

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	199412
date site designated as SAC	

2. Site location:

2.1 Site centre location

longitude	latitude
01 37 00 W	59 32 15 N

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

2.5 Administrative region

NUTS code	Region name	% cover
UKA32	Islands	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
A200	<i>Alca torda</i>		3050 I			B		C	
A175	<i>Catharacta skua</i>		120 P			C		C	
A204	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>		8700 P			B		C	
A009	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>		43320 P			B		C	
A018	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>		950 P			B		C	
A188	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>		11650 P			B		C	
A173	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>		94 P			B		C	
A194	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>		1120 P			B		C	
A434	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes fridariensis</i>		33 M			A		A	
A199	<i>Uria aalge</i>		37560 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	10.0
Inland water bodies (standing water, running water)	2.0
Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens	10.0
Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana	60.2
Dry grassland. Steppes	8.0
Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland	9.8
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:

Basalt, Boulder, Cobble, Gravel, Peat, Pebble, Sand, Sandstone, Sandstone/mudstone, Shingle

Geomorphology & landscape:

Cave/tunnel, Cliffs, Coastal, Geos (rocky inlets), Intertidal rock, Island, Islands, Lowland, Open coast (including bay), Subtidal rock (including rocky reefs), Upland

4.2 Quality and importance

ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)

During the breeding season the area regularly supports:

<i>Sterna paradisaea</i> (Arctic - breeding/Southern Oceans - wintering)	2.5% of the GB breeding population 5 year mean, 1993-1997
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes fridariensis</i>	100% of the GB breeding population Count, as at 1992

ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)

During the breeding season the area regularly supports:

<i>Alca torda</i>	0.4% of the breeding population Count, as at 1988
<i>Catharacta skua</i> (World)	0.9% of the breeding population 5 year mean, 1993-1997
<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	0.5% of the breeding population Count, as at 1995
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> (North Atlantic)	0.6% of the breeding population Count, as at 1996
<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> (Northern Europe)	0.8% of the breeding population Count, as at 1993
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i> (Eastern Atlantic - Breeding)	0.4% of the breeding population Count, as at 1997
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> (North Atlantic)	0.3% of the breeding population 5 year mean, 1993-1997
<i>Uria aalge</i> (East Atlantic)	11.2% of the breeding population Count, as at 1994

4.3 Vulnerability

There are no significant threats to the interest at present.
SNH contribute to the funding of a ranger service on the island which helps to limit visitor disturbance to breeding seabirds.
Birds are also vulnerable to predation from domestic and feral cats.

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