

Preliminary Environmental Information Report Volume 2

Appendix 8.1 Baseline Report - Designated Sites

LLK1-ARU-REP-ENV-000008_AP8.1

Version 0.0

January 2026

LionLink:

Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Project description	1
1.2	Purpose and scope of this report	1
1.3	Legislation, policy and guidance	1
2	Methodology	2
2.1	Desk study	2
3	Results	4
3.1	Statutory designated sites of international importance	4
3.2	Statutory designated sites: national importance	11
3.3	Non-statutory designated sites	18
4	Conclusions	29
Annex A:	Internationally Important Statutory Designated Sites Plan	30
Annex B:	Nationally and Regionally Important Statutory Designated Sites Plan	31
Annex C:	Non-statutory Site Plan	32
Glossary and Abbreviations		33
References		34
Table 3.1: Internationally important statutory designated sites within the relevant search areas		5
Table 3.2: Nationally important statutory designated sites		12
Table 3.3: Non-statutory designated sites within the study area – CWS		19
Table 3.4: Non-statutory designated sites within the study area – RSPB reserves		28

1 Introduction

1.1 Project description

1.1.1 LionLink is a proposed electricity interconnector between Great Britain and the Netherlands that would supply up to 2 gigawatts (GW) of electricity and would connect to Dutch offshore wind via an offshore converter platform in Dutch waters (hereafter the Project).

1.1.2 The Proposed Scheme (defined as the part of the Project within the British jurisdiction) would involve the construction of the proposed Converter Station and the installation of offshore and onshore proposed Underground High Voltage Direct Current Cables (HVDC) to the proposed Converter Station and the proposed Underground High Voltage Alternating Current Cables (HVAC) between the proposed Converter Station and the Kiln Lane Substation.

1.2 Purpose and scope of this report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to present the results of a desk study exercise to identify statutory and non-statutory sites designated for nature conservation of relevance to the Proposed Onshore Scheme. The objectives of this report are to:

- Undertake a desk study search for statutory and non-statutory designated sites of relevance to the Proposed Onshore Scheme.
- Provide sufficient information to inform an assessment of potential impacts to statutory and non-statutory designated sites as a result of the Proposed Onshore Scheme.

1.3 Legislation, policy and guidance

1.3.1 A framework of international, national and local legislation and planning policy guidance exists to protect and conserve wildlife and habitats and is set out within **Chapter 4 Legislation and Policy Overview, Appendix 4.1 Legislation and Policy Register**.

2 Methodology

2.1 Desk study

2.1.1 Desk study information was gathered for nature conservation sites located within specific buffers from the Draft Order Limits (DOL) (**Figure 2.2**) for the Kiln Lane Substation Scenarios (Amendment to Kiln Lane Substation or Full Build Out of Kiln Lane Substation) (as defined in **Chapter 2 Description of the Proposed Scheme**), as set out below:

- Statutory designated sites for nature conservation of international importance (Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), possible SACs, candidate SACs, Special Protection Areas (SPAs) potential SPAs and Ramsar sites) within 10km of the DOL and within 30km for any SAC designated for bats;
- Statutory designated sites for nature conservation of up to national importance (Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserves (NNR) and Local Nature Reserves (LNR)) within 5km of the DOL. In addition, information was gathered for any SSSI beyond 5km from the DOL with an Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) (see **Paragraph 2.1.4**) that overlaps the DOL;
- Non-statutory designated sites for nature conservation, known as County Wildlife Sites (CWS), within 2km of the DOL; and
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) reserves within 2km of the DOL.

2.1.2 Statutory designated sites and RSPB reserves were identified using the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) web database (Ref 1). Baseline information including site descriptions and interest features were obtained using the Natural England Designated Sites View (Ref 2) and Joint Nature Conservation Committee website (JNCC) (Ref 3).

2.1.3 A detailed biological records search was requested from the Suffolk Biodiversity Information Service (SBIS) in January 2023 to inform the design and assessment of the Proposed Onshore Scheme. This included a search for non-statutory designated sites from within a 2km radius of the Proposed Onshore Scheme Scoping Boundary, shown in Figure 1-2 of the EIA Scoping Report (Ref 4). An updated data search was conducted in April 2025 for a search area of 2km from the Proposed Onshore Scheme Scoping Boundary, limited to the proposed Landfall Site at Walberswick and the associated proposed Underground Cable Corridor only (i.e. excluding the Landfall Site at Southwold and the associated proposed Underground Cable Corridor that have been discounted since EIA Scoping, refer to **Chapter 3 Alternatives and Design Evolution**). The information provided by SBIS included baseline detail such as site descriptions and features for CWS.

2.1.4 IRZs are a geographic information system (GIS) tool (Ref 5) developed by Natural England to make an initial assessment of the likely risk of impacts on SSSIs posed by developments. The IRZ tool comprises a series of mapped zones

around each SSSI. Within each zone the tool specifies the types of development which, at that distance, have the potential to cause adverse impacts.

3 Results

3.1 Statutory designated sites of international importance

3.1.1 No SACs with bats listed as a qualifying feature have been identified within the 30km study area. A total of 14 statutory designated sites of international importance have been identified within the 10km search area, noting that this is reduced from 16 sites as identified for EIA Scoping due to the reduction in search area from the Scoping Boundary to the DOL as part of the design evolution. The sites are summarised in **Table 3.1**, where they are ordered in distance from the DOL, and they are mapped in **Annex A: Internationally Important Statutory Designated Sites**. Distances to the designated sites should be considered approximate and from the closest point to the DOL.

3.1.2 The extent of designated sites can vary depending upon the source of data, for the purposes for standardisation, the extent of each site has been provided, as stated within JNCC sites lists (Ref 6) and may have slight variations with those stated for Scoping. It is noted that the JNCC sites list provides SACs to two decimal places and SPAs rounded. The qualifying features have been identified with reference to available information held on the Natural England Designated Sites View (Ref 2) and Annexes of the Habitats Directive (Ref 7) and Birds Directive (Ref 8).

Table 3.1: Internationally important statutory designated sites within the relevant search areas

Designation, code and extent	Qualifying features	Distance and direction from the DOL
Minsmere to Walberswick Heaths and Marshes SAC (UK0012809) 1256.57ha	Annex I habitats: H1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines H1220 European dry heaths H4030 Perennial vegetation of stony banks (coastal shingle vegetation outside the reach of waves)	Partially within, crossing at Sallow Walk Covert and to the south-east of the proposed Landfall Site. Partially within at Tinker's Walk/the B1387. Directly adjacent at Newdelight Covert/Dunwich Road and at Ten Acre Covert/Butcher's Lane
Minsmere-Walberswick SPA (UK9009101) 1998ha	Annex I species: A195 Little tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>); breeding A021 Bittern (<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>); breeding A081 Marsh harrier (<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>); breeding A132-A Avocet (<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>); breeding A224 Nightjar (<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>); breeding A082 Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>); non-breeding Migratory species: A051 Gadwall (<i>Anas strepera</i>); breeding and non-breeding A052 Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>); breeding A056 Shoveler (<i>Spatula clypeata</i>); breeding and non-breeding A394 Greater white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i>); non-breeding The SPA is also of national importance for an outstandingly diverse assemblage of breeding birds of marshland and reedbed habitats, including bittern, garganey (<i>Anas querquedula</i>), marsh harrier, water rail (<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>), Cetti's warbler (<i>Cettia cetti</i>) and Savi's warbler (<i>Locustella luscinoides</i>). Also notable is an assemblage of wintering waterfowl including, in addition to species listed above, Bewick's swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>), wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>), teal, avocet; spotted redshank (<i>Tringa erythropus</i>);	Partially within, crossing at Sallow Walk Covert and to the south-east of the proposed Landfall Site. Partially within at Tinker's Walk/the B1387. Directly adjacent at Newdelight Covert/Dunwich Road and at Ten Acre Covert/Butcher's Lane

