

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	199403
date site designated as SAC	

2. Site location:

2.1 Site centre location

longitude	latitude
00 51 20 W	60 36 35 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
A466	<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>		90 P			C		B	
A175	<i>Catharacta skua</i>		512 P			B		C	
A202	<i>Cephus grylle</i>		710 I			C		C	
A009	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>		>980 0 P			C		C	
A158	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>		65 P			B		B	
A170	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>		30 P			A		B	
A173	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>		130 P			B		C	
A194	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>		520 P			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	18.0
Inland water bodies (standing water, running water)	2.0
Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens	30.0
Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana	35.0
Dry grassland. Steppes	
Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland	15.0
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. Screes. 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, Basic, Cobble, Nutrient-poor, Peat, Sand, Shingle

Geomorphology & landscape:

Cliffs, Coastal, Crags/ledges, Geos (rocky inlets), Island, Lowland, 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:

Phalaropus lobatus

83.3% of the GB breeding population
Count, as at mid-1990s

<i>Sterna paradisaea</i> (Arctic - breeding/Southern Oceans - wintering)	1.2% of the GB breeding population Three year mean, 1994-1997
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ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)

During the breeding season the area regularly supports:

<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i> (Baltic/UK/Ireland)	1% of the population in Great Britain Count, as at late 1980s-early 1990s
<i>Catharacta skua</i> (World)	3.8% of the breeding population Count, as at 1992
<i>Cephus grylle</i> (East Atlantic)	0.9% of the breeding population Count, as at 1987
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> (North Atlantic)	at least 0.1% of the breeding population Count, as at 1986
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i> (Europe/Western Africa)	% of the breeding population Count, as at late 1980s-early 1990s
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> (North Atlantic)	0.4% of the breeding population Count, as at 1992

4.3 Vulnerability

There are no significant threats to the interest at present. Parts of the site are managed by RSPB for their nature conservation interest. The RSPB currently trap feral cats on part (Lamb Hoga) of the site and introductions in any other part of the sites would require control measures. On-going habitat creation/management is required to ensure suitable breeding habitats for the *Phalaropus lobatus*, any possible threat to this may result in loss of breeding pairs.

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