



NatureScot

Scotland's Nature Agency
Buidheann Nàdair na h-Alba

Conservation and Management Advice

CAPE WRATH SPA

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This document provides advice to Public Authorities and stakeholders about the activities that may affect the protected features of the Cape Wrath Special Protection Area (SPA). It provides advice from Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) (operating under the name of and hereinafter referred to as NatureScot) under Regulation 33(2) of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended in Scotland) to other relevant authorities on the Conservation Objectives for the Cape Wrath SPA, and any operations which may cause deterioration of natural habitats or the habitats of species, or disturbance of species for which the site has been designated. It covers a range of different activities and developments but is not exhaustive. It focuses on where there is a risk to achieving the Conservation Objectives. The paper does not attempt to cover all possible future activities or eventualities (e.g. as a result of accidents), and does not consider cumulative effects.

Further information on marine protected areas and management is available at -

<https://www.gov.scot/policies/marine-environment/marine-protected-areas/>

For the full range of MPA site documents and more on the fascinating range of marine life to be found in Scotland's seas, please visit -

www.nature.scot/mpas or <https://jncc.gov.uk/advice/marine-protected-areas/>

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1 Overview of document

This document provides details of the Conservation and Management Advice for the Cape Wrath Special Protection Area (SPA) and it is divided into eight main sections. The introduction in section 2 gives an overview of the Cape Wrath SPA and its contribution in terms of conservation and wider benefits. Section 3 provides an overview of the roles of the various bodies involved with advising, regulating and managing the SPA. Section 4 describes the protected features and their condition, and section 5 introduces the Conservation Objectives for the site. Section 6 describes the threats and pressures to which the protected features are sensitive, and section 7 provides the management advice for these activities. Section 8 identifies what further research and surveys may be required to increase our understanding of how the protected features utilise the marine protected area.

Annex 1 sets out the Cape Wrath SPA Conservation Objectives. Annex 2 provides supporting information relating to the protected features.

Throughout this document the term Special Protection Area (SPA) is used in relation to the site name, e.g. Cape Wrath SPA or in discussion of the specific legislation relating to the site. Otherwise the term Marine Protected Area (MPA) is used when discussing the MPA network generally. The term *qualifying features* is used in the Conservation Objectives to refer to those Annex 1 and regularly occurring migratory bird species that the Cape Wrath SPA has specifically been designated to protect. Within the wider document text, the term *protected features* is used to refer both to these specific site features and more generally to species or habitats protected through MPA designations.

2 Introduction

2.1 Purpose statement

The Cape Wrath SPA has been designated to protect five species of breeding seabirds, a breeding seabird assemblage and their supporting habitats. By doing so it contributes to the Scottish, UK and OSPAR MPA networks, the conservation of the wider marine environment around Scotland, and progress towards Good Environmental Status within the North-East Atlantic marine region.

The main purpose of the Cape Wrath SPA is to contribute towards the [Favourable Conservation Status](#) of the protected features in the Marine Atlantic Biogeographic Region. The Conservation Objectives form the framework for establishing appropriate management measures and assessing all future plans and projects that have the potential to affect the protected features of the SPA.

2.2 Conservation benefits

The conservation benefits for the Cape Wrath SPA are:

- Protecting nationally important populations of kittiwake, (2% of the GB population), guillemot (1% of the GB population), razorbill (1% of the GB population), puffin (1.3% of the GB population) and fulmar (0.4% of the GB population).
- Protecting important waters immediately surrounding the seabird breeding colony, which birds use for resting, preening and other maintenance activities.
- Protecting important cliff habitats where the seabird protected features can nest.
- Protecting waters with rich marine habitats, including important shelf waters with areas of high productivity, that support a diversity of pelagic and demersal fish, bivalve molluscs, gastropods and crustaceans where the seabirds can feed.

2.3 Wider benefits

The protected features of the Cape Wrath SPA provide ecosystem services locally and to the wider marine ecosystem. We describe these ecosystem services in terms of their functions (the support or provision of something to the wider ecosystem e.g. habitat, nutrient cycling, sediment stabilisation) and natural resources (e.g. fish and shellfish, aggregates, wildlife), which in turn lead to benefits for people.

Figure 1 illustrates how the protected features of the Cape Wrath SPA contribute to benefits for people. There can be many complex interactions and dependencies amongst the protected features, their functions, associated natural resources and the benefits we gain from them.

The protected features, especially when taken within the context of the whole SPA and/or local ecosystem, contribute to certain functions more than others, e.g. biomass production and nutrient cycling and are fundamental to the continued supply of natural resources and benefits associated with this SPA, and to the long-term health of the protected features.

In terms of resources, the SPA encompasses the most north-westerly point of mainland Scotland. The SPA covers two stretches of Torridonian sandstone and Lewisian gneiss cliff around Cape Wrath headland. The cliffs of Cape Wrath support a diverse range of coastal habitats. Tall herbs, ferns and heather grow on the cliff ledges and two unusual species of eyebright grow in the maritime grassland. This site has one of the best examples in Britain of alpine heath growing at low altitude. Plants that are normally found only on mountain tops grow as low as 250m on this site due to the combination of exposure to wind and the northern location of Cape Wrath. The boundary of the SPA extends approximately 2 km into the marine environment to include the seabed, water column and surface.

The rich and varied natural resources present within the SPA give rise to a wide range of benefits to people. The seascapes and wildlife within the SPA provide opportunities for tourism, recreation and wildlife watching, all of which encourage local jobs and businesses. Cape Wrath is one of the iconic visitor destinations in northwest Scotland. People come to see the huge cliffs at Clo Mor, the highest in mainland Scotland, with the ledges full of nesting seabirds as well as dramatic coastal scenery. Visitors also come to see the lighthouse and watch the seabirds that nest and soar above the turbulent waters. Fisheries and supporting businesses from local communities within and around the MPA utilise and benefit from the wildlife and the area's fish and shellfish resources. The cape is the northern extent of the Cape Wrath Trail, which draws in visitors to the area. There is also a locally-run ferry and minibus service to Cape Wrath lighthouse from the Kyle of Durness and a café and bunkhouse at the lighthouse itself all of which maintain long term employment in the area. The bothy maintained by the Mountain Bothies Association at Kearvaig bay also provides visitor accommodation where people can experience staying in a remote area where they can view seabirds and other wildlife such as seals, dolphins and whales. Cape Wrath also attracts bi-annual bird survey teams, who are also customers for local services. Further benefits relating to health and well-being, food and nutrition also arise from the site's natural resources, resulting in a place where communities and visitors can spend time connecting with and enjoying nature. The name 'Cape Wrath' originates in Viking times and sailors have been wary of this area ever since as there is no shelter for boats for many miles on either side of the Cape. The experience of rounding the Cape is heightened by seeing fulmar soaring and auks gathering in huge rafts on the water below the towering cliffs. Although there is a pier near the lighthouse (a good place from which to view nesting seabirds), boats can only come alongside in calm weather.

The benefits that arise from the functions and natural resources of the SPA are relatively large in the context of the whole of Scotland, as Cape Wrath is so famous that even people

who have not visited the area enjoy it from afar through books and TV programmes. Cape Wrath is already a major local visitor attraction and the benefits from this MPA are of substantial importance locally for the people that use it as well as being important for local ecosystem function. There is potential for benefits to be enhanced by improving the quantity or quality (health) of the protected features themselves.

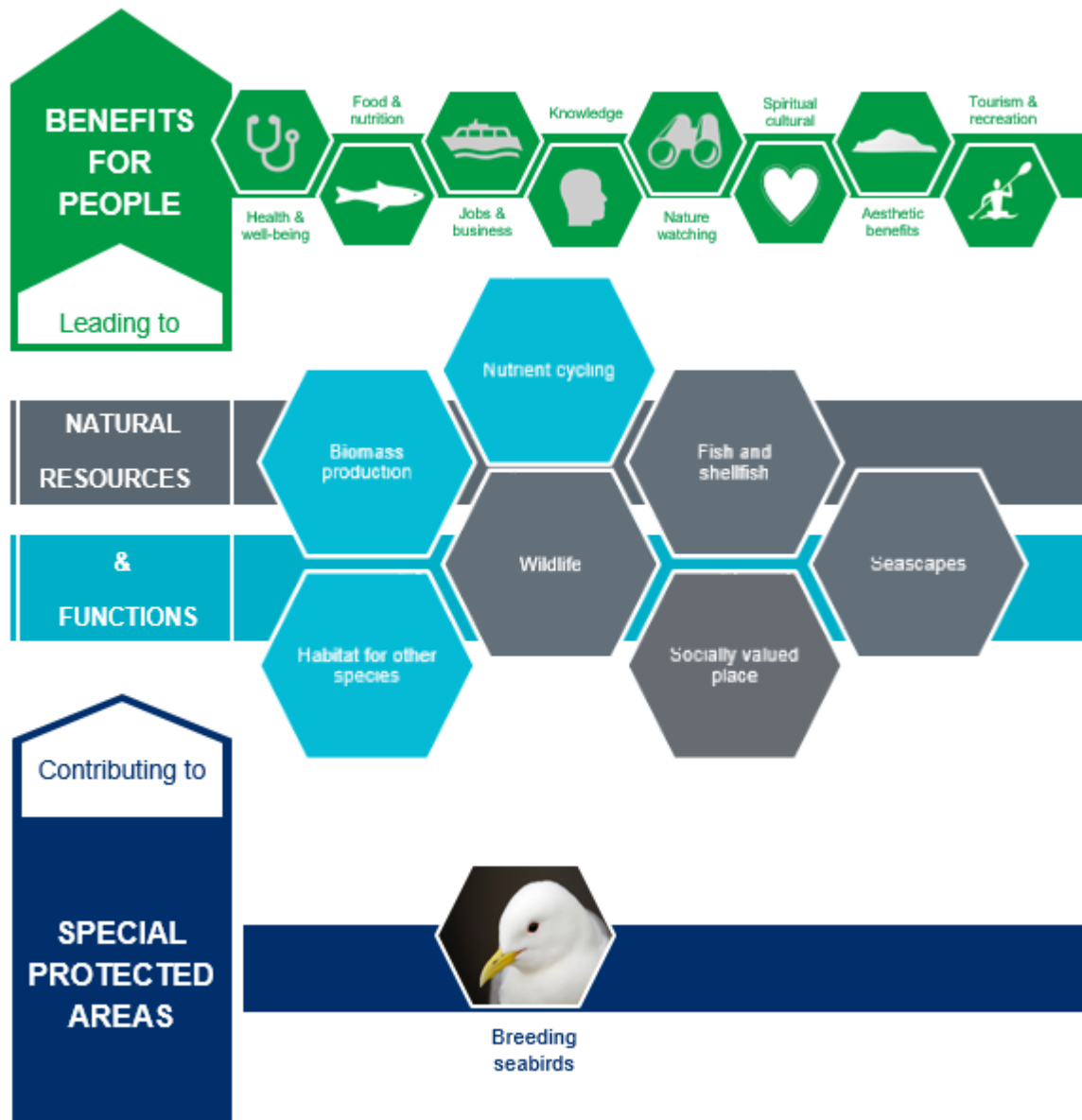


Figure 1. Benefits to people associated with protected features of the Cape Wrath SPA.

2.4 Contribution to policy commitments

Managing the Cape Wrath SPA to maintain the protected features in favourable condition, will ensure the continued provision of the benefits above as well as the SPA’s contribution to:

- An ecologically coherent network of MPAs which are well managed under the OSPAR convention and national legislation.
- Achieving Favourable Conservation Status for the protected features in the Atlantic Biogeographic Region.

- Progress towards achieving Good Environmental Status in relation to maintaining biological diversity, and ensuring marine food web abundance and diversity.
- Making a significant contribution to the protection, enhancement and health of the marine area under the National Marine Plan.
- Restoring marine and coastal ecosystems and increasing the environmental status of our seas under the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy.
- Helping to adapt to climate change under The Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme.

