



*Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora*

*and*

*Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds*

**FORMAT FOR  
A PRIORITISED ACTION FRAMEWORK (PAF)  
FOR NATURA 2000**

**For the EU Multiannual Financing Period 2014-2020**

*(Final Version 11 May 2012)*

## **A. Introductory overview of Natura 2000 network for territory**

Sections A and B of this document include information for Metropolitan UK in the Atlantic Biogeographic Region and the Rock of Gibraltar and Southern Waters in the Mediterranean Biogeographic Region.

### **A.1 Short introduction to the habitat types of Annex I and species of Annex II of the Habitats Directive and Annex I and migratory bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated**

#### **Atlantic Region**

The UK supports a wide variety of species and habitats, ranging from cold water coral reefs to saltmarshes and mountain summits. A key policy tool for conserving them all is the designation and management of protected sites - areas of land, inland water and the sea that have special legal protection to conserve important habitats and species.

Over the last 60 years, there has been a reduction in the extent of semi-natural habitat and in the populations of many species of plants and animals in the UK. Over the same period, the UK has taken conservation action to mitigate this general decline in biodiversity through the establishment of a substantial network of protected areas, and has brought in measures to protect species populations from unsustainable exploitation. The UK's protected areas programme includes work to identify, protect and conserve National Nature Reserves, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (Areas of Special Scientific Interest in Northern Ireland) and other protected wildlife areas.

Under Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats, Metropolitan UK hosts 77 Annex I habitat types and 43 species listed on Annex II for which Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) are designated.

Habitat groups include 8 marine habitats and 69 terrestrial. The terrestrial habitats comprise: 8 freshwater, 17 Coastal, 8 Lowland grasslands, 4 Lowland heathlands, 6 lowland wetlands, 14 Upland, 11 Woodland, and 1 Cave. The species groups include: 8 fish species, 1 amphibian, 12 invertebrates (of which two are freshwater), 9 mammals (of which four are marine), and 13 plants.

There are 22 priority habitats found within the UK including coastal lagoons, Caledonian forest and active raised bogs. This comprises nearly a third of the European protected habitats found in the UK. Of these priority habitats 9 are considered to be widespread, 6 are localised, 2 are restricted and 5 are very restricted.

There is one priority species listed for the UK and that is the lower plant *Marsupella profunda* which is found in the UK only in Cornwall at a small number of locations associated with china clay. The species has a narrow ecological niche and is at the edge of its range in the UK.

Under Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds there are 103 species for which SPAs have been designated in the UK. The UK is of major international significance for several groups of birds. These included breeding seabirds, wintering and passage waterbirds, birds of Britain's distinctive uplands, and birds of the Caledonian pine-forest. A high proportion – in some cases all – of the national and international populations of such species utilise the UK SPA network.

## Mediterranean Region

Under Directives 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds and 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats, Gibraltar hosts 10 Annex I habitat types which support 45 species of Annex I, 3 Annex II species, alongside a further 138 priority species.

The **Rock of Gibraltar** nature reserve SAC/SPA (see figure 1) has undergone several transformations in its habitats and uses. Habitats have ranged from a once (presumably) forested landscape to a totally denuded slope during the Great Siege, 1779 – 1783, to a succession of vegetation back to dense maquis with scattered patches of garrigue and pseudosteppe in recent times. More recently, the emphasis has changed to that of a Nature Reserve which remains, a tourist attraction with several tourist sites.

