



## 1230 *Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts*

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<b>Habitat code</b>	1230
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Habitat group</b>	Coastal habitats
<b>Regions</b>	Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean

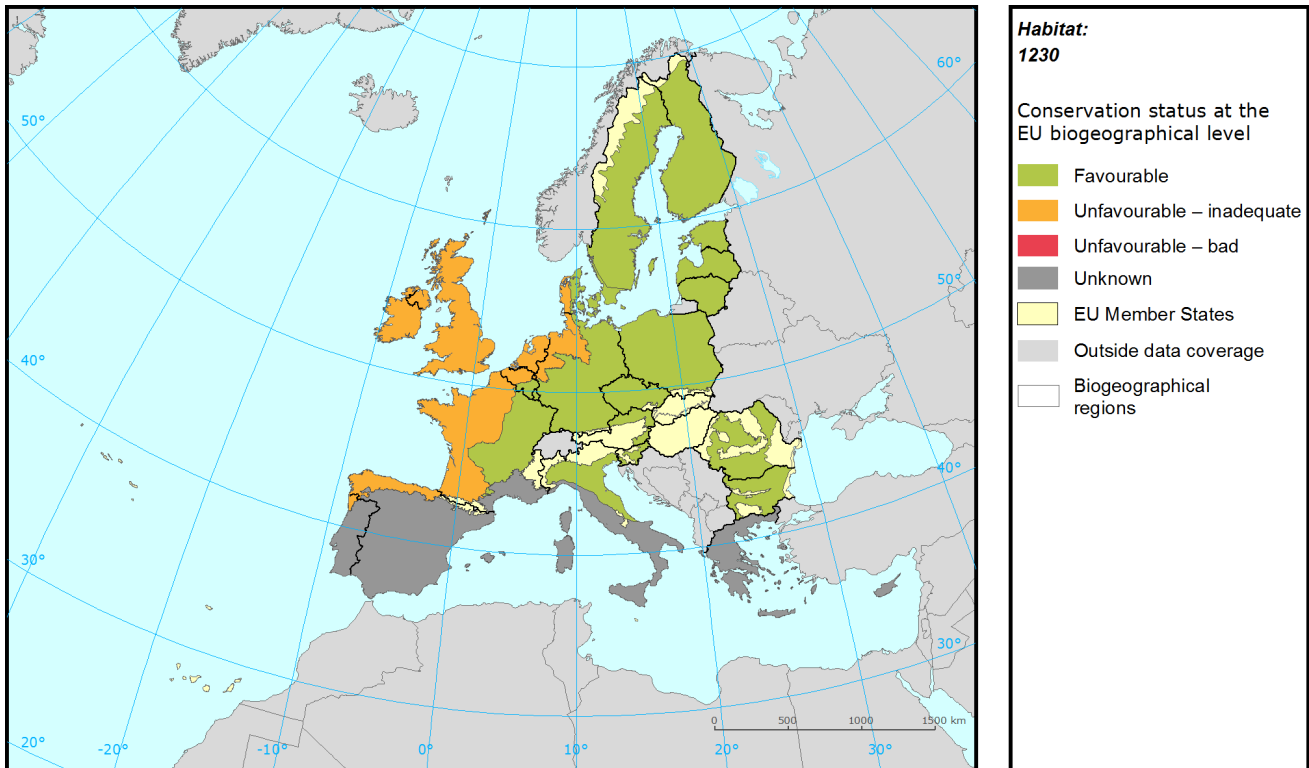
Vegetated sea cliffs are very variable, with the vegetation depending on both geology and exposure. The habitat is widespread along coastlines from northern Portugal northwards, with a few sites further south on the Atlantic coast of Spain and Portugal (vegetated sea cliffs on Mediterranean coasts are habitat type 1240).

Assessed as "favourable" in the Boreal and Continental region. Assessed as "unknown" in Medeterrian region due to lack on information on structure & function and future prospects in Spain. In Atlantic region the assessment is "unfavourable inadequate". This is due to structure & function and future prospects in most of the Atlantic memberstates. The conservation status is unfavourable due to human impacts, including the negative impacts of measures to control coastal erosion.