3 Roles

This document provides advice for the Cape Wrath SPA in relation to activities that may affect the protected features. More detailed advice can be provided to relevant authorities to inform their decision making as required. In doing this, our aim is to ensure the Conservation Objectives for the protected features are met.

The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended in Scotland) (the “Habitats Regulations”) under Regulation 33(2), make special provisions for the protection of European marine sites, requiring SNH (now referred to as NatureScot), to advise other relevant authorities of the Conservation Objectives for a site, and also of the operations which may cause deterioration of the habitats or species, or disturbance of species protected in the SPA.

It is the role of the relevant and competent authorities¹ to ensure that the activities they regulate, permit or license do not hinder the achievement of the Conservation Objectives of the Cape Wrath SPA. The management advice in this document is provided to assist authorities in managing the activities outlined in section 7 and undertaking Habitats Regulations Appraisals of plans and projects.

Stakeholders can provide additional evidence to support the development of management including local knowledge of the environment and of activities. This will contribute to the development of well-designed and effective management measures.

4 Protected features and status

The Cape Wrath SPA has been selected to become part of the UK’s SPA network, contributing to Scotland’s MPA network, which in turn has been established to help conserve and recover a range of Scotland’s important marine habitats, wildlife, geology and landforms.

The protected features of the Cape Wrath SPA are protected within the SPA throughout the year, irrespective of the season for which they qualified as a protected feature.

Table 1 provides a summary of the protected features within the SPA, their condition within the site (where known) based on the latest NatureScot [Site Condition Monitoring](#) assessment, and the broader conservation status of the protected features. Current trends

¹ A relevant authority is a body or authority that has a function in relation to land or waters within or adjacent to the site (Regulation 5) and include: a nature conservation body; a local authority; water undertakers; a navigation authority; a harbour authority; a lighthouse authority; a river purification board (SEPA); a district salmon fishery board; and a local fisheries committee. All relevant authorities are competent authorities. A competent authority is defined in Regulation 6 as “any Minister, government department, public or statutory undertaker, public body of any description or person holding a public office”. In the context of a plan or project, the competent authority is the authority with the power or duty to determine whether or not the proposal can proceed.

for relevant seabird colonies can be found in JNCC (2021), and is based on trends derived from the Seabird Monitoring Programme (SMP) including where available, Seabird Counts census data (Burnell *et al.* 2023). Where the SMP data is more recent than the SCM data this has been used to inform the feature condition at the site.

Table 1. Protected features and status for the Cape Wrath SPA.

Feature condition refers to the condition of the protected feature at a site level. Broader conservation status is the overall conservation status of the feature within the UK and Europe. No assessment on the condition of the feature at the Marine Atlantic Biogeographic Region scale is available.

Protected Feature	Feature condition at site	Assessment year	Broader conservation status	
			UK ²	European region ³
Atlantic puffin (breeding)	Unfavourable, No change	2023	Red	Endangered
Black-legged kittiwake (breeding)	Unfavourable, No change	2023	Red	Vulnerable
Common guillemot (breeding)	Favourable, Maintained	2023	Amber	Least concern
Northern fulmar (breeding)	Unfavourable, Declining	2023	Amber	Vulnerable
Razorbill (breeding)	Favourable, Maintained	2023	Amber	Least concern

5 Setting Conservation Objectives

5.1 Background

Under Regulation 33(2) of the Habitats Regulations, NatureScot have responsibility for providing the Conservation Objectives for European marine sites in Scottish territorial waters. These site-level Conservation Objectives seek to define the contribution that each SPA should make to achieving Favourable Conservation Status for the protected features. They provide the framework for the setting of site conservation measures (management) and for the Habitats Regulations Appraisal of projects and plans.

Annex 1 sets out the Conservation Objectives for the Cape Wrath SPA.

5.2 Relationship between feature condition and Conservation Objectives

The Conservation Objectives seek to *maintain* protected SPA features where evidence exists that a feature is in favourable condition in the site, or where there is uncertainty concerning the assessed condition of a feature (see section 4) but no reason to suspect

² Based on Birds of Conservation Concern 5 (BoCC5), for further details on definitions see Stanbury *et al.* 2024.

³ Based on BirdLife International, 2021

deterioration in condition since designation. Where evidence exists that a feature is declining and/or damaged and therefore not in a favourable condition in the site, the Conservation Objectives will seek to *restore* the protected feature.

The following protected features are in favourable condition at Cape Wrath SPA: guillemot and razorbill. Therefore, the Conservation Objectives seek to *maintain* this condition.

The following protected features are in unfavourable condition at Cape Wrath SPA: puffin, kittiwake and fulmar. Therefore, the Conservation Objectives seek to *restore* this condition.

Breeding puffin are in unfavourable condition at the Cape Wrath SPA due to a decline of 97% from around 5,900 pairs at designation (1996 citation) to around 204 pairs in 2023. Reasons for the decline in puffins at Cape Wrath SPA are likely related to changes in prey availability within the marine environment and changes in overwinter mortality when puffin disperse out to sea, although on-site factors such as predation may also be playing a role. There is no lack of suitable nesting habitat at Cape Wrath, and large areas of mid-cliff ledges that appear inaccessible to mammals.

Breeding kittiwake are in unfavourable condition at the Cape Wrath SPA due to a decline of 62% since designation from 9,700 pairs (1996 citation) to 3,308 pairs (2023 count). The reasons for declines of kittiwakes at this SPA are uncertain however reduction of prey in their foraging areas is considered a key contributing factor. Kittiwake breeding success was found to be related to sandeel abundance and availability (e.g. Daunt *et al.* 2008; Poloczanska *et al.* 2004). No loss or deterioration of suitable nesting habitat (sea-cliffs) has been noted at Cape Wrath SPA. Predation by great skua due to a change in behaviour from kleptoparasitism (which is driven by the reduced sandeel population) is another potential contributing factor, although there are typically only small numbers of great skua at Cape Wrath.

Breeding fulmar are in unfavourable condition at the Cape Wrath SPA due to a decline of over 68% since designation from 2,300 pairs (1996 citation) to around 732 pairs (2023 count). The reasons for declines of fulmars at this SPA are uncertain however reduction of prey in their foraging areas is considered a key contributing factor. Fulmars are also known to be sensitive to disturbance, particularly during the incubation period. It is not known if this could be a contributing factor at this SPA.

5.3 Conservation priorities

On the rare occasion where the need to favour the management of one protected feature of a site over another, conservation priority will be given to the most important species/habitats to take action for and/or the most important or urgent measures to be taken.

For the Cape Wrath SPA all protected features are regularly occurring migratory species. Therefore, no protected feature is favoured over another.

There are currently no apparent management conflicts between the protected features within the Cape Wrath SPA.

5.4 Overlapping Protected Areas

The following protected area boundaries overlap with, or are immediately adjacent to, the Cape Wrath SPA:

- Cape Wrath Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

- Cape Wrath Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Durness SAC
- Durness SSSI
- Durness Geological Conservation Review Site (GCR)
- Faraid Head GCR
- Southern Parphe SSSI
- North West Highlands Geopark

Conservation measures in the overlapping sites need to ensure the Conservation Objectives of all the sites are met. Priority would be given to the SPA/SAC protected features. There are no apparent management conflicts between the protected features of the Cape Wrath SPA and the protected features of the other overlapping protected areas. Site information including the Conservation Objectives for the sites overlapping Cape Wrath SPA are available on [SiteLink](#).

6 Feature sensitivity

The following section provides an overview of the pressures associated with human activities that are most relevant to the protected features. Further information on feature sensitivity, will be made available on Marine Scotland's [Feature Activity Sensitivity Tool \(FeAST\)](#)⁴. The information in FeAST will reflect our current understanding of the interactions between activities, pressures and features. It highlights that activities can give rise to a range of pressures, which the protected features may be sensitive to. Our assessment of sensitivity is based on a feature's tolerance (response to change) and its ability to recover.

6.1 *Atlantic puffin (breeding), common guillemot (breeding), and razorbill (breeding)*

Auks (guillemot, razorbill and puffins) may be prone to accidental bycatch in fishing nets particularly in surface gears (Zydelis *et al.* 2013). Depletion of prey resources either due to climate change or industry can also have effects on their populations (Mendel *et al.* 2008). These species are also susceptible to large scale mortality in major oil spills (Mendel *et al.* 2008), particularly during their flightless moult period. Auks may also be susceptible to disease including avian flu ([APHA](#)). There is potential for impacts on auk species due to collision with artificial structures under water (Furness *et al.* 2012). These species may be displaced as a result of marine developments (Furness *et al.* 2013) and associated vessel activities (Furness, 2016). Guillemots and razorbills show sensitivity to visual disturbance associated with vessels (Cook & Burton, 2010) and for guillemots, noise disturbance due to marine industry may also occur (Leopold & Camphuysen, 2009). As these are species that feed in the water column, they can be potentially affected by any increase in turbidity that would affect their ability to successfully forage for their prey (Cook & Burton, 2010). (See also *Sandeel sensitivity assessment in FeAST*).

6.2 *Black-legged kittiwake (breeding)*

Kittiwakes may be susceptible to collision (Furness *et al.* 2013) and displacement (Peschko *et al.* 2020) from marine developments. They may also be vulnerable to oil spills (Mendel *et al.* 2008) and organochlorine pollution (Tartu *et al.* 2015), which can lead to lower adult survival and reduced breeding performance (Tartu *et al.* 2013; Svendsen *et al.* 2018). Kittiwakes are identified as potentially sensitive to accidental bycatch in fishing nets particularly in surface gears in UK waters (Bradbury *et al.* 2017). Kittiwakes may also be susceptible to disease (OSPAR Commission, 2009), including avian flu ([APHA](#)). Any reduction in prey items will also have an effect on kittiwake populations (Tasker *et al.* 2000),

⁴ <http://www.marine.scotland.gov.uk/feast/>

whether due to climate change (Sandvik *et al.* 2014) or industry (Bicknell *et al.* 2013). (See also *Sandeel sensitivity assessment in FeAST*).

6.3 Northern fulmar (breeding)

Fulmars are one of the main seabird species taken as accidental bycatch in long-line fisheries in the northern hemisphere (Tasker *et al.* 2000; ICES, 2013) and are identified as among the species most sensitive to bycatch in surface gears in UK waters (Bradbury *et al.* 2017). Examination of corpses indicates high levels of plastic ingestion in fulmars, but there is currently a lack of published information on the population level impacts of this (Franeker *et al.* 2011). Fulmars are also susceptible to diseases including avian flu ([APHA](#)). Human intrusions and disturbance of fulmars at their nest site can cause nest desertion if they are approached too closely, particularly if there is repeated disturbance during the sensitive egg incubation period. Fulmars are vulnerable to changes in their prey resource, whether due to changes in fisheries practices (Bicknell *et al.* 2013) or to large-scale climatic factors (Thompson & Ollason, 2001).

7 Management

7.1 Conservation Measures

The following conservation measures are currently in place for the Cape Wrath SPA:

- The Habitats Regulations require all plans or projects that may have an effect on the protected features of a SPA to be assessed against the Conservation Objectives for that site. This process is known as a Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA). An HRA is a statutory procedure that ensures the integrity of the site is maintained. It also provides an opportunity to consider appropriate mitigation that can reduce impacts, avoid adverse effects and permit plans or projects to proceed having taken full account of the protected features of an SPA.

Other relevant measures include:

- The MOD owns a large part of the site. Environmental Protection Guidelines (Maritime) exists for the Ministry of Defence. These guidelines have been developed in consultation with the JNCC and help the MoD manage military activities in a way that will reduce risk of the features not achieving their conservation objectives.
- The SPA overlaps with a number of notified Site of Special Scientific Interests and management changes described on their lists of Operations Requiring Consent must have prior consent from NatureScot.
- Agreement in place for the Northern Lighthouse Board visits, required for lighthouse maintenance. Seasonal restrictions are in place.