The Rock of Gibraltar SAC/SPA boasts a rich flora, with 363 species having been recorded within the boundary of the Nature Reserve (Linares 2003). The vegetation of the Upper Rock Nature Reserve is dominated by closed Mediterranean shrubland known as maquis (a tall, thick type of Mediterranean matorral), which consists of a dense community of evergreen, sclerophyllous shrubs that typically replaces evergreen woodland after fire or deforestation (Rocamora, 1997), as was the case with the Upper Rock following the initial removal of its Mediterranean woodland. Maquis habitats are not determined by any species of trees or bushes in particular (Tomaselli 1977), but the typical shrub genera that dominate in this habitat, depending on location, soil and other conditions, are *Arbutus*, *Cistus*, *Erica*, *Olea*, *Phyllirea*, *Genista*, *Calycotome*, *Sarothamnus*, *Quercus*, *Ulex*, *Rhamnus*, *Pistacia* and *Myrtus* (Rocamora 1997).

The Rock of Gibraltar, and in particular the Upper Rock Nature Reserve is dominated by a dense cover of mostly maquis, with some garrigue, and these habitats include many important fruit-bearing shrubs that support large passerine populations during passage periods and in winter (Heath et al. 2000). The slopes of the Rock also serve as a staging site for large numbers of passerine and near-passerine migrants. Most migratory western European species can occur at Gibraltar during the northward or southward migration periods (Cortes 1996). The passerine and near-passerine species that occur within the Nature Reserve on migration are listed in table 1, which shows that a number of these birds have an unfavourable conservation status within Europe.

In addition, many migratory birds of prey and storks congregate at the Strait of Gibraltar on their way towards their wintering grounds in Africa. When westerly winds blow across the Strait, Gibraltar itself sees the majority of raptor passage during both the pre-nuptial (northerly) and post-nuptial (southerly) migrations, and most of these birds fly directly over the Upper Rock Nature Reserve. The species that can be observed over the Rock on migration are listed in table 2.

Extending three miles to the East and South of Gibraltar and stretching all the way up to the median line to the West of Gibraltar, the marine SAC/SPA or **Southern Waters of Gibraltar SAC/SPA** has long been recognized as an important marine area due to its rich diversity in species and habitats (see figure 2). Sea cliffs and caves, reefs and sandy marine habitats all form part of the marine ecosystem found along the southern shores of Gibraltar. The abundance and richness of species is largely influenced by the strong currents and upwelling that are so characteristic of the Strait of Gibraltar. Seasonal abundance, due to migratory movements between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, results in a multitude of pelagic and

predatory fish along with cetaceans including the Striped and Common Dolphins. The latter cetaceans breed in the Bay of Gibraltar.

The Southern Waters of Gibraltar SAC/SPA is also located on an important migration route for seabirds. Many species stop over and feed within the marine SAC/SPA during their migratory journeys and some, such as the Cory's Shearwater, forage in the marine SAC/SPA whilst breeding. Other species rely on the SAC/SPA during the winter in variable numbers depending on weather conditions (e.g. numbers of Gannets feeding inshore during storms).

**Table 1.** Migrant passerines and near-passerines of the Upper Rock Nature Reserve, together with their frequency of occurrence and conservation status and category attributed to them by BirdLife International.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Frequency of Occurrence	SPEC Category	European Threat Status
stone curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>	O	3	V
woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	O	4	S
turtle dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	R	3	D
great spotted cuckoo	<i>Clamator galandrius</i>	R		S
common cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	O		S
European scops owl	<i>Otus scops</i>	R	2	D
common nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	R	2	D
red-necked nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>	R		S
common swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	R		S
pallid swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>	R		S
alpine swift	<i>Apus melba</i>	R		S
European bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	R	3	D

Common Name	Scientific Name	Frequency of Occurrence	SPEC Category	Threat Status
European roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	O	2	D
Eurasian hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	R		S
Eurasian wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	R	3	D
short-toed lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	R	3	V
woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	O	2	V
common skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	R	3	V
sand martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	R	3	D
crag martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	R		S
barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	R	3	D
red-rumped swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	R		S
house martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	R		S
tawny pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	R	3	V
tree pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	R		S
meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	R	4	S
yellow wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	R		S
grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	R		S
white wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	R		S
rufous bush robin	<i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i>	O		S
European robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	R	4	S
common nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	R	4	S
black redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	R		S
common redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	R	2	V
whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	R	4	S
stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	R	3	D
northern wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	R		S
black-eared wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>	R	2	V
rock thrush	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>	O	3	D
ring ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	R	4	S
song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	R	4	S
redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	R	4	S
zitting cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	R		S
grasshopper warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	R	4	S
sedge warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	O	4	S
European reed warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	R	4	S
olivaceous warbler	<i>Hippolais pallida</i>	O	3	V

