



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE IE0000204
SITENAME Lambay Island SAC

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code IE0000204	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Lambay Island SAC

1.4 First Compilation date 1995-08	1.5 Update date 2019-09
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation:	National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
Address:	90 King Street North, Dublin 7, D07 N7CV, Ireland
Email:	datadelivery@chg.gov.ie

Date site proposed as SCI:	2002-01
Date site confirmed as SCI:	No data
Date site designated as SAC:	2019-06
National legal reference of SAC designation:	294/2019

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

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G	Code	Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D			
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Gl
B	A200	Alca torda			r	3646	3646	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A043	Anser anser			w	350	700	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A046	Branta bernicla			w	1	100	i		M	C	A	C	C
B	A045	Branta leucopsis			w	1	50	i		M	C	A	B	B
B	A202	Cepphus grylle			r	4	4	i		G	D			
B	A103	Falco peregrinus			p	1	1	p		G	C	A	C	B
B	A204	Fratricula arctica			r	235	235	i		G	C	A	C	B
B	A009	Fulmarus glacialis			r	575	737	p		G	B	A	C	B
B	A003	Gavia immer			w	1	5	i		M	C	A	C	C
B	A001	Gavia stellata			w	1	15	i		M	C	A	C	C
B	A130	Haematopus ostralegus			w	110	110	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A130	Haematopus ostralegus			r	15	15	p		G	C	B	C	C
M	1364	Halichoerus grypus			r	196	252	i		G	B	A	C	B
B	A184	Larus argentatus			r	2500	2500	p		G	B	A	C	B
B	A183	Larus fuscus			r	258	258	p		G	B	A	C	B
B	A187	Larus marinus			r	154	154	p		G	B	A	C	B
B	A160	Numenius arquata			w	160	160	i		G	C	B	C	C
B	A018	Phalacrocorax aristotelis			r	1164	1164	p		G	B	A	C	A
B	A017	Phalacrocorax carbo			r	605	605	p		G	B	A	C	A
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			p	22	47	i		G	C	A	C	B
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			r	1	30	i		M	C	A	C	B
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			c	1	47	i		M	C	A	C	B
M	1365	Phoca vitulina			w	1	30	i		M	C	A	C	B
B	A013	Puffinus puffinus			r	1	100	p		M	C	A	C	C
B	A188	Rissa tridactyla			r	5102	5102	i		G	B	A	C	A
B	A193	Sterna hirundo			r	1	20	p		M	C	B	C	C
B	A048	Tadorna tadorna			r	10	20	p		G	C	A	C	C
B	A199	Uria aalge			r	51777	51777	i		G	A	A	C	A

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species				Population in the site				Motivation						
Group	CODE	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size		Unit	Cat.	Species Annex		Other categories			
					Min	Max		C R V P	IV	V	A	B	C	D
M		Rattus rattus						P			X			

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **CODE:** for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting, (see [reference portal](#))
- **Cat.:** Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present
- **Motivation categories:** **IV, V:** Annex Species (Habitats Directive), **A:** National Red List data; **B:** Endemics; **C:** International Conventions; **D:** other reasons

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N09	8.0
N19	2.0
N22	3.0
N23	1.0
N14	50.0
N08	5.0
N01	20.0
N06	1.0
N02	1.0
N05	9.0

Other Site Characteristics

Lambay, the largest east coast island, lies 4 km off the Dublin coast. The underlying geology is dominated by igneous rocks (of andesitic type) and ash. Also present are shales and limestones of Silurian origin, as well as some massive beds of Old Red Sandstone. The bedrock is exposed on the fringing cliffs and in rocky outcrops; elsewhere it is overlain by varying depths of glacial drift. The island is surrounded by steep cliffs on the north, east and south sides. The west shore is low-lying and the land slopes gently eastwards to the summit in the centre of the island. Most of the western third of the island is intensively farmed, while the rest is a mixture of less intensively grazed land, rock outcrops, scrub and bracken. There are small areas of woodland around Lambay castle and farm. Indications are that the waters close to Lambay are very important for marine life. The main component of this importance is the prevalence of both intertidal and subtidal reef habitat.

