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** UK9006011

1.3 Compilation date 199203 **1.4 Update** 199902

1.5 Relationship with other Natura 2000 sites

U	K	0	0	1	7	0	7	2
U	K	0	0	1	7	0	9	7

1.6 Respondent(s) International Designations, JNCC, Peterborough

1.7 Site name **Lindisfarne**

1.8 Site indication and designation classification dates

date site proposed as eligible as SCI	
date confirmed as SCI	
date site classified as SPA	199203
date site designated as SAC	

2. Site location:

2.1 Site centre location

longitude	**latitude**
01 50 17 W	55 40 22 N

2.2 Site area (ha) 3679.22 **2.3 Site length (km)**

2.5 Administrative region

NUTS code	Region name	% cover
UK131	Northumberland	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
A050	*Anas penelope*			7857 I		B		C	
A043a	*Anser anser*			1416 I		C		C	
A046c	*Branta bernicla hrota*			1844 I		A		B	
A144	*Calidris alba*			218 I		C		C	
A149	*Calidris alpina alpina*			7703 I		C		C	
A137	*Charadrius hiaticula*			163 I		C		C	
A064	*Clangula hyemalis*			59 I		C		C	
A038	*Cygnus cygnus*			53 I		C		C	
A157	*Limosa lapponica*			2946 I		B		C	
A065	*Melanitta nigra*			263 I		C		C	
A069	*Mergus serrator*			18 I		C		C	
A140	*Pluvialis apricaria*			5300 I		B		C	
A141	*Pluvialis squatarola*			1570 I		B		C	
A063	*Somateria mollissima*			1568 I		B		C	
A195	*Sterna albifrons*		15 P			C		C	
A192	*Sterna dougallii*		>0 P			C		A	
A048	*Tadorna tadorna*			899 I		C		C	
A162	*Tringa totanus*			904 I		C		C	

4. Site description:

4.1 General site character

Habitat classes	% cover
Marine areas. Sea inlets	23.2
Tidal rivers. Estuaries. Mud flats. Sand flats. Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	48.1
Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes	7.8
Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair	13.2
Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets	2.8
Inland water bodies (standing water, running water)	1.8
Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens	0.1
Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana	
Dry grassland. Steppes	1.5
Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland	
Alpine and sub-alpine grassland	
Improved grassland	0.5
Other arable land	0.1
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	0.0
Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites)	0.9
Total habitat cover	**100%**

4.1 Other site characteristics

Soil & geology:

Acidic, Basic, Boulder, Igneous, Limestone, Limestone/chalk, Metamorphic, Mud, Neutral, Sand, Sandstone, Sandstone/mudstone, Sedimentary, Shingle

Geomorphology & landscape:

Barrier beach, Cliffs, Coastal, Intertidal rock, Intertidal sediments (including sandflat/mudflat), Island, Islands, Lowland, Open coast (including bay), Pools, Subtidal rock (including rocky reefs), Subtidal sediments (including sandbank/mudbank)

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)	0.6% of the GB breeding population 5 year mean, 1992-1996
Sterna dougallii (Europe - breeding)	at least % of the GB breeding population Count, as at late 1990s

Over winter the area regularly supports:

Cygnus cygnus (Iceland/UK/Ireland)	0.9% of the GB population 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96
Limosa lapponica (Western Palearctic - wintering)	5.6% of the GB population 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96
Pluvialis apricaria (North-western Europe - breeding)	2.1% 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:

Anas penelope (Western Siberia/North-western/North-eastern Europe)	0.6% of the population 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96
Anser anser (Iceland/UK/Ireland)	1.4% of the population 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96
Branta bernicla hrota (Svalbard/Denmark/UK)	36.9% of the population 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96
Calidris alba (Eastern Atlantic/Western & Southern Africa - wintering)	0.9% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96
Calidris alpina alpina (Northern Siberia/Europe/Western Africa)	1.4% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96
Charadrius hiaticula (Europe/Northern Africa - wintering)	0.3% of the population 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96
Clangula hyemalis (Iceland/Greenland)	0.3% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96

Mergus serrator (North-western/Central Europe)	0.2% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96
Pluvialis squatarola (Eastern Atlantic - wintering)	3.6% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96
Somateria mollissima (Britain/Ireland)	2% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96
Tadorna tadorna (North-western Europe)	1.2% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96

4.3 Vulnerability

The site is managed as a National Nature Reserve by English Nature. The principal threats from human influences are water quality problems (from sewage discharges and agricultural run-off), wildfowling and recreational disturbance including bait-digging. Colonisation by *Spartina* poses a long-term threat to intertidal habitats. A metalled road to Holy Island across the intertidal area has had localised effects on the areas of saltmarsh, intertidal flats and sand dunes and may be resulting in longer-term changes to sediment patterns within the Fenham Flats area of the SPA.

The issue of water quality in input streams and sedimentation/siltation within the site is currently being monitored by the Environment Agency. English Nature monitor and manage recreational and wildfowling use of the site in order to address issues of disturbance. Bait-digging is controlled by a SNCO. English Nature is currently trialing experimental management techniques to control *Spartina*.

5. Site protection status and relation with CORINE biotopes:

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level

Code	% cover
UK01 (NNR)	91.4
UK04 (SSSI/ASSI)	100.0