melodious warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>	R	4	S
Dartford warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	R	2	V
spectacled warbler	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>	R		S
subalpine warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>	R	4	S
Orphean warbler	<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>	R	3	V
common whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	R	4	S
garden warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	R	4	S
blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	R	4	S
western Bonelli's warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>	R	4	S
wood warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	O	4	S
common chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	R		S
willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	R		S
firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	R	4	S
spotted flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	R	3	D
pied flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	R	4	S
Short-toed treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	O	4	S
golden oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	R		S
woodchat shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>	R	2	V
Spanish sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>	O		S

Common Name	Scientific Name	Frequency of Occurrence	SPEC Category	Threat Status
chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	R	4	S
brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	O		S
European serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	R	4	S
greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	R	4	S
goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	R		S
siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	R	4	S
linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	R		S
common crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	O		S
ortolan bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	R	2	V

**Frequency of Occurrence:**

R = regular (every year)

O = occasional

**SPEC category** (Taken from Tucker & Heath (1994)):

1 = species of global conservation concern

2 = concentrated in Europe and with an unfavourable conservation status

3 = not concentrated in Europe but with an unfavourable conservation status

4 = concentrated in Europe and with a favourable conservation status

**European Threat Status** (Taken from Tucker & Heath (1994)):

E = Endangered

V = Vulnerable

D = Declining

R = Rare

S = Stable

**Table 2.** Raptor, stork and crane species that can be seen from the Upper Rock Nature Reserve on migration, together with their frequency of occurrence and conservation status and the category attributed to them by BirdLife International (which follow those of table 1).

Common Name	Scientific Name	Frequency of Occurrence	SPEC Category	Threat Status
black stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	R	3	R
white stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	R	2	V
honey buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	R	4	S
black-winged kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	O	3	V
black kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	R	3	V
red kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	R	4	S
griffon vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	R	3	R
cinereous vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	O	3	V
short-toed eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	R	3	R
marsh harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	R		S
hen harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	R	3	V
Montagu's harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	R	4	S
goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	O		S
sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	R		S
common buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	R		S
Spanish imperial eagle	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>	O	1	E

booted eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	R	3	R
Bonelli's eagle	<i>Hieraaetus fasciatus</i>	R	3	E
osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	R	3	R
lesser kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	R	1	V
common kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	R	3	D
merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	O		S
hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	R		S
Eleonora's falcon	<i>Falco eleonora</i>	R	2	R
lanner	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	O	3	E
peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	R	3	R
European crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	O	3	V

**Frequency of Occurrence:**

R = regular (every year)  
O = occasional

**SPEC category** (Taken from Tucker & Heath (1994)):

1 = species of global conservation concern  
2 = concentrated in Europe and with an unfavourable conservation status  
3 = not concentrated in Europe but with an unfavourable conservation status  
4 = concentrated in Europe and with a favourable conservation status

**European Threat Status** (Taken from Tucker & Heath (1994)):

E = Endangered  
V = Vulnerable  
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R = Rare  
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Sources of information:

Cortes, J.E. (1979) A description of the vegetation of Gibraltar, with considerations on its development. B.Sc. Thesis, Royal Holloway College.

Cortes, J.E. (1996) Windmill Hill Flats: a good view of migration across the Strait of Gibraltar. *Almoriama*, 15, 163-184.

