

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	199610
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 42 20 W	56 50 05 N

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

2.5 Administrative region

NUTS code	Region name	% cover
UKA15	Tayside	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
Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	1	D			
European dry heaths	49.4	B	C	B	B

Alpine and Boreal heaths	10.2	B	C	B	B
Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	3.3	C	C	B	C
Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)	1.7	C	C	C	C
Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in continental Europe)	5	B	B	B	B
Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	0	D			
Blanket bogs	13.3	C	C	B	C
Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)	0.5	B	A	B	B
Alkaline fens	0.5	C	C	B	C
Alpine pioneer formations of the <i>Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae</i>	2	B	A	A	B
Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)	1.5	B	C	B	C
Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>)	1.8	D			
Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	0.4	B	B	B	B
Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	0.3	B	C	B	C

3.2 Annex II species

Species name	Population				Site assessment			
	Resident	Migratory			Population	Conservation	Isolation	Global
		Breed	Winter	Stage				
<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>	Present	-	-	-	C	C	B	C
<i>Vertigo genesii</i>	Present	-	-	-	C	C	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)	
Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes	
Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair	
Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets	
Inland water bodies (standing water, running water)	0.5
Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens	15.8
Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana	61.4
Dry grassland. Steppes	13.6
Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland	0.1
Alpine and sub-alpine grassland	3.4
Improved grassland	
Other arable land	
Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	0.1
Coniferous woodland	0.6
Evergreen woodland	
Mixed woodland	
Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including orchards, groves, vineyards, dehesas)	
Inland rocks. Screes. Sands. Permanent snow and ice	4.5
Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites)	
Total habitat cover	100%

4.1 Other site characteristics

Soil & geology:

Acidic, Alluvium, Basic, Calc-schists, Granite, Igneous, Limestone, Metamorphic, Nutrient-poor, Peat, Quartzite

Geomorphology & landscape:

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

4.2 Quality and importance

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 the area is considered to support a significant presence.

Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*)

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

Species-rich *Nardus* grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in continental Europe)

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

Blanket bogs

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

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

Alkaline fens

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

Alpine pioneer formations of the *Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae*

- which is considered to be rare as its total extent in the United Kingdom is estimated to be less than 1000 hectares.

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

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

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

Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation

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

Vertigo geyeri

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

Vertigo genesii

- which is known from 15 or fewer 10 x 10 km squares in the United Kingdom.

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

4.3 Vulnerability

The grassland and flushes require a certain amount of grazing to maintain species diversity, but are also sensitive to over-grazing. The alpine pioneer formations, in particular, are vulnerable to physical damage. The current levels of grazing by red and roe deer, sheep and cattle are not known to be damaging to the habitats. Other activities on the site, which include vehicle use in connection with estate management, hill walking, mountain biking, and occasional orienteering, are not thought to be damaging the habitats. Muirburn is also practised but does not appear to affect the Annex I habitats.

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