7.2 Advice to support management

Table 2 provides NatureScot's advice on management for activities where we consider this may be necessary to achieve the Conservation Objectives for the protected features. The advice is focused on the activities that cause an effect (a pressure) that a feature is sensitive to. Pressures can be physical (e.g. abrasion of the seabed), chemical (e.g. introduction of pollutants) or biological (e.g. removal of prey resources). Different activities may cause the same pressure, e.g. fishing using bottom gears and aggregate dredging both cause abrasion which can damage the surface of the seabed.

Our advice takes a risk-based approach, i.e. we are focusing on providing advice where we believe there is a risk to achieving the Conservation Objectives. We have identified risks to achieving the Conservation Objectives where there is an overlap between protected features and activities associated with pressures that the features are sensitive to. We have provided

management advice to support public authorities and others in managing these risks. Our advice is based on existing data and information on protected features and relevant activities, and our understanding of the relationships between the features and activities. We have identified a range of management advice:

- management to remove or avoid pressures;
- management to reduce or limit pressures; or
- no additional management required.

For our advice on fisheries management we have also stated where we think this should be 'considered.' This term is included to highlight that an issue exists, but circumstances mean that a specific recommendation for action cannot / or need not be made at this point. However, there is sufficient cause to make fishery managers aware of the issue and for them to consider if a fishery management measure may be helpful in achieving Conservation Objectives – particularly where there may be a synergy between the benefits of management actions for the fishery and the Conservation Objectives for the feature. The term 'recommended' highlights that an issue of fishery-feature interaction exists, there is a reasonable evidence base and a specific recommendation can be made/ justified.

New or other activities not identified within the table would need to be considered on a case-by-case basis.

We recognise that stakeholders can provide local environmental knowledge and more detailed information on activities, including in relation to intensity, frequency and methods. This additional information will help public authorities and others develop more specific management, focussed on the interaction between features and activities. If new information becomes available our management advice may be revised.

Table 2 describes the activities that are considered capable of affecting the protected features. Spatial data relating to the location and extent of the activities listed can be accessed on [Marine Scotland's National Marine Plan Interactive](#)⁵ (where available). Activities that are considered not likely to affect the protected features (other than insignificantly) are listed in Table 3.

7.3 Best Practice

In our management advice for activities in Table 2 we refer to the development, adoption or use of 'best practice' as a way of managing interactions between activities and the features. Best practice is taken to mean approaches or procedures that are developed and accepted by regulators and relevant stakeholders as being an effective way of dealing with an interaction between a habitat or species and the pressures created by an activity. Much of this best practice is already being implemented by sectors and regulators, e.g. pre-application discussions between developers and regulators, the Scottish Marine Wildlife Watching Code, Scottish Outdoor Access Code, and Technical Standards for Scottish Finfish Aquaculture.

⁵ <https://marinescotland.atkinsgeospatial.com/nmpi/>

Table 2. NatureScot’s advice to support management for Cape Wrath SPA for activities which are considered capable of affecting the protected features.

The text under the ‘Advice to support management’ columns provides NatureScot’s management advice for the features in relation to the activities (further details about the terminology used are provided in section 7.2). Where a cell is coloured grey this indicates that management is already in place, this includes where there are existing regulatory requirements for new proposals. Cells are also coloured grey where it is considered there is no additional management required to achieve the Conservation Objectives. An * has been used to highlight those activities to which the advice under ‘*Boat use associated with both commercial and recreational activities*’ also applies. For some activities, the pressures associated with new proposals are considered unlikely to affect some the features either because these activities do not occur in the same locations as the features or the pressure is unlikely to be at levels that can affect the features (see also Table 3). In these cases, we have not provided advice however, where regulated; this does not exempt new plans or projects related to these activities undergoing a Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA).

Activities considered capable of affecting the protected features	Advice to support management
	Kittiwake, guillemot, puffin, razorbill and fulmar
Aircraft (helicopter and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV))	<p>No additional management for helicopter landings associated with lighthouse maintenance – <i>existing management in place</i>.</p> <p>Reduce or limit pressures (disturbance) associated with UAVs within the SPA through effective mitigation such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • following the Good Practice Advice for drones and wildlife • seasonal restrictions to avoid sensitive time periods for those protected features most susceptible to disturbance and/or; • spatial restrictions.
Boat use associated with both commercial (includes ship to ship) and recreational activities	<p>Reduce or limit pressures (disturbance) associated with boat use during commercial and recreational activities through effective mitigation such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • following the Scottish Marine Wildlife Watching Code (SMWWC); • seasonal restrictions to avoid sensitive time periods for those protected features most susceptible to disturbance and/or; • production of vessel management plans associated with activities that require a marine licence. This may include agreed routes and for boats, potential seasonal speed restrictions.
Commercial shipping*	No additional management required for established routes.

Activities considered capable of affecting the protected features	Advice to support management
	Kittiwake, guillemot, puffin, razorbill and fulmar
	<p>Reduce or limit pressures (disturbance) for new routes or amendments to existing routes within the context of cumulative effects of all boat activity.</p> <p>Reduce or limit pressures (pollution) associated with commercial shipping. This could require implementation of measures to minimise the risk of oil spill in and around the Cape Wrath SPA e.g. through planning measures such as delineating Areas To Be Avoided (ATBA).</p>
Discharges - Sewage	No additional management required for current levels of discharges.
Fishing - demersal mobile/active gear (inc. mechanical trawls and benthic trawls)*	<p>Whilst we have limited understanding about the extent of interactions between benthic fisheries and prey supporting habitat within the site, a principal objective of the management of the relevant fisheries should be to ensure that the fishing activity does not cause such disturbance to the benthic habitats that it adversely affects the abundance and availability of prey.</p> <p>Reduce or limit pressures (removal of prey species and abrasion of prey-supporting habitat) associated with fishing that has the potential to damage seabed habitat (in particular, sandeel habitat) should be considered.</p>
Fishing – hydraulic dredge*	<p>Hydraulic dredging has the potential to cause significant disturbance to the sediment habitats that support the prey species of the protected features, particularly for sandeel and herring.</p> <p>A principal objective of the management of the relevant fisheries should be to ensure that the fishing activity does not cause such disturbance to the benthic habitats that it adversely affects the abundance and availability of prey.</p> <p>Remove or avoid pressures (removal of prey species and disturbance of prey-supporting habitat) associated with hydraulic fishing that has the potential to damage seabed habitat (in particular, sandeel habitat) is recommended.</p>
Fishing – long-lining (not including jigging)	Our current understanding is that long-line fisheries are largely restricted to offshore waters. Site-specific measures for long-lining are not currently considered appropriate due to the scale of the fishery, and the wide-spread interaction with seabirds. However, there is evidence of seabird bycatch in long-line (not jigging) fisheries which we recommend require wider seas management measures.
Fishing – pelagic*	Remove or avoid pressures (removal of key prey species) associated with fishing for sandeels. There is no current targeted sandeel fishery within the SPA, this position should be retained.

Activities considered capable of affecting the protected features	Advice to support management
	Kittiwake, guillemot, puffin, razorbill and fulmar
	Pelagic fishing for herring/sprat may occur within or around the SPA. We recommend that a principal objective of the management of the fishery should be ensuring that the fishing activity does not prevent or disrupt the availability of prey species i.e. it should be considered as part of a broader ecosystem-based approach to management of this fishery.
Fishing – static gear (drift nets and bottom set nets inc. fyke nets)*	Remove or avoid pressures (entanglement) associated with the use of all static nets. Spatial exclusion of static nets in areas identified as being important for auks (as identified from habitat and dive depth preferences) is recommended.
Military activities	No additional management required for military activities – <i>existing management in place.</i>
Ports and Harbours	No additional management for established activities at ports and harbours within or adjacent to the SPA. Reduce or limit pressures (disturbance, displacement, loss or damage to prey-supporting habitat) associated with new development proposals or expansion of ports and harbours within or adjacent to the SPA. Appropriate mitigation may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spatial limitations to avoid damaging supporting habitat within foraging dive range of the protected features and/or; • seasonal restrictions during construction to avoid periods when birds are present.
Renewable energy	No additional management for operational and for consented, but not yet constructed, offshore wind developments. There are new marine renewable development proposals within connectivity to the Cape Wrath SPA. Mitigation should focus on reducing or limiting pressures (disturbance, displacement, collision) on the protected features of the Cape Wrath SPA.
Scientific survey/ research	No additional management for current level of scientific survey or research, provided appropriate mitigation to minimise disturbance in the breeding season is in place.
Tourism & recreation (inc. angling, boating, walking, kayaking)	No additional management for existing recreational activities (includes angling, boating, diving, kayaking) providing the Scottish Marine Wildlife Watching Code (SMWWC) is followed by water-borne recreational users. The SMWWC highlights why birds are sensitive to disturbance and offers practical advice on how to avoid disturbance.

Activities considered capable of affecting the protected features	Advice to support management
	Kittiwake, guillemot, puffin, razorbill and fulmar
	<p>No additional management for current levels of land-based tourism activities (walking, climbing), providing Scottish Outdoor Access Code is followed.</p> <p>Reduce or limit pressures (disturbance) where an increase by water-borne or land-based recreational activities demonstrates there is evidence of impacts at particular locations and/or if there is a major increase in intensity of these pursuits within the SPA. There would be potential for some zonation of measures across the site given that some protected features exhibit behavioural sensitivity to disturbance.</p>

Table 3. Activities that are considered not likely to affect the protected features (other than insignificantly) ⁶

Activity	Comments
Anchorage & moorings	Beyond pressures associated with the vessel traffic (covered in Table 2), we are not aware of any further pressures that have the potential to cause an adverse effect on the protected features.
Fishing – static gear – Creels (including lobster, crabs and <i>Nephrops</i>)	Fishing using creels occurs within the MPA. Whilst there is the potential for entanglement for all the protected features, the occurrence is thought to be rare and therefore we consider this method poses a low risk to the protected features.
Fishing – diver collection of bivalves	No additional management required for current levels of diver collection of bivalves.
Fishing – line fishing (jigging)	Beyond pressures associated with the vessel movement (covered in Table 2), this activity is not expected to have the potential to cause an adverse effect on the protected features.

⁶ Only the specific examples of activities listed in the table have been excluded, rather than the broad activity types. New plans or projects will still need to be considered by the relevant competent authority (see Annex 1 for further details).

8 Research and survey

We recognise that there are still important gaps in our understanding and knowledge of the features of this site. We will identify research and survey projects to inform our understanding of these aspects. The knowledge gaps identified below are not a commitment to undertake this work. However, by highlighting these gaps we hope to inform future discussions with parties interested in undertaking research in this site and/or on these features, to help direct research and improve understanding of monitoring needs. The following list of research and survey needs is not prioritised and is not exhaustive.

- Establish adequate baseline information for supporting habitats and prey species and gain an understanding of which prey items are the most important at a local scale within the SPA for all protected features.
- Establish a marine bird monitoring programme that informs changes in species populations and distributions at a site and SPA network level, and which may include monitoring of the supporting prey, habitats and processes within the SPA.
- Further understanding required on the reasons behind the protected features' decline at the SPA. Productivity estimates at the SPA would be beneficial to help understand this decline.
- Further ecological studies of all protected features habitat preferences and use, and movements within the SPA.
- Better understanding on the implications of new onshore and offshore developments around the site on the protected features.
- Oceanographic studies, such as sea temperature and acidity levels, how these might change in future, and the effects of such changes on prey availability for birds.
- Studies of food availability and competition for food between different fish predators (e.g., birds, seals, dolphins, porpoises, whales) in relation to fisheries policy.
- Improved understanding of what supporting processes the key prey species are reliant upon within the SPA.
- Additional research is required to better understand the relationships between the impact of dredging and benthic trawling on supporting habitats, their ability to support suitable prey and any consequential effect this may have on protected features.
- Understanding of the impacts of non-native mammals on the protected features at the SPA.
- Investigation is required to assess the potential impact of highly pathogenic avian flu on the protected features both within the SPA and at a wider scale.
- Research required on the evolution of the HPAI virus, exposure and survival rates in affected seabird species following the 2021-2023 HPAI outbreak.
- Evaluate the potential mitigations that could be put into place to limit disease spread should another outbreak of HPAI occur at this, or any other SPAs.
- Better understanding of temporal foraging strategies of fulmar and whether there are any differences between daytime and night-time attraction of these species to fishing.