Heath, F. & Evans, M.I. eds. (2000) Important Bird Areas of Europe, Priority Sites for Conservation Vol. 2, Southern Europe. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series no. 8).

Linares, L. (2003) Flowers found in the Upper Rock, including lower slopes, Martin's Path and Mediterranean Steps. Unpubl.

Moreau, R.E. (1961) Problems of Mediterranean-Saharan migration. *Ibis*, 103, 373-427, 580-623.

National Natura 2000 database.

Rocamora, G. (1997) Mediterranean forest, shrubland and rocky habitats. In: Habitats for Birds in Europe: A Conservation Strategy for the Wider Environment – Birdlife Conservation Series No. 6, pp.239-266. Birdlife International, Cambridge, UK.

Southern Waters of Gibraltar Management Scheme.

Tomaselli, R. (1977) Degradation of the Mediterranean maquis. MAB Technical Notes 2. UNESCO.

Tucker, G.M. & Heath, M.F. (1994) Birds in Europe: their conservation status.

Upper Rock Nature Reserve Management Action Plan.

Wildlife (Gibraltar) Ltd. (2007) Six year report for the EC Habitats directive 2000 – 2006: Gibraltar

## A.2 Number and area of Natura 2000 sites

### Atlantic Region

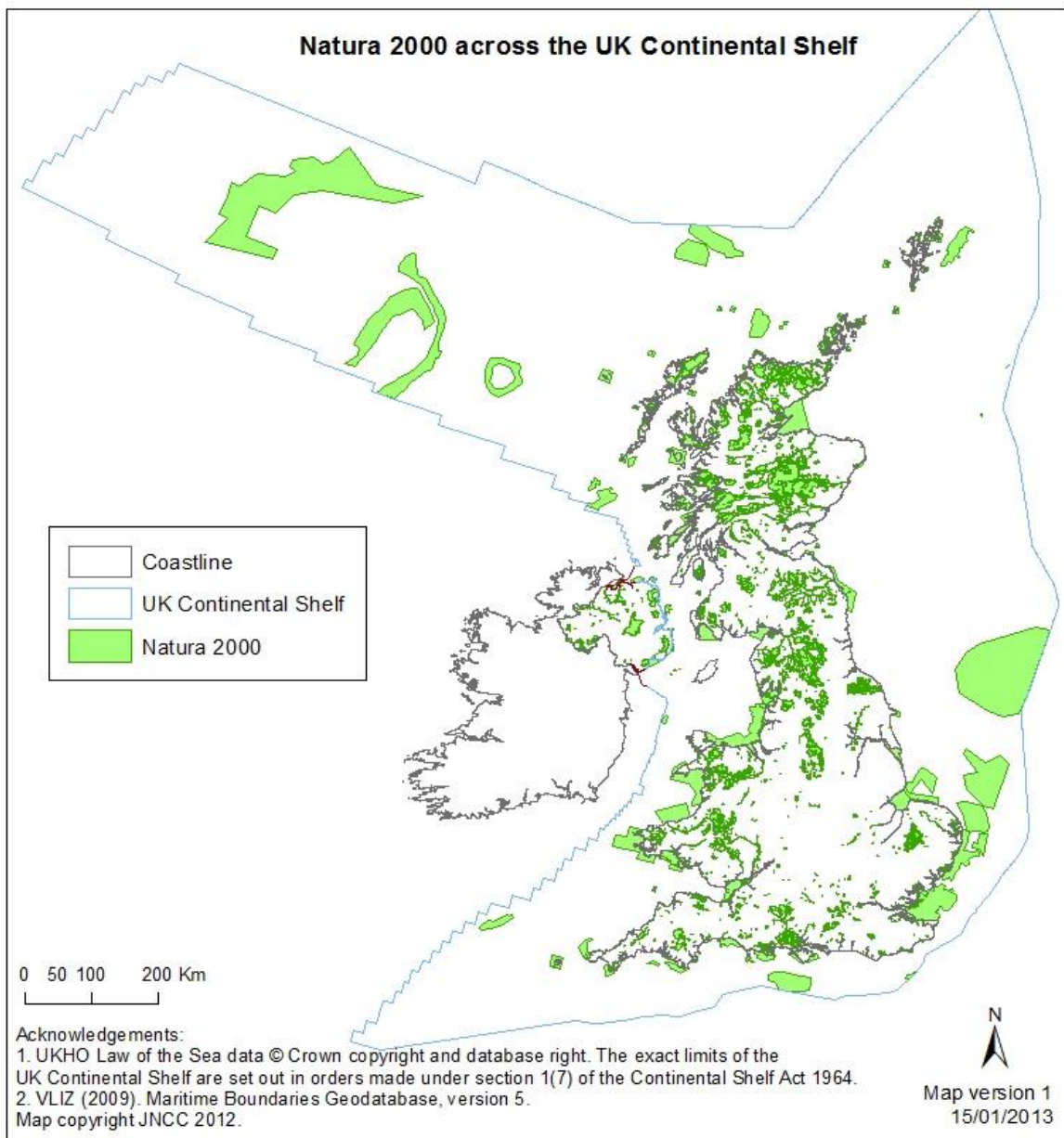
The figures include all sites submitted to the EU in October 2012 for incorporation into the EU Natura 2000 database.