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## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



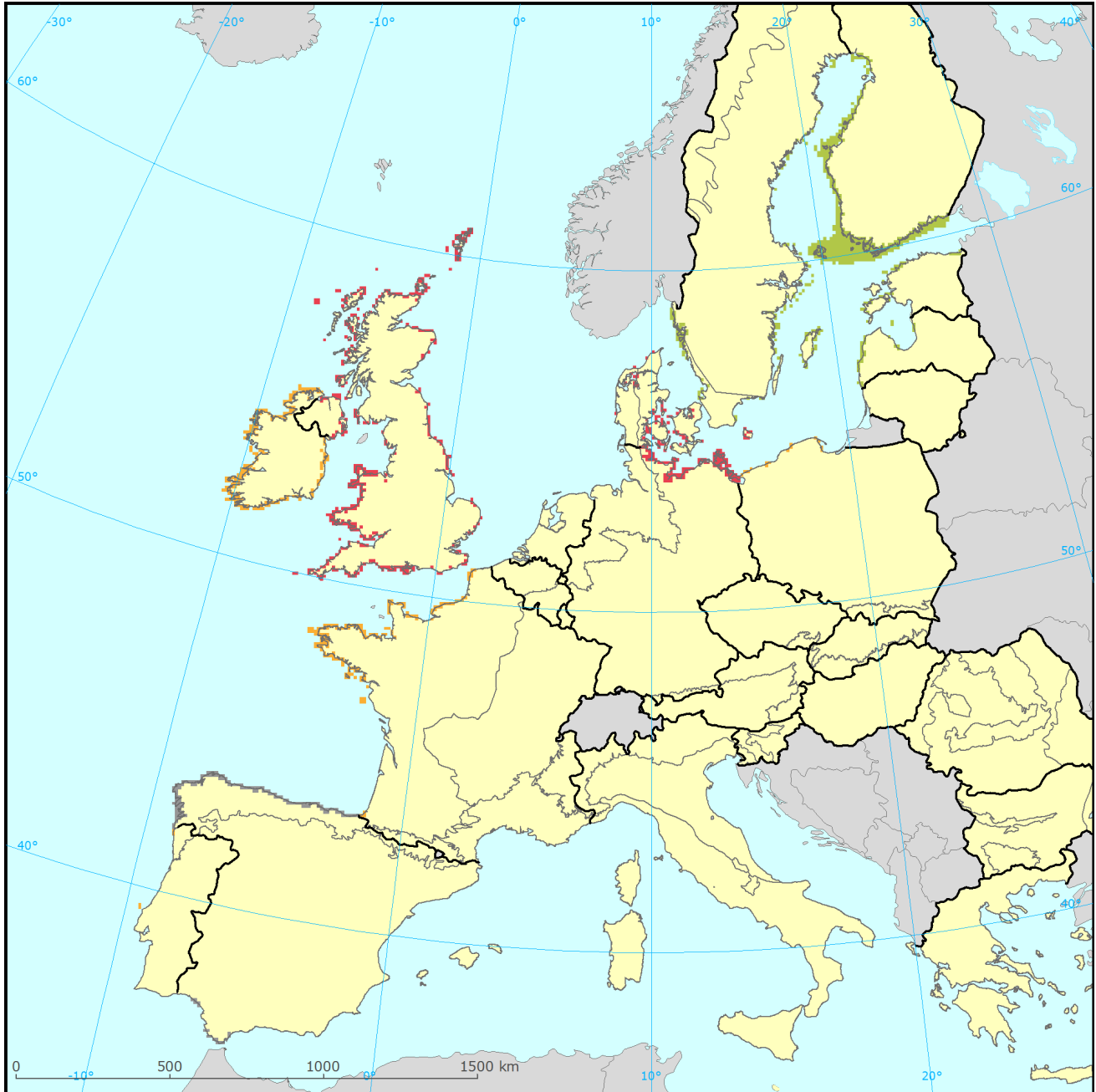
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
ATL	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	52	XX	Not genuine
BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	34	FV	
CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	12	FV	
MED	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX	=	1	U1	Not genuine

See the endnote for more information<sup>i</sup>

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## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### **Habitat: 1230**

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Favourable                | EU Member States       |
| Unfavourable – inadequate | Outside data coverage  |
| Unfavourable – bad        | Biogeographical region |
| Unknown                   |                        |

The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a 10 km x 10 km grid. Conservation status is assessed at biogeographical level. Therefore the representation in each grid cell is only illustrative.

