

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	200101
date confirmed as SCI	200412
date site classified as SPA	
date site designated as SAC	200504

2. Site location:

2.1 Site centre location

longitude	latitude
00 13 33 E	53 23 28 N

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

2.5 Administrative region

NUTS code	Region name	% cover
UK33	Lincolnshire	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
Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (<i>Sarcocornetea fruticosi</i>)	0.05	D			

Embryonic shifting dunes	0.93	B	B	A	C
Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")	2.98	B	C	A	B
Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	4.46	B	C	A	B
Dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	19.29	A	A	A	B
Humid dune slacks	0.01	B	C	A	B

3.2 Annex II species

Species name	Population				Site assessment			
	Resident	Migratory			Population	Conservation	Isolation	Global
		Breed	Winter	Stage				
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Present	-	-	-	D			

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	35.0
Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair	63.0
Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets	
Inland water bodies (standing water, running water)	
Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens	2.0
Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana	
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

<p>Soil & geology: Mud, Sand</p> <p>Geomorphology & landscape: Coastal</p>
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4.2 Quality and importance

<p>Embryonic shifting dunes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.
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Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (“grey dunes”)

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

Dunes with *Hippophae rhamnoides*

- for which this is the only known outstanding locality in the United Kingdom.
- which is considered to be rare as its total extent in the United Kingdom is estimated to be less than 1000 hectares.

Humid dune slacks

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

4.3 Vulnerability

Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe Dunes and Gibraltar Point are two separate coastal complexes. They both contain a complex of habitats ranging from dry 'grey' dunes down to saltmarsh. The sites are both vulnerable to changes in sedimentation rates along the coast caused by coastal protection schemes further north.

The sites are both visited by large numbers of tourists and disturbance and damage from inappropriate access is a problem.

The majority of these sites are declared as National Nature Reserves.

5. Site protection status and relation with CORINE biotopes:

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level

Code	% cover
UK01 (NNR)	27.2
UK04 (SSSI/ASSI)	100.0