Designation, code and extent	Qualifying features	Distance and direction from the DOL
Minsmere-Walberswick Ramsar site (UK11044) 2018.92ha	<p>and redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>). Also notable is a nationally important breeding population of bearded tit (<i>Panurus biamicus</i>).</p> <p>The qualifying interest features comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosaic of marine, freshwater, marshland and associated habitats. • Wetland plant assemblage – breeding. • Wetland invertebrate assemblage. • Wetland plant assemblage. <p>With the criteria defined as:</p> <p>Criterion 1:</p> <p>Mosaic of marine, freshwater, marshland and associated habitats, complete with transition areas in between. Contains the largest continuous stand of reedbeds in England and Wales and rare transition in grazing marsh ditch plants from brackish to fresh water.</p> <p>Criterion 2:</p> <p>Supporting nationally scarce plants marsh mallow (<i>Althaea officinalis</i>), whorl-leaf water milfoil (<i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i>), spiral tasselweed (<i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i>), great water-parsnip (<i>Sium latifolium</i>), marsh sowthistle (<i>Sonchus palustris</i>), soft hornwort (<i>Ceratophyllum submersum</i>), brackish water-crowfoot (<i>Ranunculus baudotii</i>), and divided sedge (<i>Carex divisa</i>) associated with reedbeds, grazing marsh or ditches. Sea barley (<i>Hordeum marinum</i>) occurs on sea-walls, sea pea (<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i>) on coastal shingle, and mossy stonecrop (<i>Crassula tillaea</i>) on heathland and at least 26 red data book invertebrates: a moth (<i>Ethmia bipunctella</i>), a beetle (<i>Aleochara inconspicua</i>), a beetle (<i>Philonthus dimidiatipennis</i>), a moth (<i>Deltote bankiana</i>), a fly (<i>Cephalops perspicuous</i>), a fly (<i>Erioptera bivittata</i>), a fly (<i>E. mejerei</i>), a moth (<i>Gymnancyla canella</i>), a freshwater bivalve (<i>Pisidium pseudosphaerium</i>), white-mantled wainscot (<i>Archanaea neurica</i>), marbled clover (<i>Heliothis viriplaca</i>), dotted footman (<i>Pelosia muscerda</i>), Fenn's wainscott (<i>Photedes brevilinea</i>), flame wainscott (<i>Senta flammea</i>), shaded fan-foot (<i>Herminea tarsicrinalis</i>), long-horned cleg (<i>Haematopota grandis</i>), a cranefly (<i>Tipula marginata</i>), eastern sand wasp (<i>Podalonia affinis</i>), wolf</p>	<p>Partially within, crossing at Sallow Walk Covert and to the south-east of the proposed Landfall Site.</p> <p>Partially within at Tinker's Walk/the B1387. Directly adjacent at Newdelight Covert/Dunwich Road and at Ten Acre Covert/Butcher's Lane</p>

Designation, code and extent	Qualifying features	Distance and direction from the DOL
	<p>spider (<i>Arctosa fulvolineata</i>), a moth (<i>Eucosma catroptana</i>), a moth (<i>E. maritima</i>), a moth (<i>Melisoblaptes zelleri</i>), a moth (<i>Pima boisduvaliella</i>), a fly (<i>Acrotophthalmus bicolor</i>), a cranefly (<i>Limonia Danica</i>), a fly (<i>Telmaturus tumidulus</i>). Supporting a population of the mollusc narrow mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>). Supporting an important assemblage of rare breeding birds associated with marshland and reedbeds including bittern, gadwall, teal, shoveler, marsh harrier, avocet and bearded tit.</p> <p>Not included under the Criterion but noted within available information for the site are species with peak counts in spring/autumn: bittern, ruff (<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>), black-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>), spotted redshank and common greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>). With peak counts in winter: greater white-fronted goose, gadwall, shoveler, hen harrier, water rail, pied avocet, golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>), common redshank and lesser black-backed gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>).</p>	
Outer Thames Estuary SPA (UK9020309) 393,612ha	<p>Annex I species:</p> <p>A001 Red-throated diver (<i>Gavia stellata</i>); non-breeding A193 Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>); breeding A195 Little tern; breeding</p>	Partially within, the site is largely offshore with a small overlap of intertidal habitats to the south-east of the proposed Landfall Site
Southern North Sea SAC (UK0013104) 3,695,054ha	<p>Annex II species:</p> <p>1351 Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>)</p>	Offshore site, immediately adjacent to the intertidal habitats to the south-east of the proposed Landfall Site
Sandlings SPA (UK9020286) 3,406ha	<p>Annex I species:</p> <p>A224 Nightjar; breeding A246 Woodlark (<i>Lullula arborea</i>); breeding</p>	1.3km south
Alde, Ore and Butley	Annex I habitats:	

Designation, code and extent	Qualifying features	Distance and direction from the DOL
Estuaries SAC (UK0030076) 1,632.63ha	1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) 1130 Estuaries 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Intertidal mudflats and sandflats	1.5km south
Alde-Ore Estuary SPA (UK9009112) 2,404ha	<p>Annex I species:</p> <p>A191 Sandwich tern (<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>); breeding A195 Little tern; breeding A081 Marsh harrier; breeding A132 Avocet; breeding and non-breeding A151 Ruff; non-breeding</p> <p>Migratory species:</p> <p>A193 Lesser black-backed gull; breeding A162 Redshank; non-breeding</p> <p>The SPA also supports notable breeding wetland birds, in addition to those listed above, including - oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>), ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>), lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>), black-headed gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>), barn owl (<i>Tyto alba</i>). And wintering species including – cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>), greater white-fronted goose, brent goose (<i>Branta bernicula</i>), pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>), grey plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>), dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>), curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>).</p>	1.5km south
Alde-Ore Estuary Ramsar site (UK11002) 2,546.99ha	<p>The qualifying interest features comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avocet - Wintering • Lesser black-backed gull - Breeding • Redshank - Wintering • Waterbird assemblage - Wintering • Wetland bird assemblage - Breeding • Wetland invertebrate assemblage • Wetland plant assemblage 	1.5km south

Designation, code and extent	Qualifying features	Distance and direction from the DOL
	<p>With the criteria defined as</p> <p>Criterion 2: Wetland invertebrate and plant assemblages. The site supports a number of nationally scarce plant species and British Red Data Book invertebrates.</p> <p>Criterion 3: Wetland breeding bird assemblage. The site supports a notable assemblage of breeding and wintering wetland birds.</p> <p>Criterion 6: A193 Lesser black-backed gull, breeding A132 Avocet, non-breeding A162 Redshank; non-breeding</p>	
Dew's Ponds SAC (UK0030133) 6.59ha	<p>Annex II species: S1166 Great crested newt (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>)</p>	2.2km west
Benacre to Easton Bavents SPA (UK9009291) 470.6ha	<p>Annex 1 species: A195 Little tern; breeding A021 Bittern; breeding A081 Marsh harrier; breeding</p>	3.8km north
Benacre to Easton Bavents Lagoons SAC (UK0013104) 326.7ha	<p>Annex I habitats: 1150 Coastal lagoons</p>	4.4km north
Orfordness-Shingle Street SAC (UK0014780) 888ha	<p>Annex I habitats: A1212 Annual vegetation of drift lines A1150 Coastal lagoons A1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks (coastal shingle vegetation outside the reach of waves)</p>	6.2km south
Staverton Park and The Thicks,	<p>Annex I habitats: H9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)</p>	9.9km south-west

Designation, code and extent	Qualifying features	Distance and direction from the DOL
Wantisden SAC (UK0012741) 84.28ha	on sandy plains	

3.2 Statutory designated sites: national importance

3.2.1 A total of 17 statutory designated sites of up to national importance have been identified within the 5km search area, noting that this is reduced from 18 sites as identified for Scoping due to the reduction in search area from the Scoping Boundary to the DOL as part of the design evolution. These sites are summarised in **Table 3.2**, which are ordered within the table in accordance with distance from the DOL, and they are mapped in **Annex B: Nationally and Regionally Important Statutory Designated Sites**. All distances should be considered approximate.