4.2 Quality and importance

Lambay is the largest and most isolated island on the east coast. Extensive heath formerly existed but this has been eliminated at the expense of improved pasture. Vegetated cliff is the most notable habitat - these are quite representative of eastern cliffs with diversity in height, slope and aspect. The cliffs hold internationally important populations of seabirds, especially *Uria aalge*. Anser anser winter in significant numbers. The island was the subject of an intensive natural history study in 1905-06, and again in the early 1990's. This site provides year-round haul-out habitat for the Annex II seal species *Halichoerus grypus* and *Phoca vitulina*, and includes regionally significant breeding and moulting sites. The foreshore surrounding the island holds examples of Reef habitat with typical biodiversity for the east coast.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
L	E01		o
M	G01.01		o
M	E02		o
L	A03		i
L	F02.03		o
H	A04		i
L	F03.01		i

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
L	X		i

4.5 Documentation

Berrow, S., Hickey, R., O'Connor, I. & McGrath, D. (2008). Small cetacean site survey investigations 2008. Report to the National Parks & Wildlife Service, October. 24pp. Cronin, M., Duck, C., Ó Cadhla, O., Nairn, R., Strong, D. and O'Keeffe, C. (2004). Harbour seal population assessment in the Republic of Ireland: August 2003. Irish Wildlife Manuals No. 11. National Parks & Wildlife Service, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2, Ireland. 34 pp. Grimmett, R.F.A. and Jones, T.A. (1989). Important Bird Areas in Europe. I.C.B.P. Technical publication. No.9. Cambridge. Kiely, O., Lidgard, D.C., McKibben, M., Baines, M.E. and Connolly, N. (2000). Grey Seals: Status & Monitoring in the Irish & Celtic Seas. Maritime Ireland/Wales INTERREG report No. 3. Marine Institute, 80 Harcourt St., Dublin. Lidgard, D.C., Kiely, O., Rogan, E. and Connolly, N. (2001). The status of breeding grey seals (*Halichoerus grypus*) on the east and south-east coast of Ireland. *Mammalia* 65(3): 283-294. Lloyd, C.S. (1982). An Inventory of Seabird Breeding Colonies in the Republic of Ireland. (4 vols). Unpublished report to Forest and Wildlife Service, Dublin. Lyons, D.O. (2004). Summary of National Parks & Wildlife Service surveys for common (harbour) seals (*Phoca vitulina*) and grey seals (*Halichoerus grypus*), 1978 to 2003. Irish Wildlife Manuals No. 13. National Parks & Wildlife Service, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 7 Ely

Place, Dublin 2, Ireland. 67pp. Synnott, D.N. (1990). The Bryophytes of Lambay Island. Glasra, New series 1: 65-81. Merne, O.J. (1988). Recent Changes in Breeding Seabird Populations in Counties Dublin and Wicklow. Irish East Coast Bird Report, 1987: 69-77. Merne, O.J. (1989). Seabirds and Waterfowl of the Irish Sea. In: Sweeney J.C. (Ed.). The Irish Sea. A Resource at Risk. pp. 89-98. Geographical Society of Ireland Special Publication No.3. Maynooth. Merne, O.J., Costello, M.J. and Allen, R.M. (1990). The Irish Sea Coast of the Republic of Ireland. In: The Irish Sea - An Environmental Review. Part 1 - Nature Conservation pp103-132. Irish Sea Study Group. Liverpool. Madden, B. and Merne, O.J. (1995). A Survey of Breeding Birds on Lambay Island, May 1995. Unpublished report to the National Parks and Wildlife Service. Dublin. MERC Consultants Ltd. (2010). Project Report: Irish Sea Reef Survey. Unpublished report to the National Parks & Wildlife Service of the Department of the Environment, Heritage & Local Government. 36pp Ó Cadhla, O., Strong, D., O'Keeffe, C., Coleman, M., Cronin, M., Duck, C., Murray, T., Dower, P., Nairn, R., Murphy, P., Smiddy, P., Saich, C., Lyons, D. and Hiby, A.R. (2007). An assessment of the breeding population of grey seals in the Republic of Ireland, 2005. Irish Wildlife Manuals No. 34. National Parks & Wildlife Service, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin, Ireland. 60pp. Ó Cadhla, O. and Strong, D. (2007). Grey seal moult population survey in the Republic of Ireland, 2007. Report to the National Parks & Wildlife Service, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin, Ireland. 22pp. Praeger, R.L. et al. (1907). Contributions to the Natural History of Lambay, County Dublin. Irish Naturalist. 1-111. Praeger, R.L. et al. (1934). The Botanist in Ireland. Hodges Figgis & Co., Dublin. Walsh, P.H. (1988). Black Rats *Rattus rattus* (L.) As prey to Short-eared Owls *Asio flanneus* (Pontopidan) on Lambay Island, Co. Dublin. Irish Naturalist's Journal 22: 536-537. Summers, C.F. (1983). The Grey Seal *Halichoerus grypus* in Ireland. A report to the Minister for Fisheries, Forestry and Wildlife. Lockley, R.M. (1966). The Distribution of Grey and Common Seals on the coasts of Ireland. Irish Naturalists Journal, 15: 136-142.

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | No, but in preparation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No |

7. MAP OF THE SITES

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INSPIRE ID:

Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

- Yes No

Reference(s) to the original map used for the digitalisation of the electronic boundaries (optional).