Candidate SCI	<i>11 sites</i>
Sites of Community Importance (SCIs)	<i>24 sites</i>
Reference to Commission Decisions on SCIs	<i>Link to Decisions at <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/sites_hab/biogeog_regions/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/sites_hab/biogeog_regions/index_en.htm</a></i>
Designated Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)	<i>614 sites</i>
Total SACs (includes Candidate SCI, SCI and designated SAC)	<i>649 sites – 80,009 sq km</i>
Special Protection Areas (SPAs)	<i>269 sites - 27,482 sq km</i>
Total Natura 2000 terrestrial area	<i>20,890 sq km</i>
Total Natura 2000 marine area	<i>73,895 sq km</i>

The above sites are listed on the Joint Nature Conservation Committee Website. See page <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1458> for SACs and <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1400> for SPAs.

All area figures given in the table above are in the Europe Albers Conic Equal Area Projection. The Marine Natura 2000 area includes all parts of sites that are a) below High Water and b) are on sites that are defined as having marine components. See [http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/MN2KPG16\\_13\\_MN2KDefs.pdf](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/MN2KPG16_13_MN2KDefs.pdf) for an explanation of the latter.

**Figure 1. Overview map of the UK Natura 2000 site series**

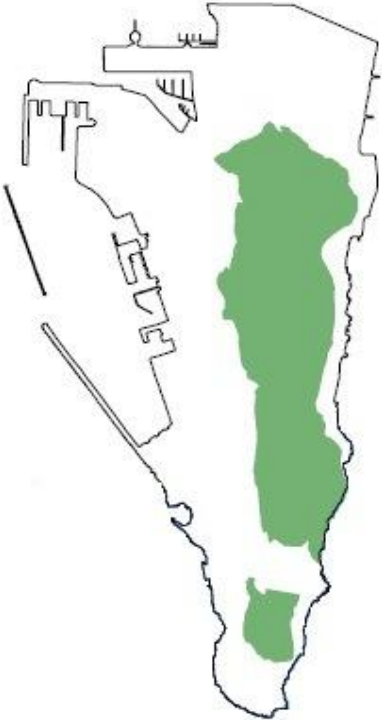




## Mediterranean Region

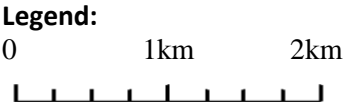
Sites of Community Importance (SCIs)	2 sites
Reference to Commission Decisions on SCIs	<p><u><a href="#">Link to Decisions at Commission Decision</a></u></p> <p>2012/9/EU of 18 November 2011 adopting, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC, a fifth updated list of sites of Community importance for the Mediterranean biogeographical region (notified under document number C(2011) 