3.2.2 No additional SSSIs beyond the 5km search area with IRZs that overlap the DOL have been identified.

Table 3.2: Nationally important statutory designated sites

Designation, code and extent	Qualifying features of nature conservation	Distance and direction from the DOL
Minsmere-Walberswick Heaths and Marshes SSSI 2305.9ha	<p>This composite site is situated on the coast of Suffolk between Southwold in the north and Sizewell in the south. It contains a complex series of habitats, notably mudflats, shingle beach, reedbeds, heathland and grazing marsh, which combine to create an area of exceptional scientific interest. Interest features comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggregations of breeding birds – avocet, bearded tit, bittern, Cetti's warbler, gadwall, garganey, marsh harrier, nightjar, shoveler, teal, tufted duck, water rail, woodlark. • Aggregations of non-breeding birds - dunlin, redshank, variety of passage species, variety of wintering species. • Assemblages of breeding birds – lowland damp grasslands, variety of species. • Habitats - coastal vegetated shingle, ditches, fixed dune grassland, floodplain fen (lowland), littoral sediment, lowland calcareous grassland, lowland dry acid grassland, lowland dry heath, mire grasslands and rush pastures (upland), saline coastal lagoons, sand dune, strandline, embryo and mobile dunes, saltmarsh, wet woodland. • Invertebrate assemblage – bare sand and chalk, open short sward. • Population of Schedule 8 plant – Red-tipped cudweed (<i>Filago lutescens</i>). • Vascular plant assemblage 	<p>Partially within, crossing at Sallow Walk Covert and to the south-east of the proposed Landfall Site.</p> <p>Partially within at Tinker's Walk/the B1387. Directly adjacent at Newdelight Covert/Dunwich Road and at Ten Acre Covert/Butcher's Lane</p>
Suffolk Coast NNR 649ha	<p>Interest features comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitats and vegetative species – annual vegetation of drift lines, Blyth Estuary, Blyth river valley, coastal vegetated shingle, coastal and floodplain grazing marsh (CFGM) National Vegetation Classification (NVC) communities, European dry acid grassland vegetation species and communities, heath, hedgerows, lowland fen communities, lowland mixed deciduous woodland, perennial vegetation of stony banks, rare transition in grazing marsh ditch plants from brackish to fresh water - whorled water-millfoil (<i>Mvriophyllum verticillatum</i>), brackish water-crowfoot (<i>Ranunculus baudotii</i>), saltmarsh communities and on the Blyth and 	<p>Partially within, to the south-east of the proposed Landfall Site</p>

Designation, code and extent	Qualifying features of nature conservation	Distance and direction from the DOL
	<p>Corporation Marsh, shingle beaches, Tinkers grazing marsh, Westwood reedbed, wet woodland and woodland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected species – European eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>), amphibians, European brown hare (<i>Lepus europaeus</i>), mammals (including those associated with reedbeds), Invertebrates – assemblage (associated with dry heath) beetles, flies, moths, lagoon shrimp (<i>Gammarus insensibilis</i>) (associated with saline lagoons), narrow mouthed whorl snail (associated with saltmarsh), fly assemblage (associated with wet woodland). Birds – little tern (associated with the coastal vegetated shingle), breeding and overwintering species and assemblage (associated with the CFGM), birds associated with dry heath grassland and dry heath, hen harrier, overwintering assemblage (associated with intertidal mudflats), breeding birds (associated with lowland mixed deciduous woodland), breeding and overwintering species (associated with reedbed and saltmarsh) 	
Snape Warren SSSI 47.6ha	<p>An important remnant of the once extensive 'Sandlings' heaths situated on sandy soils sloping down to the Alde Estuary the site is a fine example of the lowland heathland of eastern England. Interest features comprise:</p> <p>Habitats – floodplain fen (lowland), lowland dry acid grassland NVC codes U1b, c, d, f), lowland dry acid grassland (NVC code U4), lowland dry heath</p>	1.3km south
Alde-Ore Estuary SSSI 2534ha	<p>The site contains several coastal formations and estuarine features including mudflats, saltmarsh, vegetated shingle and coastal lagoons which are of special botanical and ornithological value. In winter and during migration the site is visited by nationally important numbers of wildfowl and shore-birds. Interest features comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggregations of breeding birds – avocet, black-headed gull, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, little tern, marsh harrier, sandwich tern, shoveler Aggregations of non-breeding birds – avocet, Bewick's swan, redshank, ruff, shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>), teal, wigeon Assemblages of breeding birds – lowland damp grasslands, mixed, variety of species Geological features – EC -Neogene, IA – coastal geomorphology 	1.5km south

Designation, code and extent	Qualifying features of nature conservation	Distance and direction from the DOL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitats – estuaries, hard maritime cliffs and slopes, littoral sediment, saline coastal lagoons, saltmarsh Invertebrate assemblage – unshaded early successional mosaic, rocky shore, saltmarsh and transitional brackish marsh Population of Schedule 5 sea anemone – starlet sea anemone (<i>Nematostella vectensis</i>) Vascular plant assemblage 	
Potton Hall Fields, Westleton SSSI 16.7ha	<p>Of special interest for the populations of the nationally rare, red-tipped cudweed, several thousand of which have been recorded there. The plant occurs in only two other counties in Britain. Interest features comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population of schedule 8 plant – Red-tipped cudweed 	1.8km east
Westleton Heath NNR 47.6ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the best remaining tract of heathland in Suffolk. Interest features comprise: Birds – Dartford warbler (<i>Sylvia undata</i>), stone curlew (<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>), breeding assemblage (associated with heathland and woodland), nightjar and woodlark Invertebrate assemblage and silver-studded blue butterfly (<i>Plebejus argus</i>), Herptile assemblage, natterjack toad (<i>Bufo calamita</i>) and adder (<i>Vipera berus</i>) Habitats – European dry heath and acid grassland 	1.9km east
Gromford Meadow SSSI 1.7ha	<p>A good example of an unimproved base-rich marsh on an alluvial soil with a high organic content. It borders the River Alde and is fed by springs. It is species-rich and contains a variety of characteristic fen meadow and marshland plants. Interest features comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitats - lowland mire grassland and rush pasture 	2km south-west
Dew's Ponds SSSI 6.7ha	<p>Supports one of the largest known breeding populations of great crested newt in the UK. Interest features comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected species: great crested newt 	2.2km west
Leiston – Aldeburgh SSSI	<p>Contains a rich mosaic of habitats including acid grassland, heath, scrub, woodland, fen, open water and vegetated shingle. This mix of habitats in</p>	2.4km east

