

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

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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	200110
date site designated as SAC	

2. Site location:

2.1 Site centre location

longitude	latitude
02 53 00 W	56 01 00 N

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

2.5 Administrative region

NUTS code	Region name	% cover
UKA12	Central	27.63%
UKA14	Lothian	47.35%
UKA13	Fife	25.02%

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	Migratory		Population	Conservation	Isolation	Global	
			Breed	Winter					Stage
A050	<i>Anas penelope</i>			2139 I		C		C	
A053	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			2564 I		C		C	
A040	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>			10852 I		B		C	
A169	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>			860 I		C		C	
A062	<i>Aythya marila</i>			437 I		B		C	
A067	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>			2465 I		A		C	
A149	<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>			9514 I		B		C	
A143	<i>Calidris canutus</i>			9258 I		B		C	
A137	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>			328 I		C		C	
A064	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>			1045 I		B		C	
A001	<i>Gavia stellata</i>			90 I		B		C	
A130	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>			7846 I		B		C	
A157	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>			1974 I		B		C	
A066	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>			635 I		A		C	
A065	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>			2880 I		B		C	
A069	<i>Mergus serrator</i>			670 I		B		C	
A160	<i>Numenius arquata</i>			1928 I		B		C	
A017	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>			682 I		B		C	
A140	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>			2949 I		C		C	
A141	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>			724 I		B		C	
A007	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>			84 I		A		C	
A005	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>			646 I		B		B	
A063	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>			9400 I		B		C	
A191	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>				1617 I	B		C	
A048	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>			4509 I		B		C	
A162	<i>Tringa totanus</i>			4341 I		B		C	
A142	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>			4148 I		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)	75.0
Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes	4.5
Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair	11.0
Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets	9.5
Inland water bodies (standing water, running water)	
Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens	
Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana	
Dry grassland. Steppes	
Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland	
Alpine and sub-alpine grassland	
Improved grassland	
Other arable land	

Habitat classes	% cover
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

Soil & geology:

Basalt, Biogenic reef, Gravel, Igneous, Limestone/chalk, Sand, Sandstone/mudstone, Sedimentary, Shingle, Slate/shale

Geomorphology & landscape:

Coastal, Estuary, Intertidal sediments (including sandflat/mudflat), Lagoon, Open coast (including bay)

4.2 Quality and importance

ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)

Over winter the area regularly supports:

Gavia stellata 2% of the GB population
(North-western Europe - wintering) 5 year peak mean 1993/94 - 1997/98

Haematopus ostralegus 2% of the GB population
(Europe & Northern/Western Africa) 5 year peak mean 1993/94 - 1997/98

Limosa lapponica 4% of the GB population
(Western Palearctic - wintering) 5 year peak mean 1993/94 - 1997/98

Pluvialis apricaria 1% of the GB population
(North-western Europe - breeding) 5 year peak mean 1993/94 - 1997/98

Podiceps auritus 21% of the GB population
(North-western Europe) 5 year peak mean 1993/94 - 1997/98

On passage the area regularly supports:

Sterna sandvicensis 6% of the GB population
(Western Europe/Western Africa) 5 year peak mean 1993/94 - 1997/98

ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)

Over winter the area regularly supports:

Anser brachyrhynchus 6% of the population
(Eastern Greenland/Iceland/UK) 5 year peak mean 1993/94 - 1997/98

Arenaria interpres 1% of the population
(Western Palearctic - wintering) 5 year peak mean 1993/94 - 1997/98

Calidris canutus 3% of the population
(North-eastern Canada/Greenland/Iceland/North-western Europe) 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96

<i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (North-western Europe)	2% of the population 5 year peak mean 1993/94 - 1997/98
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<i>Tringa totanus</i> (Eastern Atlantic - wintering)	3% of the population 5 year peak mean 1993/94 - 1997/98
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ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC): AN INTERNATIONALLY IMPORTANT ASSEMBLAGE OF BIRDS

Over winter the area regularly supports:

95000 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 01/08/2000)

Including:

Gavia stellata , *Podiceps cristatus* , *Podiceps auritus* , *Phalacrocorax carbo* , *Anser brachyrhynchus* , *Tadorna tadorna* , *Anas penelope* , *Anas platyrhynchos* , *Aythya marila* , *Somateria mollissima* , *Clangula hyemalis* , *Melanitta nigra* , *Melanitta fusca* , *Bucephala clangula* , *Mergus serrator* , *Haematopus ostralegus* , *Charadrius hiaticula* , *Pluvialis apricaria* , *Pluvialis squatarola* , *Vanellus vanellus* , *Calidris canutus* , *Calidris alpina alpina* , *Limosa lapponica* , *Numenius arquata* , *Tringa totanus* , *Arenaria interpres* .

4.3 Vulnerability

While the major factor potentially affecting the site is coastal industrial development, such development is subject to detailed planning control, ensuring that the site is not significantly affected. Oil and other industrial developments concentrated along the shore line do pose a threat, however rigorous emergency contingency plans are in place to minimise the impact of any incident. Localised tipping is an ongoing problem but consists mainly of inert building waste and is mostly controlled by the relevant licensing authority. Implementation of the Habitats Regulations will tighten control on these operations. Recreational pressures, including small-scale bait digging, are not currently considered to be a problem, while commercial bait digging is being monitored. The potential for rising sea levels to remove important habitats is recognised, and a number of coastal realignment schemes (planned retreat) are planned for these areas which will go some way to offsetting any habitat loss.

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