8172)</p> <p>2011/85/EU of 10 January 2011 adopting, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC, a fourth updated list of sites of Community importance for the Mediterranean biogeographical region (notified under document number C(2010) 9676)</p> <p>2010/45/EU of 22 December 2009 adopting, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC, a third updated list of sites of Community importance for the Mediterranean biogeographical region (notified under document number C(2009) 10406)</p> <p>2009/95/EC of 12 December 2008 adopting, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC, a second updated list of sites of Community importance for the Mediterranean biogeographical region (notified under document number C(2008) 8049)</p> <p>2008/335/EC of 28 March 2008 adopting, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC, a first updated list of sites of Community importance for the Mediterranean biogeographical region (notified under document number C(2008) 1148)</p> <p>2006/613/EC of 19 July 2006 adopting, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC, the list of sites of Community importance for the Mediterranean biogeographical region (notified under document number C(2006) 3261)</p> <p><a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/sites_hab/biogeog_regions/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/sites_hab/biogeog_regions/index_en.htm</a></p>
Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)	2 sites
Special Protection Areas (SPAs)	2 sites
Total Natura 2000 terrestrial area	200.5 (ha)
Total Natura 2000 marine area	5486.5 (ha)

**Figure 2.** Outline map of Gibraltar with the boundary of the Rock of Gibraltar SAC/SPA.

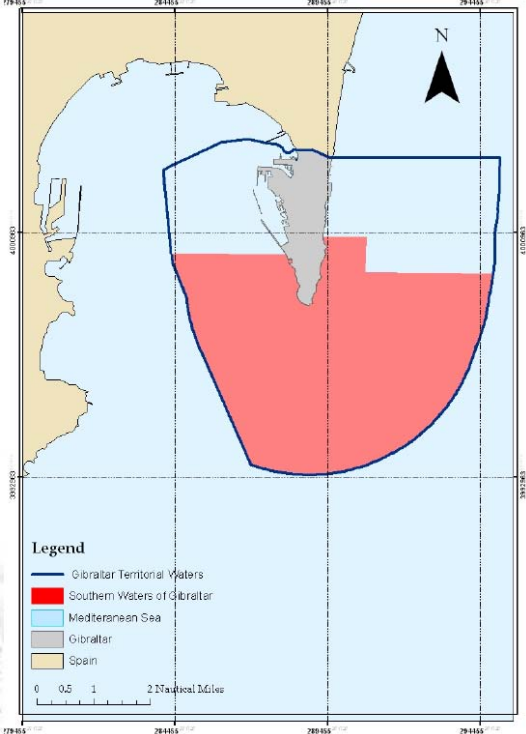


**Key:**

Rock of Gibraltar Special Area of Conservation



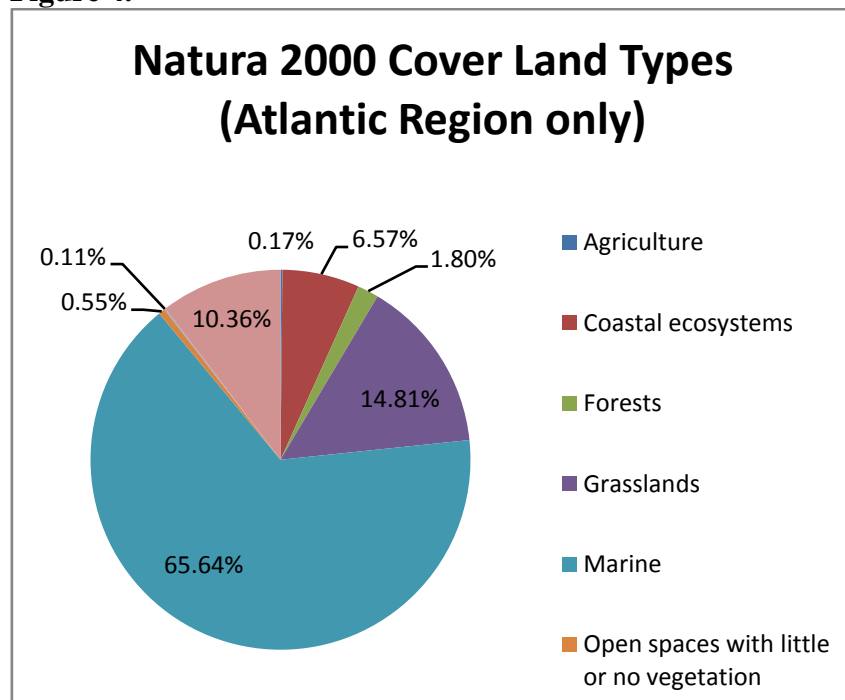
**Figure 3.** Extent and location of the Southern Waters of Gibraltar SAC / SPA



