

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	199506
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
03 19 10 W	58 51 30 N

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

2.5 Administrative region

NUTS code	Region name	% cover
UKA32	Islands	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
Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	1	B	C	A	B

Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i>	0	D			
Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	0	C	C	A	B
Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	27.9	B	C	A	B
European dry heaths	18.8	C	C	B	C
Alpine and Boreal heaths	9.3	B	C	A	A
<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	0	D			
Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	0.4	D			
Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in continental Europe)	0	D			
Blanket bogs	23.7	B	C	B	B
Transition mires and quaking bogs	0	D			
Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)	0	B	C	B	C
Alkaline fens	0.1	C	C	B	C
Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)	0	D			
Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>)	0	D			
Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	0	C	C	C	C
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	0	D			

3.2 Annex II species

Species name	Population			Site assessment			
	Resident	Migratory		Population	Conservation	Isolation	Global
		Breed	Winter				

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	
Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets	2.5
Inland water bodies (standing water, running water)	2.0
Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens	35.0
Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana	56.0
Dry grassland. Steppes	1.0
Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland	
Alpine and sub-alpine grassland	
Improved grassland	
Other arable land	
Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	0.5
Coniferous woodland	
Evergreen woodland	
Mixed woodland	
Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including orchards, groves, vineyards, dehesas)	
Inland rocks. Screes. Sands. Permanent snow and ice	3.0
Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites)	
Total habitat cover	100%

4.1 Other site characteristics

Soil & geology:

Acidic, Nutrient-poor, Peat, Sandstone, Sedimentary

Geomorphology & landscape:

Cave/tunnel, Caves, Cliffs, Coastal, Craggs/ledges, Escarpment, Hilly, Island, Montane, Slope, Upland, Valley

4.2 Quality and importance

Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts

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

Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds

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

European dry heaths

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

Alpine and Boreal heaths

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

Blanket bogs

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

Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurion*)

- which is considered to be rare as its total extent in the United Kingdom is estimated to be less than 100 hectares.

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

Alkaline fens

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

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.

4.3 Vulnerability

The heaths, bogs and flushes on this site are dependent on low-intensity management regimes, including very low or zero levels of grazing and no burning. Management Agreements over about two-thirds of the site ensure that low levels of stocking density are maintained. Part of the site is managed by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.

5. Site protection status and relation with CORINE biotopes:

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level

Code	% cover
UK04 (SSSI/ASSI)	100.0