Designation, code and extent	Qualifying features of nature conservation	Distance and direction from the DOL
535.1ha	<p>close juxtaposition and the associated transition communities between habitats is unusual in the Suffolk Coast and Heaths. The variety of habitats support a diverse and abundant community of breeding and overwintering birds, a high number of dragonfly species and many scarce plants. Interest features comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggregations of breeding birds – gadwall, marsh harrier, woodlark • Aggregations of non-breeding birds – gadwall, shoveler, white-fronted goose • Assemblages of breeding birds – lowland damp grasslands, lowland open waters and their margins, variety of species • Habitats – coastal vegetated shingle, ditches, lowland dry acid grassland, lowland dry heath, lowland wetland including basin fen, valley fen, floodplain fen, water fringe fen, spring/flush fen and raise bog lagg, wet woodland • Outstanding dragonfly assemblage • Vascular plant assemblage 	
Sizewell Marshes SSSI 105.4ha	<p>Important for their large area of lowland, unimproved wet meadows which support outstanding assemblages of invertebrates and breeding birds. Several nationally scarce plants are also present. Interest features comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assemblages of breeding birds – lowland damp grasslands • Habitats – ditches, floodplain fen (lowland), lowland mire grassland and rush pasture • Invertebrate assemblage – open water on disturbed sediments, reed-fen and pools • Vascular plant assemblage 	2.6km east
Pakefield to Easton Bavents SSSI 735.4ha	<p>Nationally important for its vegetated shingle features, saline lagoons, floodplain fens, an assemblage of nationally rare and nationally scarce vascular plants, scarce breeding birds, four breeding bird assemblages in four different habitats and wintering bittern and is also of national geological importance. Interest features comprise:</p>	3.1km north

Designation, code and extent	Qualifying features of nature conservation	Distance and direction from the DOL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggregations of breeding birds – bearded tit, bittern, little tern, marsh harrier, water rail Aggregations of non-breeding birds – bittern Assemblages of breeding birds – lowland heath, lowland open waters and their margins, scrub, woodland Habitats – coastal vegetated shingle, floodplain fen (lowland), hard maritime cliff and slope, saline coastal lagoons Nationally scarce plants – mossy stonecrop Red Data Book (RDB) Plants – grey hairgrass (<i>Corynephorus canescens</i>) Vascular plant assemblage 	
Iken Wood SSSI 5.3ha	<p>Lies close to the banks of the River Alde and may well be the only ancient coppice wood on blown sand in Britain. It is the most interesting example of lowland coppice oakwood in Suffolk and has a distinctive flora typical of woods on light soils. Interest features comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitats - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland 	3.6km south
Sandlings Forest SSSI 2486.3ha	<p>Notified for its coniferous woodland which supports internationally important populations of woodlark and nightjar. Interest features comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggregations of breeding birds – nightjar and woodlark 	3.7km south
Blaxhall Heath SSSI 46.2ha	<p>One of the few fragments of the once extensive 'Sandlings' heath of coastal Suffolk and is a good example of this type of dry lowland heath. Interest features comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitats – fixed dune grassland, lowland dry acid grassland, lowland dry heath 	3.9km south-west
Benacre NNR 372.2ha	<p>Includes the reedbeds and lagoons of Benacre, Covehithe and Easton Broads, together with the woodlands and heathlands on the higher ground between them. Interest features comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggregations of breeding birds – bittern, marsh harrier, bearded tit, water rail, little tern Aggregations of non-breeding birds – bittern, 	4.2km north

Designation, code and extent	Qualifying features of nature conservation	Distance and direction from the DOL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assemblages of breeding birds (associated with lowland heath, lowland open water and their margins, scrub and woodland) Habitats and vegetative species – brackish lagoons and marshes, freshwater marshes, isolated and percolated saline lagoons, sea thrift (<i>Armeria maritima</i>), S21 - <i>Scirpus maritimus</i> swamp, S25 - <i>Phragmites australis</i> - <i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i> tall-herb fen, S26 - <i>Phragmites australis</i> - <i>Urtica dioica</i> tall-herb fen, S4 - <i>Phragmites australis</i> swamp and reed-beds, saline coastal lagoons: bar-built lagoon, SD1 - <i>Rumex crispus</i> - <i>Glaucium flavum</i> shingle community, SD6 - <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> mobile dune community, SD7 - <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - <i>Festuca rubra</i> semi-fixed dune community, shingle beaches backed by sandy cliffs, woods and a vascular plant assemblage 	
The Haven, Aldeburgh LNR 20.22ha	Shingle bars and behind the shingle, shallow lagoons and large reedbeds many protected as nature reserves for wildlife interest.	4.4km south-east

3.3 Non-statutory designated sites

3.3.1 The SBIS biological records search returned records of a total of 35 non-statutory sites designated for nature conservation (all CWS) within the 2km search area, noting that this is reduced from 57 sites as identified for Scoping due to the reduction in search area from the Scoping Boundary to the DOL as part of the design evolution. Of these, two CWS are located within the DOL which comprise Darsham Marshes CWS and Minsmere Valley Reckford Bridge to Beveriche Manor CWS which are located at the proposed crossing of the Minsmere River near Middleton.

3.3.2 Two RSPB reserves have been identified within the 2km search area, again noting a reduction from the three identified for Scoping. The Dingle Marshes and Minsmere reserves have partially overlapping designations with the Minsmere-Walberswick designated sites (with those of relevance being the SPA, Ramsar site and SSSI).

3.3.3 These sites are summarised in **Table 3.3** and **Table 3.4** respectively, where they are ordered in accordance with distance from the DOL, and they are mapped in **Annex C: Non-statutory Site Plan**. All distances should be considered approximate. The extents of the CWSs are as provided by SBIS and the RSPB sites have been sourced from the Suffolk Wildlife Trust (Ref 9) and the RSPB (Ref 10).

Table 3.3: Non-statutory designated sites within the study area – CWS

Site name and extent	Description	Distance and direction from the DOL
Darsham Marshes CWS 23.6ha	<p>Nature reserve owned by the Suffolk Wildlife Trust in the Darsham Parish with extensive areas of marsh and fen habitats which support a species-rich flora, including yellow rattle (<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>) and southern marsh orchid. Contiguous with Minsmere Valley Reckford Bridge to Beveriche Manor CWS. A restored pond provides habitat for aquatic insects and breeding amphibians, and reedbed provides nesting sites for sedge warbler (<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>) and grasshopper warbler (<i>Locustella naevia</i>). Several raptor species, including marsh harrier and hen harrier, hunt over the marshes.</p>	Partially within, at the Minsmere River crossing
Minsmere Valley Reckford Bridge to Beveriche Manor CWS 91.03ha	<p>Extensive area of unimproved marsh following the Minsmere River and contiguous with the Minsmere-Walberswick SSSI and Darsham Marshes CWS. A number of uncommon plant species are present on this site, including yellow rattle, marsh orchids (<i>Dactylorhiza spp.</i>), bogbean (<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>) and bog pimpernel (<i>Anagallis tenella</i>), of which the latter two are Suffolk rarities. Areas of improved marsh provide nesting habitat for waders, and the site is an important area for barn owl, with a number of productive barn owl nest sites. Other habitats comprise scrub, mature woodland, fen, and open water in the form of the river, numerous dykes, several ponds and a large man-made lake at Middleton. The site is also frequented by otters.</p>	Partially within, at the Minsmere River crossing
Grove Wood CWS 10.2ha	<p>Hazel, ash, field maple and elm (<i>Ulmus sp.</i>) coppice wood with oak and ash standards. The northern boundary is formed by an ancient ditch and bank with a large mixed hedge which supports a diversity of ground flora, including abundant primrose.</p>	Directly adjacent (1m) south
Leiston Airfield CWS 0.5ha	<p>Mosaic of species-rich grassland and scrub. The site supports many plants characteristic of unimproved grassland, including pepper saxifrage (<i>Silaum silaus</i>), common spotted orchid (<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>) and common centaury (<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>). A population of yellow-wort (<i>Blackstonia perfoliate</i>) which grows on the public footpath is of particular interest.</p>	12m east

