit; Redshank; Golden plover; Grey plover; Lapwing; Dunlin; and Curlew.	-	Array area only: Migratory collision risk.
North Colonsay & Western Cliffs SPA	259.5	264.7	272.6	Kittiwake.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement.	Array area only: Offshore disturbance and displacement; and Collision risk.

	Distance to array area (km)	Distance to ECC (km)	Distance to onshore development area (km)	Features screened in for further assessment	Impacts screened in for Construction and Decommissioning	Impacts that have been screened in for Operation and Maintenance
Courtmacsherry Bay SPA	286.5	275.5	256.1	Shelduck; Wigeon; Red-breasted merganser; Black-tailed godwit; Bar-tailed godwit; Golden plover; Lapwing; Dunlin; Curlew; and Great northern diver.	-	Array area only: Migratory collision risk.
Clonakilty SPA	298.7	287.5	268.4	Shelduck; Black-tailed godwit; Curlew; and Dunlin.	-	Array area only: Migratory collision risk.

4.1 Screening Statement

The following text has been updated to reflect updates mase throughout the SISAA. Therefore, the following text under Section 4.1 of the 2024 SISAA shall be deleted:

'*The following receptors are required to proceed to Stage 2: AA for further assessment:*

- *Coastal and Marine Habitat receptors including habitat and bird features. Screened in for the following impacts:*
  - *Suspended sediment/ deposition;*
  - *Accidental pollution;*
  - *Marine INNS;*
  - *Changes to physical process; and*
  - *Dust deposition.*
- *Migratory Fish receptors including Annex II species features. Screened in for the following impacts:*
  - *Underwater noise;*
  - *Suspended sediment and deposition; and*
  - *Accidental pollution.*
- *Annex II Marine Mammal receptors. Screened in for the following impacts:*
  - *Underwater noise;*
  - *Vessel disturbance;*
  - *Vessel collision;*
  - *Changes to prey;*
  - *Habitat Loss and*
  - *Accidental pollution.*
- *Ornithology receptors including breeding seabirds and non-breeding waterbirds. Screened in for the following impacts*
  - *Collision risk;*
  - *Disturbance and displacement;*
  - *Barrier effects;*
  - *Indirect effects via impacts on prey; and*
  - *Indirect effects via water quality or dust impacts on intertidal habitat..'*

And be replaced with:
The following receptors are required to proceed to Stage 2: AA for further assessment:

- Coastal and Marine Habitat receptors including habitat and bird features. Screened in for the following impacts:
  - Suspended sediment/ deposition
  - Accidental pollution

  - Marine INNS
  - Changes to physical process; and
  - Dust deposition
- Migratory Fish receptors including Annex II species features. Screened in for the following impacts:
  - Underwater noise
  - Suspended sediment and deposition
  - EMF (operational phase); and
  - Accidental pollution
- Annex II Marine Mammal receptors. Screened in for the following impacts:
  - Underwater noise
  - Vessel disturbance
  - Vessel collision
  - Changes to prey; and
  - Accidental pollution
- Ornithology receptors including breeding seabirds and non-breeding waterbirds. Screened in for the following impacts:
  - Collision risk
  - Offshore disturbance and displacement
  - Barrier effects
  - Indirect effects via impacts on prey
  - Indirect effects via water quality or dust impacts on intertidal habitats
  - Onshore dust
  - Surface water run-off and sediment deposition
  - Accidental pollution; and
  - Onshore disturbance and displacement

There are no other changes to this section. Refer to Section 4.1 in the 2024 SISAA.

5. References

The following additional references have been added to this report. For all other references refer to Section 5 in the 2024 SISAA.

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There are no other changes to this section. Refer to Section 5 in the 2024 SISAA.