Annex 1. Cape Wrath SPA Conservation Objectives

The box below provides the high-level Conservation Objective statements for the Cape Wrath SPA.

The full Conservation Objectives, which includes site-specific advice and information on the qualifying features that form part of this SPA, are provided in the tables that follow. The site-specific advice and information provides more detail in relation to each of the high level Conservation Objective statements for each feature, e.g. detail on the seasonal timings and what the supporting habitats and prey are for the qualifying features.

Information is also provided below on how minor changes to features should be considered and the influence of environmental change on features, particular in relation to climate change. Temporary impacts on the qualifying features resulting from plans or projects can only be permitted where there is certainty that the features will be able to quickly recover. Further details on the potential for each qualifying feature to recover are described in more detail in Annex 2 'Factors determining the potential of features to recover'.

A definition of the terms used is in the Glossary (Annex 3).

Cape Wrath SPA
Qualifying features: Breeding season: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Atlantic puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>)• Black-legged kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>)• Common guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>)• Northern fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>)• Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>)
The Cape Wrath SPA also supports: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Breeding seabird assemblage (includes all qualifying features)
1. To ensure that the qualifying features of the Cape Wrath SPA are in favourable condition and make an appropriate contribution to achieving Favourable Conservation Status. 2. To ensure that the integrity of the Cape Wrath SPA is restored in the context of environmental changes by meeting objectives 2a, 2b and 2c for each qualifying feature: 2a. The populations of the qualifying features are viable components of the Cape Wrath SPA. 2b. The distribution of the qualifying features is maintained throughout the site by avoiding significant disturbance of the species. 2c. The supporting habitats and processes relevant to qualifying features and their prey resources are maintained, or where appropriate restored, at Cape Wrath SPA.

1. To ensure that the qualifying features of the Cape Wrath SPA are in favourable condition and make an appropriate contribution to achieving Favourable Conservation Status.

Achieving FCS is defined in terms of the natural range and population of the species and the extent of habitat necessary for long-term maintenance of populations. There is an important role for all protected sites in the UK in defining, achieving and maintaining FCS for any habitat or species. Achieving FCS requires that each parameter is either stable or increasing, exceeds the relevant reference value and has good prospects of continuing to do so in the foreseeable future (JNCC, 2018). Favourable Conservation Status (FCS) is assessed across the Marine Atlantic Biogeographic Region with individual SPAs and SPA networks contributing to FCS.

The conservation status will be taken as 'favourable' when:

- population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats;
- the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future;
- there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis;

When carrying out appraisals of plans and projects against these Conservation Objectives, it is not necessary to understand the status of the qualifying features within each individual SPA in this Biogeographic Region. The focus of the appraisal should be to understand whether the integrity of the Cape Wrath SPA would be maintained. If this is the case, then its contribution to FCS across the qualifying features' biogeographic range will be met. Similarly, when determining whether management measures may be required to ensure that the Conservation Objectives for this SPA are achieved, the focus should be on maintaining the contribution that it makes to FCS. Further advice on how these appraisals should be focussed in relation to maintaining site integrity is provided by Conservation Objective 2 (including parts a, b and c). If broader information (status, trends) on the qualifying features is available, it should be used to provide context to the site-based appraisal.

Note '*Appropriate*' within this part of the Conservation Objectives is included to indicate that the contribution to FCS varies from site to site, and feature to feature.

2. To ensure that the integrity of the Cape Wrath SPA is restored in the context of environmental changes by meeting objectives 2a, 2b and 2c for each qualifying feature:

This objective recognises that puffin, kittiwake and fulmar are in unfavourable condition at the Cape Wrath SPA and consequently site integrity is compromised.

For Cape Wrath SPA, when carrying out appraisals of plans or projects, the focus of the appraisal should be to understand the impact of the plan or project on site integrity. For qualifying features that are in favourable condition this means maintaining that condition. For puffin, kittiwake, and fulmar that are in unfavourable condition, it means ensuring that the plan or project does not prevent or reduce the potential for recovery. The expectation is not for the plan or project to restore site integrity. Should the plan or project compromise the ability of the qualifying features to recover (e.g. result in a further decline or accelerate the rate of decline, or prevent a recovery from occurring), then the Cape Wrath SPA will not make an appropriate contribution to achieving FCS across the Atlantic Biogeographic Region. Similarly, when determining whether management measures are required to meet the Conservation Objectives, the focus is on ensuring the conditions are appropriate to support recovery and subsequently restore site integrity. Further advice on how these appraisals should be focussed in relation to site integrity is provided in 2a, b and c.

The breeding seabird assemblage is not considered further in the Conservation Objectives as each qualifying feature and 'named qualifier' of the assemblage are addressed individually.

Temporary impacts on these objectives resulting from plans or projects can only be permitted where there is a high degree of certainty that the features will be able to quickly recover from the impact and that impacts do not prevent the ability of unfavourable features to fully recover in the long-term.

Environmental changes

This Conservation Objective recognises that the qualifying features are part of a complex, dynamic and multi-dimensional marine environment. Marine birds depend on environmental conditions (for example water movement, up-wellings and prevailing weather) which vary over time and space. Consequently, marine bird species are exposed to a wide range of drivers of change. 'Environmental changes' for the purpose of these Conservation Objectives means any change to the qualifying features reflecting both natural population dynamics and also broader environmental changes (i.e. those related to climate change and environmental variability, management of which is beyond the scope of the SPA). The impact of human activities on the SPA that can be managed will not be considered as part of the broader context of environmental change (i.e. where required they should be managed).

Some site-level changes are natural and are not a direct result of human influences (e.g. population fluctuations arising from factors such as variable breeding success or weather conditions across the wintering range / shifts or changes in prey availability resulting from variability in environmental factors processes such as water temperature and movements). Changes in the qualifying features' distribution and use of the site, which are brought about by entirely natural drivers, directly or indirectly, are normally considered compatible with the SPA's Conservation Objectives.

There may also be historical human influences that have now ceased but have modified and continue to drive change within the site. It is also recognised that climate change pressures could affect the qualifying features within the site. These changes cannot be prevented, so the Conservation Objectives seek at a site level to take account of them and where possible, improve the qualifying species' resilience to environmental change when considering future plans or projects. The magnitude of the future impacts will depend on the nature, scale, duration and intensity of the activity and the qualifying features tolerance and ability to recover from such an impact.

Additionally, management of human activities at a wider scale (i.e. regional, Scotland or the area covered by an international agreement such as the OSPAR convention) may also affect the qualifying features associated with this site (either by making a positive contribution or having a negative impact). Wider scale impacts may affect the ability of the qualifying features to recover from site level changes, and therefore additional precaution over the impacts of any future human activities may be necessary.

An assessment of whether a change is natural or anthropogenic, or a combination of both, will need to be looked at on a case-by-case basis.

In relation to the Cape Wrath SPA and its qualifying features, the following effects of environmental change (climate change) are relevant. These effects should be taken into account when considering plans and projects as additional pressures may reduce the protected features' resilience to climate change, and conversely climate change impacts may start to hinder their ability to recover from human activities.

- **All qualifying features** - Under climate change, sea temperatures are predicted to increase, sea levels will rise and there could be increases in the frequency of stormy conditions. Increased levels of atmospheric CO₂ will also result in ocean acidification. Any of these factors could cause changes in bird abundance and distribution at the SPA due to changes in prey (species, availability and distribution).
- **For breeding seabirds** - climate change may result in effects at wintering grounds or in other parts of the overall breeding range which could have subsequent effects on their breeding population and distributions. For any burrow or hole nesting species (puffin) an increase in rainfall due to climate change could also have adverse effects during the incubation period which may result in increased mortality of eggs or chicks due to a flooded burrow or hole. Climatic changes may also result in colonies being more prone to soil erosion which would in turn mean reduced habitat availability for burrowing species. In coastal breeding sites, increased flooding associated with storm tides may also cause nest site failures in breeding seabirds (Mendel *et al.* 2008).
- **Auks (puffin, guillemot, and razorbill)**: Auks may be vulnerable to extreme weather events, particularly winter storms, which have been linked to adult mortality and winter 'wreck' events (BirdLife International, 2022). Decreased survival rates in these species have been linked to increased sea temperatures and stronger winds (Votier *et al.* 2005; 2008; Sandvik *et al.* 2005).

- **Kittiwake:** Breeding phenology is affected by climate change, with a trend in later breeding being seen in kittiwakes (Wanless *et al.* 2009). Kittiwake breeding populations are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change on the population dynamics and distribution of their preferred prey (e.g. Sandvik *et al.* 2014).
- **Fulmar:** a species which has been identified as sensitive to climate change. Studies have demonstrated a link between a large-scale climatic factor, the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) on both survival and reproduction. Survival in fulmars, particularly of females, has been shown to be influenced by the NAO (Grosbois & Thompson 2005). Reproductive success at this colony has also been linked to winter NAO and lagged winter NAO, with year to year variation in breeding success strongly related to oscillations in the NAO (Thompson & Ollason 2001; Lewis *et al.* 2009).

2a. The populations of the qualifying features are viable components of the Cape Wrath SPA.

This objective seeks to specifically protect the qualifying features from **significant** mortality, injury or removal that can lead to a long-term decline of the feature(s) within the site. It protects the features from significant risk of incidental killing and injury from activities both within and outwith the site. Impacts and effects are considered 'significant' where they could result in a permanent reduction or continued decline in the population and consequently, reduction in the contribution the Cape Wrath SPA makes to the maintenance of the qualifying features in their natural range in the UK. It should be ensured that the qualifying features are protected from anthropogenic pressures that could lead to a significant long-term decline in numbers using the site, such that recovery cannot be expected. Ensuring the capacity of the Cape Wrath SPA to support all the essential behaviours and activities required to support viable populations of the qualifying features in the relevant season(s) are addressed by Conservation Objectives 2b and 2c.

At a site level, the population is considered to be viable if the species can carry out their life cycle functions relevant to the season(s) they are present, irrespective of dependencies such as immigration. For the qualifying features, the viability of the species within the Cape Wrath SPA is intrinsically linked to their ability to access and use foraging habitat in areas of functionally linked sea, within foraging range, outwith the site, in addition to the ability of the site to support breeding adult survival and chick-rearing.

When assessing the effects of any plan or project consideration should also be given to whether impacts outwith the SPA could affect achievement of this Conservation Objective. This Conservation Objective is considered to be met if the conditions to support all the species' essential behaviours and activities are in place. This includes:

- avoiding effects within and outwith the site that could prevent or reduce the ability of the populations of qualifying features to recover.
- avoiding effects within and outwith the site that could lead to a permanent reduction in the populations of qualifying features through mortality, injury, or impacts caused by disturbance, displacement, barrier effects or reduction in mobile prey resources.
- maintaining the species' ability to use all areas of importance within the site (to be considered under Conservation Objective 2b)
- maintaining access to, and availability of, supporting habitats and prey within the site (to be considered under Conservation Objective 2c).

Where known, the populations of the qualifying features should be maintained at or above site reference populations, as detailed below. The site reference population may be revised from the baseline at designation where a) there is evidence to show that a population's size has significantly changed as a result of natural factors or management measures and has been stable at or above a new level over a considerable period (generally equivalent to at least one generation length for the given species) and/or b) to reflect any wider strategic objectives for the species (e.g. national or international species action plan). Where there is evidence to show that a qualifying feature has historically been more abundant than the stated minimum target and current level, the ongoing capacity of the site to accommodate the feature at such higher levels in future should also be taken into account.

