

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX. 22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 7, 2nd edition, as amended by COP9 Resolution IX.1 Annex B). A 3rd edition of the Handbook, incorporating these amendments, is in preparation and will be available in 2006.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

Designated: 11 August 1997

3. Country:

UK (Scotland)

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

East Sanday Coast

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for: Updated information on an existing Ramsar site

6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area:

** Important note: If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

7. Map of site included:

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:

- i) **hard copy** (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): *yes* ✓ -or- *no* ;
- ii) **an electronic format** (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) *Yes*
- iii) **a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables** *yes* ✓ -or- *no* ;

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

The site boundary is the same as, or falls within, an existing protected area.

For precise boundary details, please refer to paper map provided at designation

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude):

59 16 00 N 02 34 00 W

9. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s), and the location of the nearest large town.

Nearest town/city: Kirkwall

The site lies on the island of Sanday, Orkney, in the north of Scotland.

Administrative region: Orkney Islands

10. Elevation (average and/or max. & min.) (metres): 11. Area (hectares): 1514.88

Min.	-1
Max.	3
Mean	0

12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

A 55 km stretch of coast on the island of Sanday, Orkney. The coastline consists of rocky and sandy sections and is notable for its presence of sand dune and machair habitats, rare outside the Hebrides, as well as extensive intertidal flats and saltmarsh. The site is further characterised by a series of tombolos, bars, spits and shingle ridges. The coastline supports internationally important populations of wintering waders.

13. Ramsar Criteria:

Circle or underline each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11).

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14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

**Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations
occurring at levels of international**

importance.**Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation):****Species with peak counts in winter:**

Purple sandpiper , *Calidris maritima maritima*, 840 individuals, representing an average of 1.1% of the population (winter peak means)
E Atlantic -wintering

Ruddy turnstone , *Arenaria interpres interpres*, 1400 individuals, representing an average of 1.4% of the population (Three year peak mean, 1991/2-1993/4)
NE Canada, Greenland/W Europe & NW Africa

Contemporary data and information on waterbird trends at this site and their regional (sub-national) and national contexts can be found in the Wetland Bird Survey report, which is updated annually. See www.bto.org/survey/webs/webs-alerts-index.htm.

15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

Atlantic

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

Council Directive 92/43/EEC

16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

Soil & geology	sand, sedimentary, sandstone, sandstone/mudstone, shingle, boulder
Geomorphology and landscape	coastal, subtidal rock (including rocky reefs), shingle bar, intertidal sediments (including sandflat/mudflat), open coast (including bay), islands, pools, intertidal rock
Nutrient status	no information
pH	no information
Salinity	saline / euhaline
Soil	mainly mineral
Water permanence	usually permanent
Summary of main climatic features	Annual averages (Kirkwall, 1971–2000) (www.metoffice.com/climate/uk/averages/19712000/sites/kirkwall.html) Max. daily temperature: 10.5° C Min. daily temperature: 5.3° C Days of air frost: 28.9 Rainfall: 1029.4 mm Hrs. of sunshine: 1139.7

General description of the Physical Features:

East Sanday Coast comprises a 55 km stretch of coast, consisting of both rocky and sandy sections. It is notable for the presence of sand dune and machair habitats, rare outside the Hebrides, as well as extensive intertidal flats and saltmarsh. The site is further characterised by a series of tombolos, bars, spits and shingle ridges.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, general land use, and climate (including climate type).

East Sanday Coast comprises a 55 km stretch of coast, consisting of both rocky and sandy sections. It is notable for the presence of sand dune and machair habitats, rare outside the Hebrides, as well as extensive intertidal flats and saltmarsh. The site is further characterised by a series of tombolos, bars, spits and shingle ridges.

18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

No special values known

19. Wetland types:

Inland wetland, Marine/coastal wetland

Code	Name	% Area
E	Sand / shingle shores (including dune systems)	39.6
G	Tidal flats	31.6
D	Rocky shores	25.3
Other	Other	2.2
H	Salt marshes	0.8
Tp	Freshwater marshes / pools: permanent	0.5

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

The majority of the East Sanday Coast site is intertidal and is composed of alternating stretches of Old Red Sandstone (typically covered in fucoid algae) and areas where the bedrock is covered with shingle, mud or sand. There are good examples of storm beaches at Tofts Ness and Whitemill Bay, while extensive intertidal sandy and muddy areas are present at Otterswick, Cata Sand and Little Sea, and long sandy beaches at Bay of Sandquoy, Scuthvie Bay and Bay of Lopness. Start Point is a tidal island.

