

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	
date confirmed as SCI	
date site classified as SPA	199206
date site designated as SAC	

2. Site location:

2.1 Site centre location

longitude	latitude
04 30 44 W	53 24 42 N

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

2.5 Administrative region

NUTS code	Region name	% cover
UKL11	Isle of Anglesey	100.0%

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

3.2 Annex I birds and regularly occurring migratory birds not listed on Annex I

Code	Species name	Population			Site assessment				
		Resident	Breed	Winter	Stage	Population	Conservation	Isolation	Global
A192	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>		3 P			A		B	
A193	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>		>189 P			C		C	
A194	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>		>129 0 P			B		C	
A191	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>		460 P			B		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)	55.0
Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes	1.0
Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair	
Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets	35.0
Inland water bodies (standing water, running water)	
Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens	4.0
Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana	5.0
Dry grassland. Steppes	
Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland	
Alpine and sub-alpine grassland	
Improved grassland	
Other arable land	
Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	
Coniferous woodland	
Evergreen woodland	
Mixed woodland	
Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including orchards, groves, vineyards, dehesas)	
Inland rocks. Scree. Sands. Permanent snow and ice	
Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites)	
Total habitat cover	100%

4.1 Other site characteristics

Soil & geology:

Acidic, Metamorphic, Sand, Shingle

Geomorphology & landscape:

Coastal, Intertidal rock, Intertidal sediments (including sandflat/mudflat), Islands, Lagoon, Shingle bar

4.2 Quality and importance

ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)

During the breeding season the area regularly supports:

Sterna dougallii
(Europe - breeding)

4.7% of the GB breeding population
5 year mean, 1992-1996

Sterna hirundo
(Northern/Eastern Europe - breeding)

at least 1.5% of the GB breeding population
5 year mean, 1992-1996

<i>Sterna paradisaea</i> (Arctic - breeding/Southern Oceans - wintering)	at least 2.9% of the GB breeding population 5 year mean, 1992-1996
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> (Western Europe/Western Africa)	3.3% of the GB breeding population 5 year mean, 1993-1997

ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)

4.3 Vulnerability

These three isolated locations are used at various times as breeding sites by the Irish Sea roseate tern populations, though may be deserted for a period of years while other sites are more favoured, for reasons unknown. Currently Rockabill Island in Dunlin Bay is the favoured breeding location. The three islands within the SPA continue to support important colonies of arctic, common and sandwich terns.

Roseate terns spend much of their lifespan away from these breeding colonies and are therefore vulnerable to pressures beyond the control of the site managers, including factors affecting food supply, winter survival etc.

Recreational pressure at Cemlyn arises from the promotion of the coastal footpath which passes close to the colonies and requires 24 hour wardening to guide the public below the skyline. Other colonies suffer occasional disturbance from inadvertent public access, requiring constant wardening. Ground predators (stoat and fox) require regular control at Cemlyn Bay and Ynys Feurig and mink are now a threat. Peregrine falcons and rogue gulls have caused mortality and desertion of colonies on some occasions. Theft of eggs by collectors continue to be a threat.

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