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MS	Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
		Range	Area	Structure & functions	Future prospects					
DE	ATL	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		0.6	FV	
DK	ATL	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	x	0.8	XX	Better data
ES	ATL	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX		14.5	XX	
FR	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	17.4	U1	
IE	ATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	20.9	U1	
PT	ATL	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	0.2	U1	
UK	ATL	FV	U1	U2	U1	U2	=	45.5	U2+	Genuine
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.8	FV	
FI	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		71.3	FV	
LV	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		4.7	FV	
SE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		18.1	FV	
DE	CON	FV	FV	U2	U1	U2	-	48.5	FV	Changed method
DK	CON	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	x	29.5	XX	Better data
PL	CON	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	7.0	U1	
SE	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		15.0	FV	
ES	MED	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX		89.5	XX	
PT	MED	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	x	10.5	U1	

Knowing that not all changes in conservation status between the reporting periods were genuine, Member States were asked to give the reasons for changes in conservation status. Bulgaria and Romania only joined the EU in 2007 and Greece did not report for 2007-12 so no reason is given for change for these countries. Greek data shown above is from 2001-06.

## Main pressures and threats reported by Member States

Member States were asked to report the 20 most important threats and pressures using an agreed hierarchical list which can be found on the [Article 17 Reference Portal](#). Pressures are activities which are currently having an impact on the habitats and threats are activities expected to have an impact in the near future. Pressures and threats were ranked in three classes 'high, medium and low importance'; the tables below only show threats and pressures classed as 'high', for some habitats there were less than ten threats or pressures reported as highly important.

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## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

<b>Code</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	17
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	17
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	11
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	11
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excl. discharges)	11
A01	Agricultural cultivation	6
A04	Grazing by livestock	6
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	6
I01	Invasive alien species	6
I02	Problematic native species	6

## Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

<b>Code</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	13
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	13
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	13
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excl. discharges)	13
A01	Agricultural cultivation	6
A04	Grazing by livestock	6
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	6
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	6
H03	Pollution to marine waters	6
I01	Invasive alien species	6

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## Proportion of population covered by the Natura 2000 network

Member States were asked to report the area of the habitat which is covered by the Natura 2000 network. The percentage of the habitat area covered by the network was estimated by comparing the area within the network and the total area in the biogeographical/marine region.

### Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region

	ATL	BOR	CON	MED
DE	88		82	
DK	20		40	
EE		71		
ES	88			100*
FI		17		
FR	61			
IE	48			
LV		35		
PL			10	
PT	x			100
SE		3	6	
UK	39			

See the endnotes for more information<sup>ii</sup>

## Most frequently reported conservation measures

Member States were asked to report up to 20 conservation measures being implemented for this habitat using an agreed list which can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal. Member States were further requested to highlight up to five most important ('highly important') measures; the table below only shows measures classed as 'high', for many habitats there were less than ten measures reported as highly important.

### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' conservation measures

Code	Measure	Frequency
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	27
6.0	Other spatial measures	23
4.4	Restoring coastal areas	18
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	9
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	5
2.2	Adapting crop production	5
5.0	Other marine-related measures	5
5.1	Restoring marine habitats	5
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	5

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This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2013 and covering the period 2007-2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at:

<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/habitat/summary/?group=Coastal+habitats&period=3&subject=1230>

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**i Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level:** Current Conservation Status (Current CS) shows the status for the reporting period 2007-2012, Previous Conservation Status (Previous CS) for the reporting period 2000-2006. Reason for change in conservation status between the reporting periods indicates whether the changes in the status were genuine or not genuine. Previous Conservation Status was not assessed for Steppic, Black Sea and Marine Black Sea regions. For these regions the Previous status is therefore considered as 'unknown'. The percentage of the habitat area occurring within the biogeographical/marine region (% in region) is calculated based on the area of GIS distribution.

**ii Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region:** In some cases the population size within the Natura 2000 network has been estimated using a different methodology to the estimate of overall population size and this can lead to percentage covers greater than 100%. In such case the value has been given as 100% and highlighted with an asterisk (\*). The value 'x' indicates that the Member State has not reported the habitat area and/or the coverage by Natura 2000. No information is available for Greece. The values are only provided for regions, in which the occurrence of the habitat has been reported by the Member States.