All qualifying features are protected throughout the whole site, throughout the year. This means that irrespective of the season for which they are designated, the qualifying features are protected during both their breeding and non-breeding seasons when using the SPA.

Temporary short-term changes in the populations due to human activity may be considered not to compromise the Conservation Objectives within the site provided it can be demonstrated that the populations of any affected qualifying features can fully recover. Factors limiting the recovery of the qualifying features include: the average generation times, population growth rates, availability of prey and the timing and duration of the activity around vulnerable stages of their life cycles such as during moulting or chick-rearing period.

Direct mortality can arise from: collision (above and underwater); entanglement (incidental bycatch); and pollution. Indirect mortality can arise from loss of or damage to prey or prey-supporting habitats (e.g. through harvesting; physical removal of or damage to seabed; nutrient enrichment; changes to water temperature, salinity, or flows; introduction of invasive non-native species (INNS); pollution). Indirect mortality can arise from reduced ability to capture or access prey arising from e.g. increased water turbidity or displacement from foraging areas.

The site-specific information includes a site reference population that is considered the most appropriate for assessments of plans and projects. Where this is based on the citation population at classification or recent surveys, the site reference population is rounded using standard procedures (Stroud *et al.* 2001).

Feature	Site-specific advice	Site-specific information
Atlantic puffin	Ensure the breeding population of puffins have the ability to recover to the site reference population. and	The site reference population for breeding puffins at Cape Wrath SPA is 5,900 pairs (1996 citation). The latest count at Cape Wrath SPA in 2018 showed this figure to have decreased to 204 pairs. Puffins are particularly challenging to count accurately at Cape Wrath because the nesting areas are so inaccessible. However, even taking into account that both the reference and 2023 populations are estimates, it is clear that there has been a substantial decline in the number of puffin nesting here. Puffin populations have been generally increasing within the UK (long-term trend between 1969-2000) (Harris & Wanless 2004). However, recent trends show that puffins have decreased by

	<p>Ensure puffins are not at significant risk from injury or mortality.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Ensure puffins can move safely between the site and important areas of functionally linked sea outwith the site.</p>	<p>15% since Seabird 2000 (1998-2002), and in Scotland they have decreased by 21% (Burnell <i>et al.</i>, 2023).</p> <p>Reasons for the decline in puffins at Cape Wrath SPA may be related to changes in prey availability within the marine environment. Tagging studies on puffins from Shetland have shown that they are travelling huge distances in order to forage. On-site factors such as predation may also be playing a role in their decline.</p> <p>The long-term recovery of puffins at Cape Wrath SPA is intrinsically linked to their ability to access and use habitats in areas of functionally linked sea outwith the SPA. When assessing the effects of any plan or project consideration should therefore also be given to whether impacts on the population whilst outwith the SPA could affect achievement of this Conservation Objective.</p>
Black-legged kittiwake	<p>Ensure the breeding population of kittiwakes have the ability to recover at the relevant SPA breeding colonies.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Ensure kittiwakes are not at significant risk from injury or mortality.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Ensure kittiwakes can move safely between the site and important areas of functionally linked sea outwith the site.</p>	<p>The site reference population for breeding kittiwakes at the Cape Wrath SPA is 9,700 pairs (based on 1996 citation). The latest count data available for Cape Wrath SPA in 2023 showed a decrease of kittiwakes to 3,308 pairs. Kittiwake populations have declined in both Scotland and the UK, with decreases of 42% in their UK population since Seabird 2000 (1998-2002) and 57% in Scotland (Burnell <i>et al.</i>, 2023).</p> <p>It is acknowledged that due to the steep national decline in kittiwakes it will be difficult to recover the kittiwake population to the site reference population. Reasons for the decline in kittiwakes at the Cape Wrath SPA are not fully understood but are likely to be related to off-colony factors affecting their food supply. Wider pressures on kittiwakes, such as climate change or disease, may limit the potential for kittiwakes to achieve Favourable Conservation Status.</p> <p>When assessing the effects of any plan or project, consideration should be given to ensuring that the plan or project will not hinder the ability to recover. This will help ensure resilience within the wider kittiwake population.</p> <p>Plans or projects should also ensure that kittiwakes are not at significant risk from injury or mortality either within or outwith the SPA.</p> <p>The long-term recovery of kittiwakes at the Cape Wrath SPA is also intrinsically linked to their ability to access and use habitats in areas of functionally linked sea outwith the SPA. When assessing the</p>

		effects of any plan or project consideration should therefore also be given to whether impacts on the population whilst outwith the SPA could affect achievement of this Conservation Objective.
Common guillemot	<p>Maintain the breeding population of guillemot at a stable or increasing trend relative to the current site reference population.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Ensure guillemots are not at significant risk from injury or mortality.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Ensure guillemots can move safely between the site and important areas of functionally linked sea outwith the site.</p>	<p>The site reference population for breeding guillemots at the Cape Wrath SPA is 13,700 individuals (based on 1996 citation). The latest count data available for Cape Wrath SPA in 2023 shows this number has increased to 23,419 individuals, although this number has declined following a peak in 2017. Guillemot populations in the UK have decreased by 8% since Seabird 2000 (1998-2002) and 31% in Scotland (Burnell <i>et al.</i>, 2023).</p> <p>The long-term maintenance of guillemots at the Cape Wrath SPA is intrinsically linked to their ability to access and use habitats in areas of functionally linked sea outwith the SPA. When assessing the effects of any plan or project consideration should therefore also be given to whether impacts on the population whilst outwith the SPA could affect achievement of this Conservation Objective.</p>
Northern fulmar	<p>Ensure the breeding population of fulmars have the ability to recover to the site reference population.</p> <p>and</p>	<p>The site reference population for breeding fulmars at the Cape Wrath SPA is 2,300 pairs (based on 1996 citation). The latest count data available for the Cape Wrath SPA in 2023 shows this number has declined to 732 pairs. Fulmar populations in the UK have decreased by 35% since Seabird 2000 (1998-2002). In Scotland fulmar have decreased by 37% (Burnell <i>et al.</i>, 2023).</p> <p>The decline is likely to relate to factors affecting their food supply within the marine environment. Fulmars are also known to be sensitive to disturbance, particularly during the incubation period.</p>

	<p>Ensure fulmars are not at significant risk from injury or mortality.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Ensure fulmars can move safely between the site and important areas of functionally linked sea outwith the site.</p>	<p>The long-term recovery of fulmars at the Cape Wrath SPA is also intrinsically linked to their ability to access and use habitats in areas of functionally linked sea outwith the SPA. When assessing the effects of any plan or project consideration should therefore also be given to whether impacts on the population whilst outwith the SPA could affect achievement of this Conservation Objective.</p>
Razorbill	<p>Maintain the breeding population of razorbill at a stable or increasing trend relative to the current site reference population.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Ensure razorbills are not at significant risk from injury or mortality.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Ensure razorbills can move safely between the site and important areas of</p>	<p>The site reference population for breeding razorbills at the Cape Wrath SPA is 1,800 individuals (1996 citation). The latest count data available for the Cape Wrath SPA in 2023 shows that the current number is 1,820 individuals but represents a reduction following a peak in 2017 of 3,246 individuals. Razorbills populations in the UK have increased by 18% since Seabird 2000 (1998 – 2000). However, in Scotland the opposite trend is emerging with razorbill populations having decreased by 2% in the same period (Burnell <i>et al.</i>, 2023).</p> <p>The long-term maintenance of razorbills at the Cape Wrath SPA is also intrinsically linked to their ability to access and use habitats in areas of functionally linked sea outwith the SPA. When assessing the effects of any plan or project consideration should therefore also be given to whether impacts on the population whilst outwith the SPA could affect achievement of this Conservation Objective.</p>

	functionally linked land outwith the site.	
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2b. The distribution of the qualifying features is maintained throughout the site by avoiding significant disturbance of the species.

This objective seeks to ensure that the qualifying features can continue to use and access all areas within Cape Wrath SPA used for breeding, feeding, moulting, roosting, loafing, shelter and other maintenance activities. Changes in the distribution of the qualifying features are most likely to be brought about through disturbance, therefore this objective relates to avoiding significant disturbance. Disturbance associated with human activity may take a variety of forms including: noise, light, sound, vibration, trampling, presence of people, animals and structures, as well as displacement and barrier effects on the species. The type of disturbance, its duration and the area over which the qualifying features are likely to be affected are important considerations in any appraisal of disturbance.

Disturbance can, for example, result in changes to feeding or roosting behaviour, increased energy expenditure due to increased time spent moving to avoid stressors, abandonment of nest sites and desertion of supporting habitat (both within or outside the protected area where appropriate). This may affect successful chick rearing in the subsequent breeding season (related to poor winter condition of adult birds), feeding and/or roosting, and/or may reduce the availability of suitable habitat as birds are displaced and their distribution within the site contracts.

'Significant disturbance' should be interpreted to mean disturbance that affects the integrity of the site through alteration of the distribution of the qualifying features such that recovery cannot be expected or effects can be considered long term. It is expected that significant disturbance will lead to more than a transient effect on the distribution of the qualifying features. It may result in the following types of effect:

- Contributes to the long-term decline in the use of the site by the qualifying features.
- Changes to the distribution of the qualifying features on a continuing or sustained basis.
- Changes to the qualifying features behaviour such that it reduces the ability of the species to survive, breed or rear their young.

There are two main ways in which the qualifying features' continued access to suitable resources could be restricted and distribution affected and this is where assessments should be focussed:

1. Large scale physical barriers, or;
2. Significant disturbance which alters their distribution within the site or disrupts important behaviours.

Temporary short-term disturbances due to human activity may be considered not to compromise the Conservation Objectives within the site provided it can be demonstrated that the population can fully recover with a high degree of certainty. Factors limiting the recovery of the qualifying features include the timing, frequency and duration of the activity around vulnerable stages of their life cycle such as during moulting or chick-feeding period.

All qualifying features are protected throughout the whole site, throughout the year. We anticipate that some locations within the Cape Wrath SPA will be more, or less, important than others for individual species. Distributions within the site may also change over time in response to a range of abiotic and biotic factors (e.g. changes in abundance or quality of prey resources at particular locations, numbers of each qualifying feature within the site as a whole, seasonal fluctuations or trends in prevailing weather conditions etc.). In some cases detailed bespoke surveys of bird numbers and distributions, to determine qualifying features' current usage of particular locations within a proposals area of influence, may be required to complete the necessary assessments.

Direct displacement/redistribution of the qualifying features can arise from: barriers to movement to and between foraging and roosting locations; and visual disturbance (e.g. associated with vessel movements). Indirect displacement/redistribution can arise from loss of or damage to prey or prey-supporting habitats (e.g. through harvesting; physical removal of or damage to seabed; nutrient enrichment; changes to water temperature, salinity, or flows; introduction of INNS; pollution (e.g. light, noise, chemical)).

For breeding seabirds: Disturbance to foraging birds may reduce the time spent feeding or cause them to move to different areas that are less energetically profitable. Disturbance that creates an avoidance response or disrupts/reduces incubation, chick-rearing, foraging or resting behaviour can also put increased energetic demands on birds during an already energetically expensive season. Ensuring safe movement within and between the breeding colony and those areas used for foraging, roosting and other maintenance behaviours (see also 2c) is important to meet the energetic demands required to achieve or maintain body condition needed to support migration and successful breeding and for subsequent winter survival. Barriers to movement may reduce access to preferred foraging habitat and cause sub-optimal foraging.