Site name and extent	Description	Distance and direction from the DOL
Big, Common and Haw Woods CWS 33.10ha	<p>This extensive area of ancient woodland located in the Thorington Parish comprises Common Wood, Big Wood and the remnants of Tunstall Grove, Haw and Sixteen Acre Woods. Some areas are dominated by even aged oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>) or ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) and some parts of the woodland support a species-rich ground flora including bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>) and early purple orchid (<i>Orchis mascula</i>). Areas of brush wood provide additional habitat for mosses, fungi and invertebrates.</p>	15m east
The Wilderness (Darsham) CWS	<p>Mature secondary woodland with ponds, scrub, floristically diverse rides, glades and margins. Of value for breeding bird interest marsh tit (<i>Poecile palustris</i>), turtle dove (<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>) and nightingale (<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>). Invertebrate interest including the scarce silver washed fritillary butterfly (<i>Argynnis paphia</i>). Great crested newt breed in the ponds and grass snake (<i>Natrix natrix</i>) and common lizard (<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>) present in good numbers. Roosting and foraging bats utilise the woodland. Site has good connectivity to Darsham Marshes CWS and the Minsmere Valley CWS.</p>	15m west
Kiln Grove and Meadows CWS 3.3ha	<p>Excellent example of a coppice-with-standards ancient woodland priority habitat, contiguous with Theberton Woods CWS. Standards are predominantly oak and ash with occasional hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>), and the boundaries include veteran pollards and a ditch system. The main coppiced species are hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) and ash. The ground flora is typical of ancient woodland, including bugle (<i>Ajuga reptans</i>) and common spotted orchid. There are two woodland ponds. A small area of unimproved grassland borders the wood, supporting a rich wet grassland flora.</p>	20m east
Theberton Woods CWS 33.2ha	<p>Important example of a semi-natural boulder clay woodland that supports a diverse woodland flora including butterfly orchids (<i>Platanthera sp.</i>) and bird's nest orchid (<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>). Contiguous with Kiln Grove and Meadows CWS. Earthworks suggest that the woodland may be ancient. A larger number of ponds support a significant population of great crested newts. A small, introduced population of purple emperor butterfly (<i>Apatura</i></p>	21m east

Site name and extent	Description	Distance and direction from the DOL
	<p><i>iris</i>) has been established, which feeds on the willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>) scrub. Within the site is an arable reversion field which has developed a flora typical of wet chalky boulder clay, including southern marsh orchid (<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>) and yellow-wort. Dense boundary hedges provide habitat for farmland bird species including priority species bullfinch (<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>), yellowhammer (<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>) and linnet (<i>Linaria cannabina</i>).</p>	
Benhall Green Meadows CWS 1.43ha	<p>The site contains a series of meadows which form one of the largest remaining areas of flower-rich marsh in the Alde catchment. The rich grassland flora includes notable colonies of southern marsh orchids. The floristic diversity has historically been maintained by traditional grazing.</p>	60m south
Walberswick Saltmarsh CWS 12.1ha	<p>Saltmarsh, dune systems and intertidal mudflats along the Dunwich river (where it overlaps with the Outer Thames Estuary SPA, also overlapping on the coast), supporting scarce species such as sea mouse-ear (<i>Cerastium diffusum</i>) and lesser centaury (<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i>). A range of specialist aquatic invertebrates are supported by the habitat, including antlion (<i>Myrmeleontidae sp.</i>), and small heath (<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>) and wall butterflies (<i>Lasiommata megera</i>) have both been recorded. The habitats are particularly important for wildfowl and waders, providing a high tide roost for lapwing and a valuable refuge for migrating birds such as linnet and snow bunting (<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>).</p>	144m north
Hinton Long Spring CWS 2ha	<p>An ancient woodland located in the Blythburgh Parish which is dominated by medieval neglected hornbeam coppice with stands of oak and ash. Ditch and bank systems form the boundaries of the site, and the woodland supports a variable and consistent ground flora, including primrose (<i>Primula vulgaris</i>) and bluebell.</p>	161m west
Knodishall Common CWS 11.5ha	<p>Supports a mosaic of priority habitat lowland heathland, including areas of birch/sycamore woodland, open acid grassland, gorse scrub and lichen heath. Plant species recorded here include the nationally scarce species suffocated clover (<i>Trifolium suffocatum</i>) in addition to a diversity of typical acid grassland species. The woodland and scrub provide opportunities for a variety of bird species, including priority species linnet and turtle dove and nightingale. The mosaic of habitats provides opportunities for a wide</p>	252m south

Site name and extent	Description	Distance and direction from the DOL
	diversity of invertebrates, including ground nesting bees and wasps, butterflies including the priority species small heath butterfly, and aquatic invertebrates associated with the Thorpeness Hundred River which flows through the Common.	
Knodishall Whin CWS 1.6ha	Mosaic of heathland habitats including priority habitats acid grassland, lichen heath and gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) scrub, with good structural diversity. Scrub provides habitat for invertebrates and birds	543m south
Dunwich Forest CWS 457.64ha	Primarily comprises forestry plantation on infertile coastal heathland soils, supporting nationally important breeding populations of woodlark and nightjar. Contiguous with the Minsmere-Walberswick designated sites (SAC, SPA, Ramsar site and SSSI). Scarce raptor species have been recorded during winter, including rough-legged buzzard (<i>Buteo lagopus</i>) and hen harrier. Other important habitats are present, including lowland heathland priority habitat. The rare butterfly species white admiral (<i>Limenitis Camilla</i>) has also been recorded in the plantations.	543m south and east
Southwold Denes CWS 10.78ha	Comprises an area of vegetated shingle beach and mobile sand dunes, which are scarce habitats in Suffolk and partially overlapping with Outer Thames Estuary SPA at the coast. The structural diversity of the site provides a valuable habitat mosaic for a range of species and supports fragile plant communities including locally and nationally rare species such as sea holly (<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>), bulbous meadow grass (<i>Poa bulbosa</i>), bird's-foot clover (<i>Trifolium ornithopodioides</i>) and sea pea. Two species of the uncommon bird's nest fungus (<i>Nidulariaceae spp.</i>) have also been recorded here. The site provides valuable habitat for invertebrates, reptile and birds including little tern.	672m north
Blythburgh Marshes CWS 34.53ha	Grazing marshes functionally connected to the Blyth estuary section of the Minsmere-Walberswick designated sites (SPA, Ramsar site and SSSI) which are of considerable ornithological importance. The marshes regularly flood in winter, providing extended feeding grounds for species using the nearby Blyth estuary, such as teal and shelduck. Used as a breeding ground for several bird species, including redshank and snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>). Additionally, they support a diverse plant community, including species	673m north

