

# 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	200412
date confirmed as SCI	200607
date site classified as SPA	
date site designated as SAC	

### 2. Site location:

#### 2.1 Site centre location

longitude	latitude
05 21 00 W	36 08 00 N

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

#### 2.5 Administrative region

NUTS code	Region name	% cover
GIB	Gibraltar	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 Mediterranean coasts (with endemic <i>Limonium</i> spp.)		A	A	A	A

<i>Malcolmietalia</i> dune grasslands		C	A	C	A
Matorral with <i>Laurus nobilis</i>	0.75	C	A	B	C
Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation		B	A	C	B
Caves not open to the public		B	A	B	A
<i>Olea</i> and <i>Cerantonia</i> forests		C	A	A	A

### 3.2 Annex II species

Species name	Population				Site assessment			
	Resident	Migratory			Population	Conservation	Isolation	Global
		Breed	Winter	Stage				
<i>Miniopterus schreibersi</i>	101-250	-	-	-	A	B	C	C

## 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	22.0
Inland water bodies (standing water, running water)	
Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens	
Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana	60.0
Dry grassland. Steppes	8.0
Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland	
Alpine and sub-alpine grassland	
Improved grassland	
Other arable land	
Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	
Coniferous woodland	
Evergreen woodland	3.0
Mixed woodland	
Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including orchards, groves, vineyards, dehesas)	2.0
Inland rocks. Scree. Sands. Permanent snow and ice	5.0
Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites)	
<b>Total habitat cover</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 4.1 Other site characteristics

<p><b>Soil &amp; geology:</b> Limestone, Sand</p> <p><b>Geomorphology &amp; landscape:</b> Caves, Cliffs, Coastal, Crags/ledges, Escarpment, Slope</p>
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### 4.2 Quality and importance

<p>Vegetated sea cliffs of the Mediterranean coasts (with endemic <i>Limonium</i> spp.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• which is considered to be one of the best examples in Gibraltar</li> </ul> <p><i>Malcolmietalia</i> dune grasslands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• which is considered to be one of the best examples in Gibraltar</li> </ul> <p>Matorral with <i>Laurus nobilis</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• which is considered to be one of the best examples in Gibraltar</li> </ul> <p>Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation</p>
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- which is considered to be one of the best examples in Gibraltar Caves not open to the public
- which is considered to be one of the best examples in Gibraltar *Olea* and *Ceratonia* forests
- which is considered to be one of the best examples in Gibraltar *Miniopterus schreibersi*
- which is considered to be one of the best examples in Gibraltar

### 4.3 Vulnerability

Decreasing diversity due to seral changes and invasive plant species affects mainly open ground plants, birds and bats. Feral cats *Felis catus* and a high population of yellow-legged gulls *Larus cachinnans* are also a problem. Open ground habitats may come under pressure of urbanisation in future. Disturbance from visitor pressure is also a factor.

## 5. Site protection status and relation with CORINE biotopes:

### 5.1 Designation types at national and regional level

Code	% cover
UK01 (NNR)	81.8
UK00 (N/A)	18.2