Feature	Site-specific advice	Site-specific information
Atlantic puffin	<p>Ensure puffins continue to have access to and can utilise all optimal habitats suitable for all relevant aspects of their life cycle associated with the site.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Avoid significant disturbance to puffins and ensure individuals can move safely</p>	<p>Puffins are migratory species which remain offshore during the non-breeding period and move from their breeding grounds such as the Cape Wrath SPA and wintering grounds potentially near the Azores, Canary Islands, north-west Africa and the western Mediterranean. They are present at the Cape Wrath SPA from mid-March until end of August. In some exceptional years adults may still be feeding chicks in September. Puffins have their flightless moult period from beginning February-mid March.</p> <p>Puffins have their highest densities on the mid-cliff ledges of the Clo Mor cliffs within the Cape Wrath SPA, with smaller numbers nesting close to the lighthouse. At the Cape Wrath SPA puffins will nest underground in burrows, often dug into grassy maritime slopes or will nest amongst boulder scree or cracks in sea cliffs where this habitat is found on the large mid-cliff ledges. During the fledgling period young will leave their burrow at night and make their way to the sea.</p>

	between these areas within the site.	<p>Puffins will use the inshore waters of the SPA to roost, forage and for other maintenance activities. Foraging is largely restricted to dive depths of up to 70m, although their average dive depth is around 35m (Harris & Wanless 2011; Ropert-Coudert <i>et al.</i> 2018). Their mean maximum foraging range in the breeding period is 137.1 +/- 128.3km, though they can range up to 383km (Woodward <i>et al.</i> 2019). However, when feeding chicks birds generally forage within 10km of their colony.</p> <p>In spring, puffins assemble close inshore in large rafts on the water pre-breeding, where courtship takes place (Snow & Perrins, 1998). Puffins will often roost on the sea at night and will forage early in the morning, returning to their chicks for provisioning (Boag & Alexander, 1995).</p>
Black-legged kittiwake	<p>Ensure kittiwakes continue to have access to and can utilise all optimal habitats suitable for all relevant aspects of their life cycle associated with the site.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Avoid significant disturbance to kittiwakes and ensure individuals can move safely between these areas within the site.</p>	<p>Kittiwakes are migratory species with the vast majority of adults from North Atlantic colonies such as the Cape Wrath SPA appearing to winter in the west Atlantic between Newfoundland and the mid-Atlantic ridge with relatively small numbers wintering in the North Sea and west of the British Isles. Kittiwakes are present at the Cape Wrath SPA during their breeding period from mid-April to end of August. However, feeding aggregations may still be seen around the Scottish coast until late October/early November. They will therefore be present during both the breeding and non-breeding seasons.</p> <p>In the Cape Wrath SPA kittiwakes will nest on steep, coastal cliffs and offshore stacks. Kittiwakes also require access to areas of freshwater which they require for bathing, for example freshwater lochs just inland of the nesting cliffs or in the river that flows into the sea at Kearvaig bay. For roosting, they may use sandy shores such as at Kearvaig Bay as well as forming rafts offshore or spending the night at the nest. The largest kittiwake colonies at this SPA are found on the Clo Mor cliffs. Kittiwakes at the Cape Wrath SPA will use both inshore waters within 1km of their colony for loafing, preening, bathing and other important maintenance behaviours, and further offshore waters and shelf waters for foraging. In the breeding period, the mean maximum foraging range for kittiwakes is 156.1 +/- 144.5km, though they will forage further, with a maximum range of 770km (Woodward <i>et al.</i> 2019). After breeding, kittiwakes will also use sandy beaches near their breeding grounds to moult in large flocks of individuals.</p>
Common guillemot	Ensure guillemots continue to have access to and can utilise all optimal habitats suitable for all relevant aspects	<p>Guillemots remain near their breeding colonies throughout the year and will continue to attend their breeding sites at the Cape Wrath SPA frequently during the non-breeding period, particularly from February onwards. From the beginning of August to mid-October they will remain on the waters by the Cape Wrath SPA, where adults will undergo a flightless moult period. Their breeding season is from April until mid-August.</p>

	<p>of their life cycle associated with the site.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Avoid significant disturbance to guillemots and ensure individuals can move safely between these areas within the site.</p>	<p>During the breeding season guillemots will be widely distributed throughout the Cape Wrath SPA with their distribution is centred on the lower parts of the cliffs and on the edges of the large, vegetated mid-cliff ledges at Clo Mor and surrounding waters. They use areas close to the coast as well as offshore waters in which to forage, rest, and carry out other maintenance activities. In the breeding period, the foraging range of common guillemot has a mean maximum of 73.2 ± 80.5 km, with a maximum range of 338km (Woodward <i>et al.</i> 2019). Guillemots forage both at the seabed (demersal) and within the water column (pelagic), primarily during daylight hours (Wakefield <i>et al.</i> 2017). They have an average dive depth of 42m, though can forage up to 200m depth (Ropert-Coudert <i>et al.</i> 2018).</p> <p>Guillemots may fly in small groups and will often form large rafts on the sea close in the colony before heading out on a foraging trip. When ready to fledge the chick will leave the nest site and joins the male of the pair on the sea, where they travel further out to sea together and remain close for around two months (Harris & Wanless, 2003).</p>
Northern fulmar	<p>Ensure fulmars continue to have access to and can utilise all optimal habitats suitable for all relevant aspects of their life cycle associated with the site.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Avoid significant disturbance to fulmars and ensure individuals can move safely between these areas within the site.</p>	<p>Fulmars have their main breeding period at the Cape Wrath SPA from April to mid-September. Despite dispersing large distances during the non-breeding period, fulmars will regularly visit their colonies over the non-breeding period and thus will be present at Cape Wrath SPA at some stage throughout the yearly cycle.</p> <p>Fulmars at Cape Wrath SPA will nest on grassy ledges by cliffs, or on the ground, with a small scrapping and pieces of vegetation on the ground. Their largest numbers are found from mid to upper cliffs throughout the north-facing part of the SPA and near the lighthouse, with smaller numbers in the west-facing part of the site further away from the lighthouse.</p> <p>They use areas close to the coast as well as offshore waters in which to forage, rest, and carry out other maintenance activities. Fulmars have a large foraging range of 542.3 ± 657.9km during the breeding period, though distances of 2890km have been recorded (Woodward <i>et al.</i> 2019). Fulmars forage both during the day and at night. They are surface feeding predators and scavengers, able to dive usually less than 5m (Edwards <i>et al.</i> 2013).</p>
Razorbill	<p>Ensure razorbills continue to have access to and can utilise all optimal habitats suitable for all relevant aspects</p>	<p>Razorbills will be present during their breeding period at the Cape Wrath SPA from March to September. They will then undergo a flightless moult period from mid-August to end of October and may winter in UK waters or move further east to Norway or Denmark (Furness, 2015). It is not known where razorbills from the Cape Wrath SPA winter.</p>

	<p>of their life cycle associated with the site.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Avoid significant disturbance to razorbills and ensure individuals can move safely between these areas within the site.</p>	<p>Razorbills at the Cape Wrath SPA will nest in crevices in cliffs, often mixing with common guillemots on the same ledges. They are found mainly on the lower part of the cliffs and on the edges of the vegetated mid-cliff ledges in the Clo Mor part of the site. They may also nest amongst boulders and rocks on grassy slopes or rocky beaches. Razorbills use areas close to the coast as well as offshore waters in which to forage, rest, and carry out other maintenance activities.</p> <p>In the breeding period, razorbills have a mean maximum foraging range of 88.7 ± 75.9km (Woodward <i>et al.</i> 2019). Razorbills are pursuit divers which make frequent dives of up to 140m, though average dive depth is around 15m (Robert-Coudert <i>et al.</i> 2018). Most dives are under one minute. Razorbills will regularly roost on the sea overnight and may drift with the tide during their rest (Cooper <i>et al.</i> 2018).</p>
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2c. The supporting habitats and processes relevant to qualifying features and their prey resources are maintained, or where appropriate restored at Cape Wrath SPA.

This objective seeks to maintain the current extent, quality and distribution of supporting habitats within the site as well as ensure a sufficient food supply within the site. It also recognises however, that the populations of breeding puffin, kittiwake and fulmar using the Cape Wrath SPA are in unfavourable condition and that this may, in part, be due factors within the SPA.

The qualifying features require suitable habitat for shelter, roosting, foraging, loafing, moulting and other maintenance activities. The variety, quality, abundance and availability of food resources on which the qualifying features depend is important for ensuring adult fitness, survival and breeding success (including for over-wintering species). The supply of food resources is supported by environmental processes.

In the terrestrial environment, supporting habitats refer to the characteristics of the cliffs, relevant to their use by the qualifying features. Supporting processes relates to wider processes such as factors affecting coastal erosion, factors affecting vegetation formation, which will influence the habitat types available for the qualifying features.

In the marine environment, supporting habitats refer to the characteristics of the seabed and water column relevant to their use by the qualifying features. Supporting processes relates to wider oceanographic processes such as up-wellings, tidal flows, hydrological movements which may be necessary for the habitat, and thus affects nutrient cycling and prey distribution.

Maintenance of prey species and their supporting habitats is important to maintain the conditions required to support the qualifying features populations.

Temporary short-term changes in supporting habitat and/or food resources due to human activity may be considered not to compromise the Conservation Objectives within the site provided it can be demonstrated with a high degree of certainty that the populations of any affected

qualifying features can fully recover. The species-specific information includes a summary of available information on food resources and where known, the distribution of the key supporting habitats and associated processes within the Cape Wrath SPA.

The overall water body condition status relevant to the Cape Wrath SPA was assessed as either “Good”⁷ in 2020. This assessment includes consideration of water chemistry, pollutants, the physical condition of the water body, plant and animal communities, including plankton, and the risk from invasive non-native species.

There is currently insufficient information to provide quantitative advice on the environmental processes associated with the supporting habitats and prey of the qualifying features at the Cape Wrath SPA.

Feature	Site-specific advice	Site-specific information
Atlantic puffin	<p>Maintain or enhance the extent and distribution of the supporting habitats for puffin within the site.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Ensure the variety and abundance of food resources and the condition of supporting habitats and associated processes have the ability to recover.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Existing water quality should be maintained any increase in nutrients,</p>	<p>Puffins will use both inshore and offshore pelagic and shelf-waters in which to forage, roost and for other maintenance activities. Foraging is largely restricted to dive depths of up to 70m (Harris & Wanless, 2011).</p> <p>Puffins’ diet will consist of a number of different pelagic and demersal fish, including: sandeels, clupeids, gadoids, sprat, whiting, saithe, haddock, with typical fish sizes being up to 20cm (Harris & Wanless, 2011). Within UK waters, puffins rely heavily on sandeels as prey with between 60 and 90% of their diet reported to be sandeel throughout the North Sea (Furness, 2002; Scopel <i>et al.</i> 2019). Breeding success of puffins has been shown to correlate with availability of sandeels (Macdonald <i>et al.</i> 2015).</p> <p>They can also prey on planktonic crustaceans, including <i>Calanus</i> copepods, euphausiids amphipods such as <i>Parathemisto libellula</i>; pteropod molluscs; the squid <i>Illex illecebrosus</i>; and polychaete worms (Harris & Wanless, 2011). Information on prey items of adult puffins during the non-breeding season is lacking, however it is thought to be similar to that of breeding season.</p> <p>The key supporting habitat within Cape Wrath SPA for puffins may be availability of grassy slopes and suitable soil for their burrows. Should erosion of soil occur this could reduce the availability of suitable burrowing habitat for the puffins. Key prey supporting habitats are those suitable for supporting</p>

⁷ <https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-classification-hub/>