Site name and extent	Description	Distance and direction from the DOL
	typical of brackish conditions such as sea arrow-grass (<i>Triglochin maritima</i>) and sea milkwort (<i>Lysimachia maritima</i>), as well as uncommon species such as water whorl-grass (<i>Catabrosa aquatica</i>).	
Havenbeach Marshes CWS 9.08ha	Nationally important areas of wet grassland which regularly flood in winter and contiguous with Minsmere-Walberswick Heaths and Marshes SSSI, providing habitat for numerous bird species, attracting dunlin, ringed plover and whimbrel (<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>) on passage, and supporting breeding redshank, lapwing and snipe. The dykes provide cover for water rail and support a number of rare plants, including slender spike-rush (<i>Eleocharis uniglumis</i>), water whorl-grass, divided sedge, small pondweed (<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>), soft hornwort and brackish water-crowfoot. Rare species of beetle have also been recorded.	691m north
Westleton Common and Adjacent Habitat CWS 21.5ha	An ecologically diverse former gravel quarry which has not been formally restored. The site is contiguous with the Minsmere-Walberswick designated sites (SAC, SPA, Ramsar site and SSSI). In addition, past wartime and industrial activities on the site have created a number of habitat niches. The semi-natural vegetation present is a diverse mosaic of heathland in various stages; acid grassland, scrub, woodland, early successional/ruderal vegetation communities and bare ground. Four species of reptile have been recorded here, including adder. The site supports several notable plant species, including nationally scarce clustered clover (<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>) and mossy stonecrop. The habitats support a diverse assemblage of birds, including nightjar, nightingale, linnet and bullfinch, and a number of notable invertebrates, including antlion and silver studded blue butterfly.	835m east
Kelsale Morio Meadow CWS 1ha	Unimproved neutral meadow supporting a rich floral diversity, with one of the most notable populations of green-winged orchid (<i>Anacamptis morio</i>) in Suffolk. The meadow is managed traditionally, with a late summer hay cut.	904m west
Holly Hills Wood CWS 9.9ha	Complex woodland with various distinct areas including a poplar (<i>Populus</i> sp.) plantation and sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>) plantations, with several associated areas including birch (<i>Betula</i> sp.) and sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>). There are a diversity of habitats, including numerous rides and paths, supporting a varied flora typical of dry gravelly soils, in addition	914m west

Site name and extent	Description	Distance and direction from the DOL
	to a ditch and hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) hedge with mature oaks along the boundaries. Rotted stumps and coppice stools provide habitat for invertebrates.	
Minsmere Valley Eastbridge to Reckford Bridge CWS 24.80ha	The entire valley likely forms the last unspoilt and least improved of Suffolk's marshland river valleys (Minsmere River) and the CWS partially overlaps with Minsmere-Walberswick SSSI and is contiguous with Minsmere Valley Reckford Bridge to Beveriche Manor CWS. The central marshes are botanically the richest marshes of the whole valley. Rarities such as bogbean, early marsh orchid (<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>) and water violet (<i>Hottonia palustris</i>) are present. The site is important for breeding birds, invertebrates, and otters.	934m east
RNR 102 CWS 0.32ha	A Roadside Nature Reserve near North Green which is notable for the presence of sulphur clover (<i>Trifolium ochroleucon</i>) and dyer's greenweed (<i>Genista tinctoria</i>).	1.2km west
Reydon Marshes CWS 42.7ha	Cattle-grazed pastures separated by a series of drainage dykes, lying to the north of the River Blyth (Outer Thames Estuary SPA section) and the Minsmere-Walberswick designated sites (SPA, Ramsar site and SSSI). During the winter, a low-lying area regularly floods, attracting teal, shoveler, wigeon, shelduck, curlew and redshank. The site is also used by pink-footed geese (<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>), white-fronted geese and Bewick's swan. Although increased drainage has reduced the amount of suitable habitat for breeding waders, it is known that a small number of waders still breed on the site.	1.2km north
Church Common CWS 2.17ha	An area of remnant heathland, containing plant communities associated with gorse dominated scrub, acid grassland, and typical heath. Several nationally rare plant species have been recorded on the site, including clustered clover, suffocated clover, mossy stonecrop and spring vetch (<i>Lathyrus vernus</i>). The Common is also noted for its unusual population of white harebells (<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>). Areas of scrub provide cover and nesting habitat for birds.	1.2km south

Site name and extent	Description	Distance and direction from the DOL
Manor Farm Meadows CWS 1.43ha	Area of wet meadows which support a rich wet grassland flora typical of lowland grazing meadows priority habitat. One of the only remaining areas of unimproved marsh in the Fromus Valley. The meadows support a great floristic diversity, including notable colonies of southern marsh orchids. The wettest areas are fen habitat, with common reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) and reed canary grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>), supporting notable populations of reed warbler (<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>) and sedge warbler.	1.3km west
Buckle's Wood CWS 4.6ha	Woodland of considerable age, noted for its well-established coppice with standards structure and several rides. The coppice stools are dominated by hazel, with ash, field maple and hornbeam also present. The woodland is currently managed, with a large pond, and the boundary is formed by a species-rich hedge associated with a ditch.	1.4km east
Church Farm Marshes CWS 6.20ha	An area of species-rich unimproved priority habitat grassland, supporting diverse plant communities associated with a network of ditches, wet grassland and aquatic marginal vegetation. Notable species include southern marsh orchid. An abundance of structural variation provides habitat opportunities for a range of species, particularly invertebrates.	1.5km north-west
Blackheath CWS 13.90ha	Comprises heathland which supports a diverse range of acid grassland flora, including the uncommon western gorse (<i>Ulex gallii</i>) and a number of rare and nationally scarce plant species, including mossy stonecrop. The site is also important rare heathland butterflies, including white letter hairstreak (<i>Satyrium w-album</i>), green hairstreak (<i>Callophrys rubi</i>) and silver studded blue butterfly. Three species of reptile occur on site: grass snake, common lizard and slow-worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>).	1.7km north-west
Bramfieldhall Wood CWS 15.74ha	An ancient woodland bordered by a sinuous ditch and bank. Contains a number of hornbeam stools up to 2 metres across. The site contains at least two ponds.	1.7km west
Buss Creek CWS 4.9ha	Comprises a central section of the creek, which is an important ornithological site, supporting a variety of waders and wildfowl, due to its proximity to reedbeds and coastal grazing marshes. Contiguous with Reydon Fishing Lakes CWS. Raptors including hen harrier, marsh harrier,	1.9km north