The terrestrial vegetation shows heavy marine and blown sand influences. The most frequent communities found are rank, species-poor dune grassland and coastal grassland, both dominated by red fescue *Festuca rubra*. Smaller areas of wet dwarf shrub heath, marshy grassland, saltmarsh, machair and open dune communities are also present, and there is good development of strandline vegetation in many areas. Several notable plant species occur on the site.

Ecosystem services

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Assemblage

This site is internationally important because it supports the following Habitats Directive Annex I feature:

H1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide

Nationally important species occurring on the site.

Higher Plants.*Rorippa islandica, Mertensia maritima, Carex maritima***22. Noteworthy fauna:**

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.

Birds**Species currently occurring at levels of national importance:****Species regularly supported during the breeding season:**

Great black-backed gull , *Larus marinus*, NE Atlantic 220 apparently occupied nests, representing an average of 1.2% of the GB population (Seabird 2000 Census)

Species with peak counts in winter:

Ringed plover , *Charadrius hiaticula*, Europe/Northwest Africa 360 individuals, representing an average of 1.1% of the GB population (peak means 1991/2-1993/4)

Sanderling , *Calidris alba*, Eastern Atlantic 390 individuals, representing an average of 1.9% of the GB population (peak means 1991/2-1993/4)

Bar-tailed godwit , *Limosa lapponica lapponica*, W Palearctic 600 individuals, representing an average of 0.9% of the GB population (winter peak mean (1991/2-1993/4))

Species Information**Species occurring at levels of international importance.****Mammals.**

S1365 *Phoca vitulina* Common seal (Habitats Directive Annex II species)

23. Social and cultural values:

Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g. fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values.

Aesthetic

Archaeological/historical site

Environmental education/ interpretation

Subsistence fishing

Tourism

Traditional cultural

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning? No

If Yes, describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- i) sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland:
- ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:

- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- iv) sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

Ownership category	On-site	Off-site
Local authority, municipality etc.		+
National/Crown Estate		+
Private	+	

25. Current land (including water) use:

Activity	On-site	Off-site
Nature conservation	+	+
Tourism	+	+
Recreation	+	+
Collection of non-timber natural products: commercial	+	
Fishing: (unspecified)		+
Gathering of shellfish	+	
Arable agriculture (unspecified)		+
Grazing (unspecified)		+
Hay meadows		+
Mineral exploration (excl. hydrocarbons)	+	+

26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

Explanation of reporting category:

1. Those factors that are still operating, but it is unclear if they are under control, as there is a lag in showing the management or regulatory regime to be successful.
2. Those factors that are not currently being managed, or where the regulatory regime appears to have been ineffective so far.

NA = Not Applicable because no factors have been reported.

Adverse Factor Category	Reporting Category	Description of the problem (Newly reported Factors only)	On-Site	Off-Site	Major Impact?
No factors reported	NA				

For category 2 factors only.
 What measures have been taken / are planned / regulatory processes invoked, to mitigate the effect of these factors?

Is the site subject to adverse ecological change? NO

27. Conservation measures taken:

List national category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site; management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it is being implemented.

Conservation measure	On-site	Off-site
Site/ Area of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI/ASSI)	+	+
Special Protection Area (SPA)	+	
Site management statement/plan implemented	+	
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	+	

b) Describe any other current management practices:

The management of Ramsar sites in the UK is determined by either a formal management plan or through other management planning processes, and is overseen by the relevant statutory conservation agency. Details of the precise management practises are given in these documents.

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

No information available

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g. details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

Completed.

Waders: Winter wader surveys: 1993 and 1994.

Common seals: Breeding survey: July 1998.

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:

e.g. visitor centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

None reported

31. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

None reported

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept. of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Scottish Executive, Environment and Rural Affairs Department

33. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

Scottish Natural Heritage, 2 Anderson Place, Edinburgh, EH6 5NP

34. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Site-relevant references

Anderson, GI (1993) *Survey of winter shorebirds on selected Orkney coastline*. Report to Scottish Natural Heritage, NE/92/215

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- Robinson-Dean, J (2004) East Sanday Coast Special Protection Area: wintering and passage waders – October 2003 – June 2004. *Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report*, No. **082** (ROAME No. F03LA07)
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- Summers, RW, Corse, CJ, Martin, MWA & Meek, ER (1991) Shore-bird populations on the Orkney coastline in winter. *Scottish Birds*, **16**, 90-105
- Thorpe, K (1998) *Marine Nature Conservation Review Sectors 1 & 2. Lagoons in Shetland and Orkney: area summaries*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough (Coasts and seas of the United Kingdom. MNCR series)

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