	<p>turbidity or contaminants where this could reduce supporting habitats and/or prey, should be avoided.</p>	<p>sandeels. Sandeel, spend much of their life buried in sand on the seabed, typically in medium or coarse sands, but they also occur in large shoals in the water, typically 30-50m deep, where the sandeels feed on plankton (Harris & Wanless, 2011).</p> <p>The key supporting processes for puffins at Cape Wrath SPA are water quality (nutrients and turbidity) and water flow. As they are a species that feeds in the water column, they can be potentially affected by any increase in turbidity that would affect their ability to successfully forage for their prey (Cook & Burton, 2010).</p>
<p>Black-legged kittiwake</p>	<p>Maintain or enhance the extent and distribution of the supporting habitats for kittiwake within the site.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Ensure the variety and abundance of food resources and the condition of supporting habitats and associated processes have the ability to recover.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Existing water quality should be maintained any increase in nutrients, turbidity or contaminants where this could reduce supporting habitats and/or prey, should be avoided.</p>	<p>Kittiwakes use both inshore waters within 1km of their colony for loafing, preening, bathing and other important maintenance behaviours, and further offshore waters and shelf waters for foraging. When fishing, they will often feed in small flocks. Kittiwakes will also use sandy beaches adjacent to Cape Wrath SPA to moult in large flocks.</p> <p>Kittiwakes are omnivorous with a diet consisting predominantly of shoaling marine fish and invertebrates (squid and shrimps) obtained just below or under the sea surface. During the breeding season they may also feed on intertidal molluscs, crustaceans and plant matter (del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> 1996). At sea during the winter, kittiwakes will also take planktonic invertebrates and often exploit sewage outfalls and scavenge on offal and discards around fishing vessels, particularly when their main prey resources are less abundant (del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> 1996). Diet studies from the Isle of May, showed sandeel to be an important prey item, as well as sprat, rockling and gadids (JNCC, 2019).</p> <p>Reduction in important prey items such as sandeels, capelin and herring have population level effects on kittiwake such as increased mortality and a reduction in breeding (e.g. Daunt <i>et al.</i> 2008; Mitchell <i>et al.</i> 2020). Food supplies at different life stages may also affect future reproduction, for example early diet in developing kittiwakes can affect chick survival (Christensen-Dalsgaard <i>et al.</i> 2018; Hatch <i>et al.</i> 2013).</p> <p>Continued declines in breeding kittiwake at their connected SPAs are potentially associated with pressures within the Cape Wrath SPA, such as reduction in prey. Research is required to fully understand the reasons behind the decline and whether there is anything that can be done to reverse it.</p>

		Information is lacking on the supporting habitat for kittiwakes at Cape Wrath SPA, but may relate to the availability of cliff nesting habitat. In the marine environment the supporting processes may relate to water quality (nutrients and turbidity) and water flow.
Common guillemot	<p>Maintain the extent and distribution of the supporting habitats for guillemot within the site.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Maintain the variety and abundance of food resources and the condition of supporting habitats and associated processes.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Existing water quality should be maintained any increase in nutrients, turbidity or contaminants where this could reduce supporting habitats and/or prey, should be avoided.</p>	<p>Guillemots use areas close to the coast as well as offshore waters in which to forage, rest, and carry out other maintenance activities. Guillemots forage both at the seabed (demersal) and within the water column (pelagic) up to 200m, primarily during daylight hours (Wakefield <i>et al.</i> 2017).</p> <p>Breeding guillemot feed on small schooling fish including sandeels, clupeids, capelin, sprats and juvenile herring and cod (Wakefield <i>et al.</i> 2017). They may also consume molluscs, marine worms, squid, crustaceans and amphipods. Their non-breeding season diet is not as well studied, but thought to be similar to that during the breeding period. Reduction in quantity and quality of prey including sandeels and capelin have been found to cause negative effects on guillemot survival and breeding (e.g. Eriksstad <i>et al.</i> 2013; Wanless <i>et al.</i> 2018).</p> <p>The key supporting habitats for guillemots at the Cape Wrath SPA will relate to the availability of suitable cliff-nesting habitat.</p> <p>The key supporting processes for guillemots at Cape Wrath SPA are water quality (nutrients and turbidity), tidal cycles, and water flow. As they are a species that feeds in the water column, they can be potentially affected by any increase in turbidity that would affect their ability to successfully forage for their prey (Cook & Burton, 2010). Guillemots have been shown to show a weak preference for frontal regions and for substrate containing a relatively low proportion of gravel (Wakefield <i>et al.</i> 2017). Guillemots have also been observed to forage in riptides (Wanless <i>et al.</i> 1990). Studies have also demonstrated guillemots foraging in areas at fronts between thermally distinct bodies of water (BirdLife International, 2022).</p>
Northern fulmar	Maintain or enhance the extent and distribution of the supporting habitats for fulmars within the site.	Fulmars require suitable habitat for breeding, foraging, loafing, and other maintenance activities within the Cape Wrath SPA. Fulmars at Cape Wrath SPA will use grassy ledges by cliffs for nesting habitat. Fulmars will forage in the offshore waters, often over shelf break waters, feeding within 5m of the surface.

	<p>and</p> <p>Ensure the variety and abundance of food resources and the condition of supporting habitats and associated processes have the ability to recover.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Existing water quality should be maintained and any increase in eutrophication or water turbidity, where this could reduce supporting habitats and/or prey, should be avoided.</p>	<p>Fulmars forage both during the day and at night. They have a wide ranging prey base, with their main prey items being: small fish, zooplankton (especially copepods and amphipods), shrimp, squid, jellyfish, crustaceans, offal from fisheries, carrion (BirdLife International, 2022).</p> <p>The key supporting processes for fulmars at the Cape Wrath SPA may relate to the availability of suitable grass and ledges for nesting. In the marine environment the presence of shelf breaks are often important, where there are areas of high biological productivity due to the oceanic thermal fronts (Edwards <i>et al.</i> 2013).</p>
Razorbill	<p>Maintain the extent and distribution of the supporting habitats for razorbills within the site.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Maintain the variety and abundance of food resources and the condition of supporting habitats and associated processes.</p>	<p>Razorbills at the Cape Wrath SPA require suitable habitat for breeding, foraging, resting, and other maintenance activities. They may use crevices and ledges on cliffs, boulders, rocks on grassy slopes, or rocky beaches for their nesting habitat. They will use inshore waters for foraging, but may also feed further offshore in deeper pelagic waters, particularly preferring to feed at shelf waters due to their productivity (Linnebjerg <i>et al.</i> 2013). Razorbills will also use the marine waters for roosting overnight and will drift with the tide during their rest (Cooper <i>et al.</i> 2018).</p> <p>Razorbills are a pursuit diver which make frequent, shallow dives in the pelagic zone (Thaxter <i>et al.</i> 2010; Linnebjerg <i>et al.</i> 2013). They have a foraging depth of up to 140m (Jury, 1986) though average dive depth is 15m (Ropert-Coudert <i>et al.</i> 2018) and most dives are under 1 minute (Ropert-Coudert <i>et al.</i> 2018). Razorbills will feed on small fish (e.g. sandeels, clupeids, capelin, sprat, juvenile herring and cod), crustaceans and polychaetes (Wakefield <i>et al.</i> 2017). They may also steal fish from puffins at</p>

	<p>and</p> <p>Existing water quality should be maintained any increase in nutrients, turbidity or contaminants where this could reduce supporting habitats and/or prey, should be avoided.</p>	<p>certain colonies (Snow & Perrins, 1998). Razorbill distribution has been linked to substrate type, relating to their main prey item, the sandeel (Wakefield <i>et al.</i> 2017).</p> <p>The key supporting processes for razorbill at the Cape Wrath SPA in the terrestrial environment may relate to suitable cliff-nesting habitat. In the surrounding waters by the Cape Wrath SPA supporting processes may include water quality (nutrients and turbidity), tidal cycles, water temperature and water flow. As they are a species that feeds in the water column, they can be potentially affected by any increase in turbidity that would affect their ability to successfully forage for their prey (Cook & Burton, 2010). Razorbills tend to use areas where mixing of cool and higher sea surface temperatures exist (Wakefield <i>et al.</i> 2017).</p>
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Annex 2. Supporting information

Factors determining the potential for feature recovery.

Feature	Factors determining the potential for feature recovery
Atlantic puffin	<p>The estimated generation length for puffins is 14.2 years (Bird <i>et al.</i> 2020). Puffins can live up to around 40 years old (Fransson <i>et al.</i> 2010), though more commonly to less than 30 years (Harris & Wanless, 2011). Most birds do not visit their breeding colony until 2-3 years old (Snow & Perrins, 1998) and age at first breeding is usually 6 years old (Bird <i>et al.</i> 2020). Puffins have one clutch per year with a single egg (Snow & Perrins, 1998), meaning they have a low reproductive rate. This means any effect which causes a decline in numbers could limit the ability for the population to recover. Young leave their burrow at night and make their way to the sea when ready to fledge (Snow & Perrins, 1998), which can be a vulnerable time for the fledged puffins. Adult survival rates have been estimated at 0.913 (Bird <i>et al.</i> 2020) and average productivity rate is 0.617 (Horswill & Robinson, 2015). Any effect on adult mortality can potentially have serious effects on breeding numbers. As with other long-lived seabird species, the adult will balance parental investment into their current breeding attempt with their own need to survive, and future reproductive attempts.</p> <p>In winter, puffins use marine waters outwith their breeding colony waters with some individuals reaching the Azores, Canary Islands, north-west Africa, the western Mediterranean, and the west Atlantic, though many remain within the North Sea (Harris & Wanless, 2011). Pressures at their wintering grounds or during their flightless moult period between February and mid-March may have subsequent consequences for their breeding period. In spring, birds will assemble in large rafts on the water pre-breeding, where courtship takes place, close inshore near their breeding areas (Snow & Perrins, 1998). Disturbance during this time may have consequences for the breeding season. Puffins display a high degree of nest site fidelity and will often use the same burrows across different years (Harris & Wanless, 2011), which may limit individual ability to adapt to changes within these areas and hence potential for population recovery from perturbations.</p> <p>Puffins are pursuit divers and are dependent on high quality fish, such as juvenile sandeels or herring, for successful chick rearing (Wanless <i>et al.</i> 2005; Harris <i>et al.</i> 2007; Miles <i>et al.</i> 2015). Their specialised tongue enables them to capture several fish in one dive and if intended for young can be stacked across the beak (Snow & Perrins, 1998). In years of poor sandeel availability they have demonstrated an ability to forage for alternative prey resources (Harris <i>et al.</i> 2007; Wanless <i>et al.</i> 2005), however this switch of prey resource may have a consequence on productivity or adult survival. Puffins, as with other auk species, have a high wing loading, meaning that there is a high energetic cost of flight (as seen in guillemots and razorbills, see Thaxter <i>et al.</i> 2010). This may mean if they have to travel further to find food they may suffer energetically (Masden <i>et al.</i> 2010).</p>

