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 J

1.2 Site code UK9008022

1.3 Compilation date 199303

1.4 Update 199902

1.5 Relationship with other Natura 2000 sites

U	K	0	0	1	7	0	7	5
U	K	0	0	1	9	8	3	8
U	K	0	0	3	0	2	7	0

1.6 Respondent(s) International Designations, JNCC, Peterborough

1.7 Site name **Gibraltar Point**

1.8 Site indication and designation classification dates

date site proposed as eligible as SCI	
date confirmed as SCI	
date site classified as SPA	199303
date site designated as SAC	

2. Site location:

2.1 Site centre location

longitude	**latitude**
00 20 16 E	53 06 00 N

2.2 Site area (ha) 414.09

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
	X				

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

		Population				Site assessment			
		Resident	Migratory						
Code	Species name		Breed	Winter	Stage	Population	Conservation	Isolation	Global
A144	*Calidris alba*			67 I		C		C	
A157	*Limosa lapponica*			719 I		C		C	
A141	*Pluvialis squatarola*			2017 I		B		C	
A195	*Sterna albifrons*		23 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)	48.0
Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes	20.0
Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair	28.0
Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets	
Inland water bodies (standing water, running water)	1.0
Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens	1.0
Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana	
Dry grassland. Steppes	
Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland	2.0
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:

Basic, Mud, Neutral, Sand, Sedimentary, Shingle

Geomorphology & landscape:

Coastal, Enclosed coast (including embayment), Lowland, Open coast (including bay)

4.2 Quality and importance

ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)

During the breeding season the area regularly supports:

Sterna albifrons (Eastern Atlantic - breeding)	1% of the GB breeding population 5 year mean, 1992-1996

Over winter the area regularly supports:

Limosa lapponica (Western Palearctic - wintering)	1.4% of the GB population 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96

ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)

Over winter the area regularly supports:

Calidris alba (Eastern Atlantic/Western & Southern Africa - wintering)	0.1% of the population 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96
Pluvialis squatarola (Eastern Atlantic - wintering)	1.2% of the population 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96

4.3 Vulnerability

The Ramsar Site and SPA broadly coincide with the area declared as a National Nature Reserve and managed for nature conservation by the local Wildlife Trust. The site is well protected by law and by appropriate land management. Land adjacent to the site has been acquired for management as an extension to the nature reserve or as permanent pasture under the Countryside Stewardship Scheme.

The natural geomorphological forces which have built the sand dunes and shaped the coastline will continue to operate and re-model the coast. Sea defences up-drift may have modified the natural evolution of the site, but recent beach restoration with imported material, some 8 to 18 km to the north of the site is expected to restore longshore drift patterns to a more natural state. The site is subject to a high number of visitors which require close management. Seaborne pollution, particularly accidental discharge from shipping or from inshore oil and gas drilling operations could pose problems for the site but contingency plans exist for dealing with oils spills.

5. Site protection status and relation with CORINE biotopes:

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level

Code	% cover
UK01 (NNR)	98.4
UK04 (SSSI/ASSI)	100.0