

NATURA 2000

STANDARD DATA FORM

FOR SPECIAL PROTECTION AREAS (SPA)
FOR SITES ELIGIBLE FOR IDENTIFICATION AS SITES OF COMMUNITY IMPORTANCE (SCI)
AND
FOR SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION (SAC)

1. Site identification:

1.1 Type 1.2 Site code

1.3 Compilation date 1.4 Update

1.5 Relationship with other Natura 2000 sites

1.6 Respondent(s)

1.7 Site name

1.8 Site indication and designation classification dates

date site proposed as eligible as SCI	199601
date confirmed as SCI	200412
date site classified as SPA	
date site designated as SAC	200503

2. Site location:

2.1 Site centre location

longitude	latitude
05 23 40 W	57 36 25 N

2.2 Site area (ha) 2.3 Site length (km)

2.5 Administrative region

NUTS code	Region name	% cover
UKA31	Highland	100.00%

2.6 Biogeographic region

Alpine

Atlantic

Boreal

Continental

Macaronesia

Mediterranean

3. Ecological information:

3.1 Annex I habitats

Habitat types present on the site and the site assessment for them:

Annex I habitat	% cover	Representativity	Relative surface	Conservation status	Global assessment
Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i>	17	A	C	A	A
Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	0.01	D			
Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	34	C	C	C	C
European dry heaths	7	A	C	A	A
Alpine and Boreal heaths	5.5	A	C	A	A
Sub-Arctic <i>Salix</i> spp. scrub	0.01	D			
<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	0.01	D			
Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	10	B	C	B	B
Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	0.01	D			
Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in continental Europe)	0.01	D			
Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	0.01	C	C	C	C
Blanket bogs	13	C	C	C	C
Transition mires and quaking bogs	0.01	D			
Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>	0.01	C	C	C	C
Alkaline fens	0.01	D			
Alpine pioneer formations of the <i>Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae</i>	0.01	D			
Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)	5.5	A	C	A	A
Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>)	0.1	D			
Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	0.1	A	B	A	C
Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	2.5	A	C	A	A
Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles	1.5	B	C	A	A
Caledonian forest	2.5	A	C	A	A
Bog woodland	0.02	C	C	C	C
Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)	0.1	C	C	C	C

3.2 Annex II species

Species name	Population				Site assessment			
	Resident	Migratory			Population	Conservation	Isolation	Global
		Breed	Winter	Stage				
<i>Salmo salar</i>	Present	-	-	-	D			
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Present	-	-	-	C	B	C	B

4. Site description

4.1 General site character

Habitat classes	% cover
Marine areas. Sea inlets	
Tidal rivers. Estuaries. Mud flats. Sand flats. Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	
Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes	
Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair	

Habitat classes	% cover
Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets	
Inland water bodies (standing water, running water)	17.5
Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens	15.0
Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana	47.0
Dry grassland. Steppes	
Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland	
Alpine and sub-alpine grassland	10.0
Improved grassland	
Other arable land	
Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	2.0
Coniferous woodland	2.5
Evergreen woodland	
Mixed woodland	
Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including orchards, groves, vineyards, dehesas)	
Inland rocks. Scree. Sands. Permanent snow and ice	6.0
Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites)	
Total habitat cover	100%

4.1 Other site characteristics

Soil & geology:

Acidic, Metamorphic, Nutrient-poor, Peat, Sandstone

Geomorphology & landscape:

Crags/ledges, Escarpment, Hilly, Island, Montane, Slope, Upland, Valley

4.2 Quality and importance

Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea*

- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*

- for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.

European dry heaths

- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

Alpine and Boreal heaths

- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands

- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels

- which is considered to be rare as its total extent in the United Kingdom is estimated to be less than 1000 hectares.
- for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.

Blanket bogs

- for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.

Depressions on peat substrates of the *Rhynchosporion*

- for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.

Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (*Androsacetalia alpinae* and *Galeopsietalia ladani*)

- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation

- which is considered to be rare as its total extent in the United Kingdom is estimated to be less than 1000 hectares.
- for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.

Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation

- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles

- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.
- Caledonian forest
- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.
- Bog woodland
- which is considered to be rare as its total extent in the United Kingdom is estimated to be less than 1000 hectares.
 - for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.
- Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*)
- for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.
- Lutra lutra*
- for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

4.3 Vulnerability

The majority of the site is owned by Scottish Natural Heritage, the National Trust for Scotland and Forest Enterprise. Deer management and the maintenance of the woodlands and heather is being addressed. Enclosures have been created to encourage natural regeneration; the spread of *Rhododendron* is being controlled.

5. Site protection status and relation with CORINE biotopes:

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level

Code	% cover
UK01 (NNR)	16.2
UK04 (SSSI/ASSI)	100.0