

# 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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

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	199403
date site designated as SAC	

### 2. Site location:

#### 2.1 Site centre location

longitude	latitude
00 54 00 W	60 49 19 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

### 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
A175	<i>Catharacta skua</i>		788 P			B		C	
A204	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>		55000 I			B		C	
A009	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>		19539 P			B		C	
A001	<i>Gavia stellata</i>		26 P			B		C	
A016	<i>Morus bassanus</i>		16400 P			B		C	
A018	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>		450 P			C		C	
A199	<i>Uria aalge</i>		25000 I			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	5.0
Inland water bodies (standing water, running water)	2.0
Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens	65.0
Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana	10.0
Dry grassland. Steppes	10.0
Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland	8.0
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)	
<b>Total habitat cover</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 4.1 Other site characteristics

#### Soil & geology:

Acidic, Granite, Igneous, Metamorphic, Nutrient-poor, Peat

#### Geomorphology & landscape:

Cliffs, Coastal, Crags/ledges, Geos (rocky inlets), Hilly, Open coast (including bay), Upland

### 4.2 Quality and importance

#### ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)

During the breeding season the area regularly supports:

<i>Gavia stellata</i> (North-western Europe - wintering)	3% of the GB breeding population 1994 - 1999
---	---

<b>ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)</b>	
<b>During the breeding season the area regularly supports:</b>	
<i>Catharacta skua</i> (World)	6% of the breeding population 1992 and 1997
<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	3% of the breeding population 1999
<i>Morus bassanus</i>	6% of the breeding population 1999
<b>ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC): AN INTERNATIONALLY IMPORTANT ASSEMBLAGE OF BIRDS</b>	
<b>During the breeding season the area regularly supports:</b>	
157500 seabirds (5 year peak mean 01/07/2000)	
Including:	
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> , <i>Morus bassanus</i> , <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> , <i>Catharacta skua</i> , <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> , <i>Uria aalge</i> , <i>Fratercula arctica</i> .	

### 4.3 Vulnerability

The seabird assemblage on the site is not subject to any direct pressures. External influences, particularly the state of sand-eel stocks, are outwith site-based control. The UK government has restricted the fishery sandeel catch around Shetland in recent years, and stocks are very closely monitored. The red-throated diver and great skua may be sensitive to changes in the grazing regime, although they are not at risk with current management of the site. Hermaness is managed as a National Nature Reserve, with visitor numbers reaching 5000 per year, these levels are not detrimental to the interest features of the site. Any possible disturbance can be minimised through visitor management.

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

### 5.1 Designation types at national and regional level

Code	% cover
UK01 (NNR)	59.2
UK04 (SSSI/ASSI)	101.2