Site name and extent	Description	Distance and direction from the DOL
Reydon Fishing Lakes CWS 8.7ha	<p>short-eared owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>) and barn owl hunt over the site. The creek is also valuable for dragonflies and grass snake.</p> <p>Four disused gravel pits south of Reydon provide important habitat for a wide range of both plants and animals. Contiguous with Buss Creek CWS. Notable flora which has been recorded growing in the sandy banks of the cliffs include the nationally rare mossy stonecrop and Smith's pepperwort (<i>Lepidium heterophyllum</i>), which is rare in Suffolk. In the lakes themselves, bogbean, flowering-rush (<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>), fringed water-lily (<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>) and white-water lily (<i>Nymphaea alba</i>) are present, of which the latter is an indicator of unpolluted water. The lakes are highly valuable for birds, supporting redshank, wheatear (<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>), ring ouzel (<i>Turdus torquatus</i>) and a nesting pair of kingfishers (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>), The site is also important for invertebrates and reptiles; notable populations of grass snake have been recorded.</p>	1.9km north
Wenhamston Church Common CWS 2.4ha	<p>An area of remnant heathland, containing plant communities associated with gorse dominated scrub, acid grassland, and typical heath. Several nationally rare plant species have been recorded on the site, including clustered clover, suffocated clover, mossy stonecrop and spring vetch. The Common is also noted for its unusual population of white harebells. Areas of scrub provide cover and nesting habitat for birds.</p>	1.9km north-west
RNR 197 CWS 0.02ha	<p>A Roadside Nature Reserve near Yoxford which supports the legally protected rare fungus, sandy stiltball (<i>Battarrea phalloides</i>).</p>	1.9km west
St Felix School Grounds CWS 15.3ha	<p>Part of what was once a large tract of heathland which bordered the Suffolk coast, comprising dense scrub dominated by gorse, sycamore woodland, and open areas of acid grassland. Contiguous with Reydon Fishing Lakes CWS. Dense scrub provides suitable habitat for a range of resident and migrant birds, including Cetti's warbler. Open areas of acid grassland provides habitat opportunities for skylark (<i>Alauda Arvensis</i>) and meadow pipit (<i>Anthus pratensis</i>) and a rich assemblage of invertebrates. Common lizard, barn owl and badger (<i>Meles meles</i>) have also been recorded here.</p>	2km north

Site name and extent	Description	Distance and direction from the DOL
RNR 216 CWS 0.01ha	A Roadside Nature Reserve near Kelsale which supports the legally protected rare fungus, sandy stiltball.	2km west

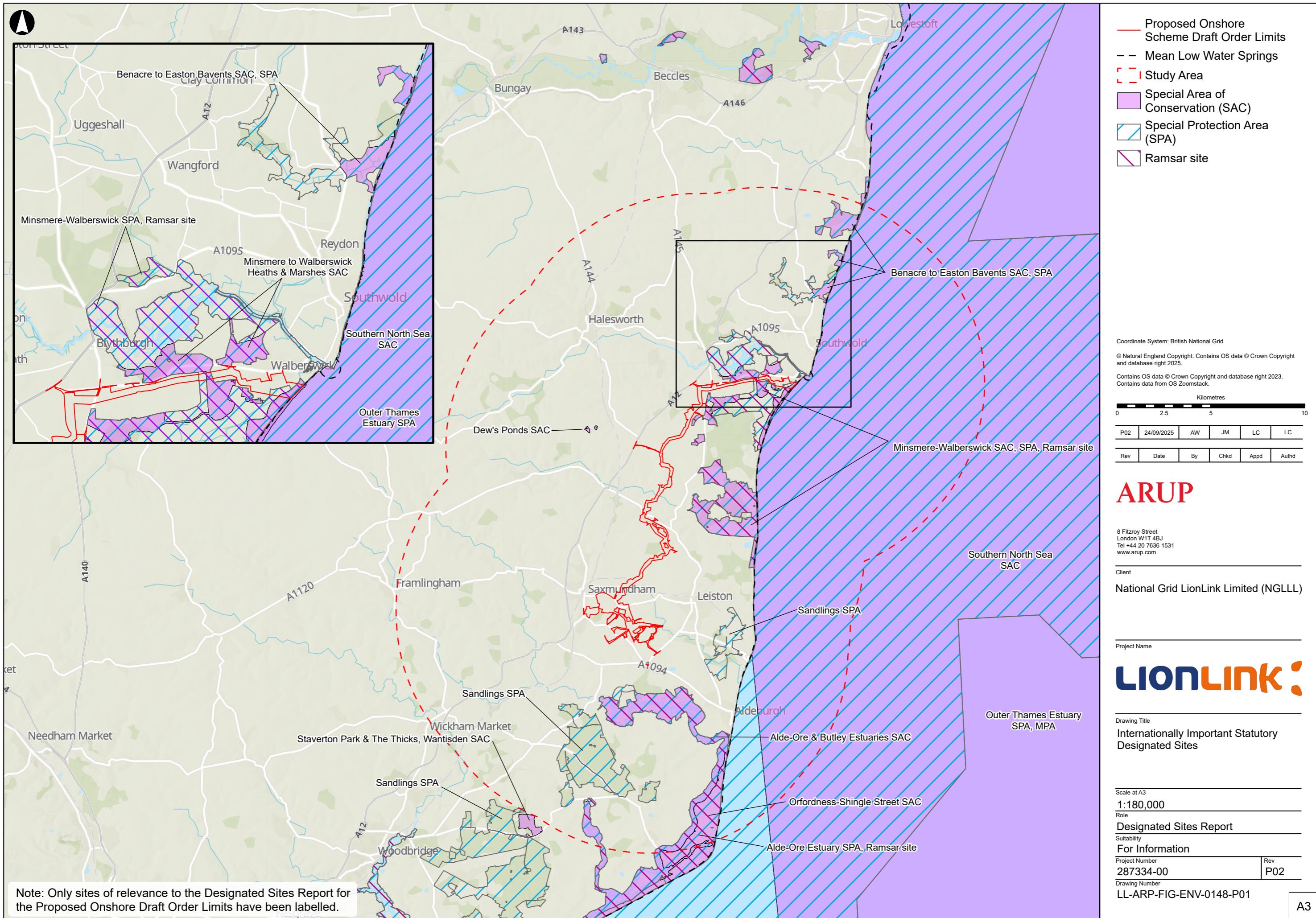
Table 3.4: Non-statutory designated sites within the study area – RSPB reserves

Site name and size (ha)	Description	Distance and direction from the DOL
Dingle Marshes RSPB Reserve 91ha	Freshwater reedbed, shingle, grazing marsh and lagoons of interest for species such as bittern and marsh harrier.	460m east
Minsmere RSPB Reserve 1000ha	Reedbeds, wet grasslands and heathlands of interest to a wide variety of birds including avocet, bearded tit and bittern.	1.3km east