<p>Black-legged kittiwake</p>	<p>Kittiwake estimated generation length is 9.8 years and age of first breeding is 4 years old (Bird <i>et al.</i> 2020). Maximum age recorded is around 29 years (Fransson <i>et al.</i> 2010). Kittiwake clutch size is 2 (1-3) (Snow & Perrins, 1998). Fledglings typically depart colonies between late July and mid-August, dispersing rapidly from colonies, leaving the area about 10 days on average after their first flight (Coulson, 2011). Adult survival rates vary with period and colony but range from 0.8-0.93, with an average survival of 0.854 (Coulson, 2011; Horswill & Robinson, 2015). Any effect on adult mortality can potentially have serious effects on breeding numbers. As a long-lived seabird species, the adult will balance parental investment into their current breeding attempt with their own need to survive, and future reproductive attempts.</p> <p>A wide-scale tracking study found that the vast majority of adults from North Atlantic colonies appear to winter in the west Atlantic between Newfoundland and the mid-Atlantic ridge with the relatively small numbers wintering in the North Sea and west of the British Isles coming mostly from colonies in the British Isles or in the Barents Sea (Furness, 2015). Feeding aggregations may be seen around the Scottish coast until late October/early November (Forrester <i>et al.</i> 2007). Numbers of kittiwakes passing through UK waters in spring and autumn vary strongly from year to year apparently in relation to weather conditions (Furness, 2015). Pressures in these wintering or passage grounds could limit potential for populations to recover from impacts arising in breeding areas.</p> <p>Adult moult may begin during the breeding season but in general will occur after breeding. This species will often moult in large flocks of several thousand individuals on sandy beaches between the breeding grounds and the open sea (BirdLife International, 2022). Any pressure (e.g. disturbance) to these moulting flocks may have subsequent effects on their energy expenditure and hence their survival.</p> <p>Kittiwakes are surface feeders and are therefore limited to those prey found in the upper 1m of the sea (Snow & Perrins, 1998). Kittiwakes have a high reliance on sandeel as their main prey (Daunt <i>et al.</i> 2008), and as such are judged to be one of the most vulnerable species in terms of breeding success in relation to sandeel abundance (Furness & Tasker, 2000). This means they may be less resilient to a loss of sandeel prey resource, and thus their recovery would be compromised.</p>
<p>Common guillemot</p>	<p>Guillemot estimated generation length is 14.8 years and age of first breeding is 4 years (Bird <i>et al.</i> 2020). Guillemots can live in excess of 40 years (Fransson <i>et al.</i> 2010), though the average lifespan is likely to be less than 25 years. Guillemots lay a single egg and will not relay if the egg is lost (Snow & Perrins, 1998), meaning they have a slow reproductive rate. As with many species, productivity of first time breeders is relatively low, and for guillemots stabilises from the fifth breeding attempt (Crespin <i>et al.</i> 2006). When ready to fledge the chick will leave the nest site and joins the male of the pair on the sea, where they then travel further out to sea together and remain close for around two months (Harris & Wanless, 2003). In this post-fledgling period, the chicks will be vulnerable to predation at this lifestage being less able to escape predators (from late July-end of August during fledging). Adult survival is estimated as being 0.935 (Bird <i>et al.</i> 2020) and average productivity 0.672 (Horswill & Robinson, 2015). Any effect on adult mortality can potentially have serious effects on breeding numbers. As with other long-lived seabird species, the adult will balance parental investment into their current breeding attempt with their own need to survive, and future reproductive attempts.</p>

	<p>The majority of guillemots in UK waters during the non-breeding season are likely to be from UK colonies (Furness, 2015). Few adults move beyond UK waters, although immatures range more widely during the non-breeding season (Furness, 2015). Non-breeding adults tend to remain near their breeding colonies throughout the year and attend their nest ledges, except during their flightless moult period from beginning of August to mid-October. Pressures during this moult period, where adults will be flightless for 1-2 months, could have a subsequent effect on reproduction or survival.</p> <p>Guillemots are not particularly agile in the air and they find take-off from water difficult (Bédard, 1985), which may limit their ability to avoid e.g. fast moving vessels. A guillemot's foraging technique means that they only carry one fish back to their chick at a time, whereas other auk species can carry multiple fish. This limits the quantity of prey they can bring back to their chick each day. As guillemots can dive deeply, they can feed both at the seabed (on demersal prey) and in the water column (on pelagic prey) (Wakefield <i>et al.</i> 2017), meaning they may have more flexibility in the prey items they can forage on, depending on their availability. Guillemots, as with other auk species, have a high wing loading, meaning that there is a high energetic cost of flight (Thaxter <i>et al.</i> 2010). This may mean if they have to travel further to find food they may suffer energetically (Masden <i>et al.</i> 2010).</p>
<p>Northern fulmar</p>	<p>Estimated generation length is 25.3 years (Bird <i>et al.</i> 2020), one of the longest in any bird species, meaning they may be less resilient to any negative effects on their population. Fulmars generally begin breeding ~10 years old (Dunnet, 1991) and can continue to breed into old age; some individuals still recorded as breeding in their late 40s (P.Thompson, unpub.data). Maximum longevity is recorded as being 51 years (Bird <i>et al.</i> 2020). Reproduction rates in fulmars are slow with clutch size being 1 egg, one clutch per year. Fulmars may not breed every year (Ollason & Dunnet, 1988), deferring by at least a year if poor food conditions exist such that the adult cannot reach good body condition to breed, or if the bird's partner has not returned and a new partnership may need to establish. Adult survival rates have been estimated at 0.971 (Bird <i>et al.</i> 2020), one of the highest of all seabird species, and average productivity as 0.419 (Horswill & Robinson, 2015). Changes in adult survival rates are most likely to drive population change.</p> <p>The fulmar non-breeding population will be mixed individuals across many differing colonies. Tracked birds from Scotland disperse during the non-breeding period to the West Atlantic, to the Labrador Sea, across to the Barents Sea and northern Norway, to the west of Ireland, and some may remain within North Sea waters (Quinn, 2014). There are sex differences in foraging such that female fulmars tracked from Scotland travelled further on average and towards the West Atlantic, compared to males which on average remained closer to the colony over the non-breeding period (Quinn, 2014). There therefore may be different pressures in the wintering grounds for females and males. Despite dispersing large distances in the non-breeding period, from November onwards fulmars will regularly visit their breeding colonies; from January onwards numbers will increase at the colony (Quinn, 2014). In April, breeding fulmars undertake a pre-laying exodus (Macdonald, 1977), an important period of foraging to ensure body condition is ready for the energetically expensive egg laying period. Fulmars may be particularly sensitive to disturbance during their egg laying period, and may abandon their nest if disturbed, leaving the egg vulnerable to predation. During chick-rearing it is common for both pair members to forage away from the nest (Mallory <i>et</i></p>

	<p><i>al.</i> 2008), leaving the chick to defend itself with its ability to expel oil and vomit. Fulmars are highly site faithful, which may limit individual ability to adapt to changes within these areas and hence potential for population recovery from perturbations.</p> <p>The majority of the fulmar's primary moult is usually post-breeding during September and October (Quinn, 2016). It is thought that individuals undergoing wing moult may remain largely flightless for the period of wing moult (Warham, 1996), thus making them more vulnerable to pressures during this time. In a typical year, a full wing and tail moult should be completed by the end of February (Ginn & Melville, 2000). In unusual years (e.g. 2004, during a winter wreck event), 60% of birds examined from a wreck were still in primary moult in February, compared to 8% in a normal year (van Franeker, 2004), indicating in years of poor food supply the energetically expensive period of moult may be delayed or arrested.</p> <p>Fulmars have a wide prey base (BirdLife International, 2022), so they should be more resilient to changes in prey abundance. However, in the past, population increases and decreases have been linked to changes in anthropogenic food sources such as offal discharges (Tasker, 2004). Fulmars are surface feeders which scavenge on anything that looks like prey. Thus, can be more susceptible to ingesting non-prey items, such as marine litter. Fulmars have the ability to forage widely across large distances (Woodward <i>et al.</i> 2019) which means they may be more resilient to changes in prey abundances closer to their breeding colonies.</p>
<p>Razorbill</p>	<p>Estimated generation length of razorbills is 16.4 and they are a long-lived species, having been recorded to live up to 42 years old (Bird <i>et al.</i> 2020). Razorbills first breed around 5 years old (Horswill & Robinson, 2015) and, as with other auks, only lay 1 egg (Snow & Perrins, 1998). Razorbills may defer breeding for a year when conditions are not favourable. Adult survival rates have been estimated at 0.906 (Bird <i>et al.</i> 2020) and productivity as 0.570 (Horswill & Robinson, 2015). As with other long-lived seabird species, the adult will balance parental investment into their current breeding attempt with their own need to survive, and future reproductive attempts.</p> <p>Razorbills breed around the north Atlantic in eastern North America, Greenland, the White Sea, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Faroe Islands, GB, Germany and France (BirdLife International, 2022; Furness, 2015). Razorbills wintering in UK waters are thought to derive mainly from breeding populations in the UK, Iceland, Faroe Islands and Norway (Furness, 2015). Scottish breeding razorbills are thought to move east to southwest Norway and Denmark, or the southern North Sea to winter (Furness, 2015). Pressures in these wintering grounds, especially during their vulnerable flightless moult period (from mid-August-end of October), could limit potential for populations to recover from impacts arising in breeding areas.</p> <p>Nest site fidelity has been shown to be high in razorbills (Harris & Wanless, 1989), which may limit individual ability to adapt to changes within their breeding areas, and hence potential for population recovery from perturbations.</p> <p>Razorbills are pursuit divers which tend to make frequent, shallow dives in the pelagic zone (Thaxter <i>et al.</i> 2010; Linnebjerg <i>et al.</i> 2013). Razorbills will regularly roost on the sea overnight and will drift with the tide during their rest (Cooper <i>et al.</i> 2018), which may make them more vulnerable to pressures that</p>

	<p>occur during the night. Highest rates of feeding for chicks have been recorded at dawn (Conder, 1950), suggesting this is a particularly important time for them to commute between foraging grounds and their breeding colony. Razorbills, as with other auk species, have a high wing loading, meaning that there is a high energetic cost of flight (Thaxter <i>et al.</i> 2010). This may mean if they have to travel further to find food they may suffer energetically (Masden <i>et al.</i> 2010).</p>
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Annex 3: Glossary for Conservation Objectives and References

Glossary

Conservation Objective term	Definition
Distribution	The “distribution” is how the qualifying feature is spread out within the site.
Favourable condition	This refers to the assessed condition of a feature through Site Condition Monitoring. Features considered to be in favourable condition for the purposes of these Conservation Objectives are those that have an assessed condition of either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favourable Declining - The attribute targets set for the natural feature have been met, but evidence suggests that its condition will worsen unless remedial action is taken. • Favourable Maintained - the attribute targets set for the natural features have been met, and the natural feature is likely to be secure on the site under present conditions. • Favourable Recovered - the condition of the natural feature has recovered from a previous unfavourable condition, and attribute targets are now being met.
Generation length	Generation length is “the average age of parents of the current cohort”. Generation length therefore reflects the turnover rate of breeding individuals in a population (IUCN, 2019).
Maintain	Where a qualifying feature of the SPA is assessed as being in favourable condition the conservation objective is ‘maintain’. This means that the various attributes of the feature should be kept at that favourable level. This can include increasing/improving condition as well, but not a permanent decline.
Marine birds	This term encompasses true seabirds and waterfowl (seaducks, divers, and grebes).
Metapopulation	A group of connected populations of a species within a defined area, where the individual populations may interact with one another.
Restore	Where a qualifying feature of the SPA is assessed as being in unfavourable condition the conservation objective is ‘restore’. This means that the various attributes of the feature should be returned to the favourable level by increasing/improving condition.
Site integrity	The integrity of a site is defined in general terms as the coherence of its ecological structures and function, across its whole area, which enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and and/or the levels of populations of the species for which it was designated.
Site reference population	This refers to the estimated population figure for the site and should be used to form the basis of carrying out HRAs. In most cases, the site reference population will be the baseline population (figure at designation). However, where recent surveys show a population to have increased or stayed stable, the current population is considered the most appropriate population figure to use for HRA’s.
Supporting habitats and processes	This includes the following environmental conditions (but is not limited to) which are important for maintaining/restoring the protected features, e.g. hydrography and supporting water currents, chemical water quality parameters, suspended sediment levels, radionuclide levels.

Conservation Objective term	Definition
Unfavourable condition	<p>This refers to the assessed condition of a feature through Site Condition Monitoring. Features considered to be in unfavourable condition for the purposes of these Conservation Objectives are those that have an assessed condition of either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfavourable recovering - One or more of the attribute targets have not been met on the site, but management measures are in place to improve the condition. • Unfavourable no change - One or more of the attribute targets have not been met, and recovery is unlikely under the present management and activity on the site. • Unfavourable declining - One or more of the attribute targets have not been met, evidence suggests that condition will worsen unless remedial action is taken.
Waterfowl	Encompasses seaducks, grebes and divers.

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