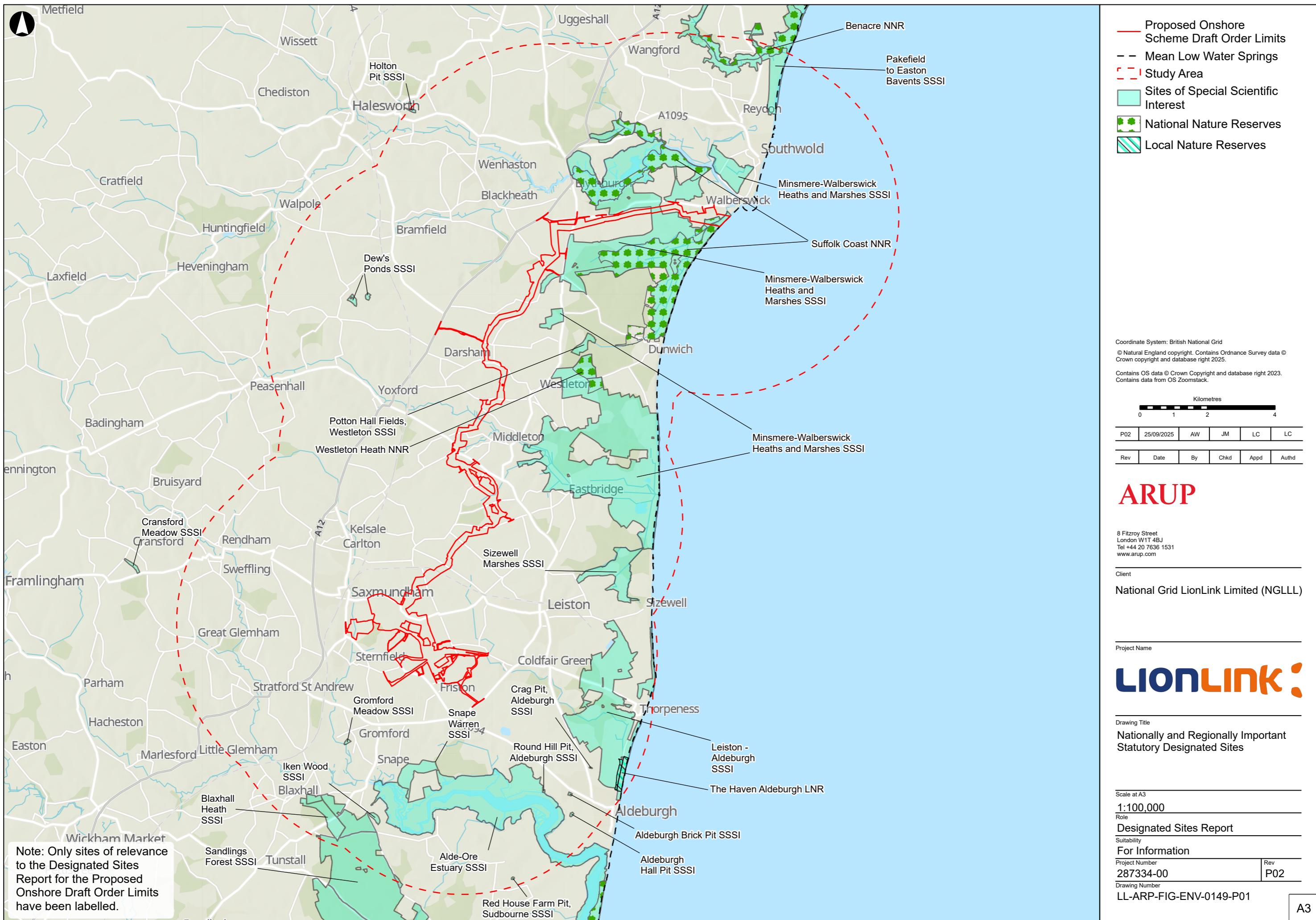
4 Conclusions

- 4.1.1 No SACs with bats listed as a qualifying feature have been identified within the 30km study area. A total of 14 statutory designated sites of international importance have been identified within the 10km search area.
- 4.1.2 A total of 17 statutory designated sites of up to national importance have been identified within the 5km search area.
- 4.1.3 The SBIS biological records search returned records of a total of 35 non-statutory sites designated for nature conservation (all CWS) within the 2km search area. Two RSPB sites were also identified within the 2km search area.

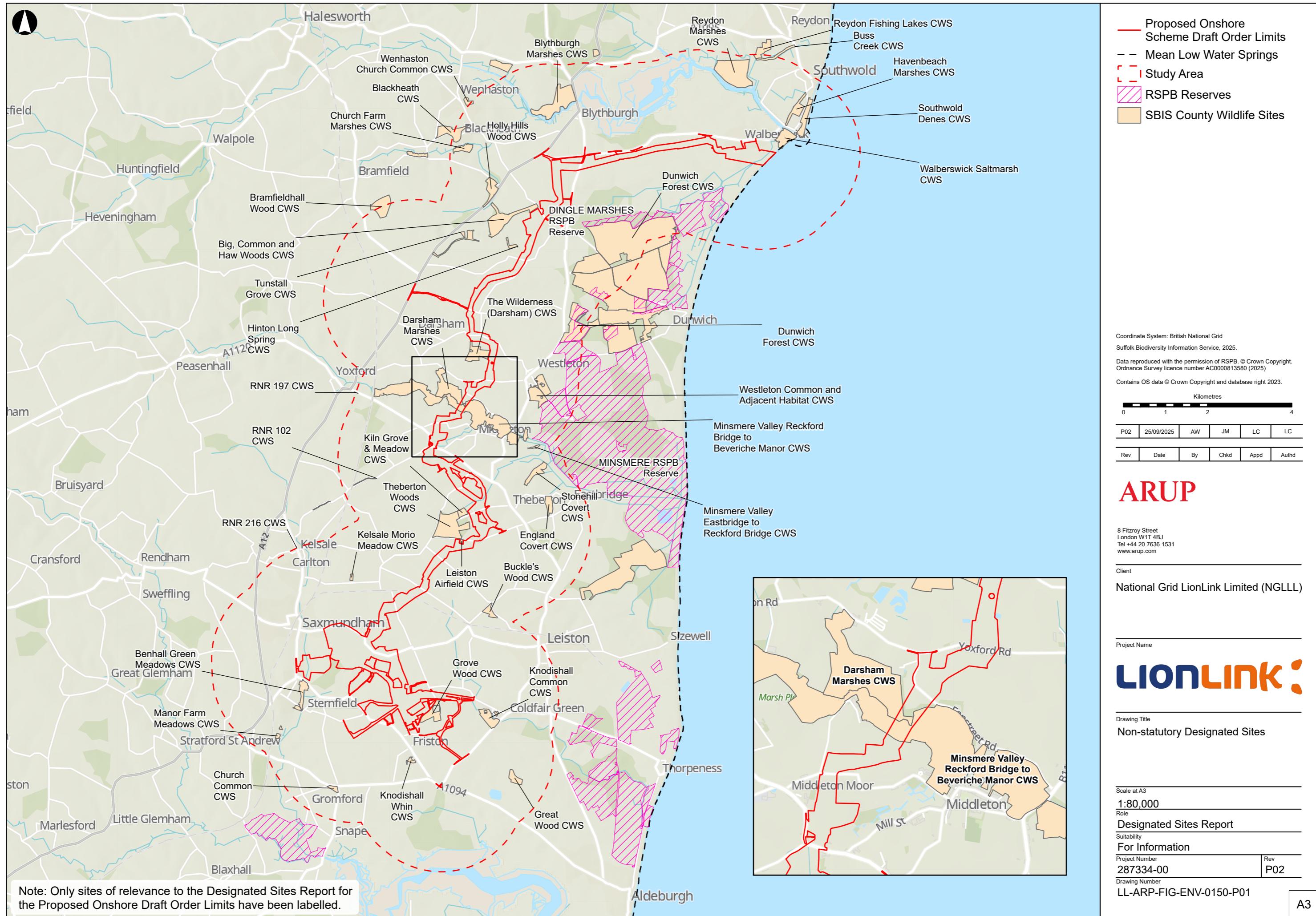
Annex A: Internationally Important Statutory Designated Sites Plan



Annex B: Nationally and Regionally Important Statutory Designated Sites Plan



Annex C: Non-statutory Site Plan



Glossary and Abbreviations

Term	Definition
The Proposed Scheme	The term Proposed Scheme will be used when referring to the GB scheme components as a whole and does not include the Dutch components.
The Proposed Onshore Scheme	The term used when referring to the onshore components of the Proposed Scheme.
CWS	County Wildlife Sites
DOL	Draft Order Limits
GIS	Geographic Information System
GW	Gigawatts
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
IRZ	Impact Risk Zone
LNR	Local Nature Reserves
MAGIC	Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
NNR	National Nature Reserve
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest

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