### A.3 Main land use cover and ecosystem categories for Natura 2000 sites

#### Atlantic Region

Figure 4.



Source: Natura 2000 Database as submitted to the EU in October 2012. This includes data for the extent of each habitat class on every individual SAC and SPA.

Note (Atlantic Biogeographic Region only). This does not take into account the considerable degree of overlap between many SAC and SPA. Where these overlaps occur the habitat classes are double counted. However, the percentages quoted are representative of Natura land cover in the UK

#### Mediterranean Region

Gibraltar				
Cultivated land %	Arable Land %	Permanent crops %	Other lands %	Total Land Area (km2)
0	0	0	100	7

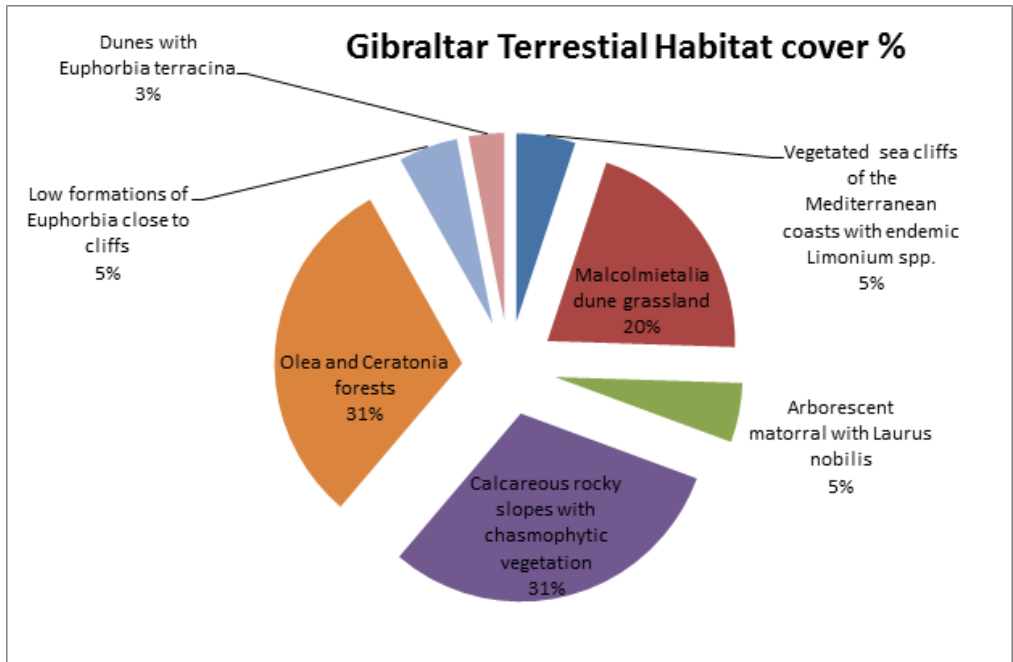
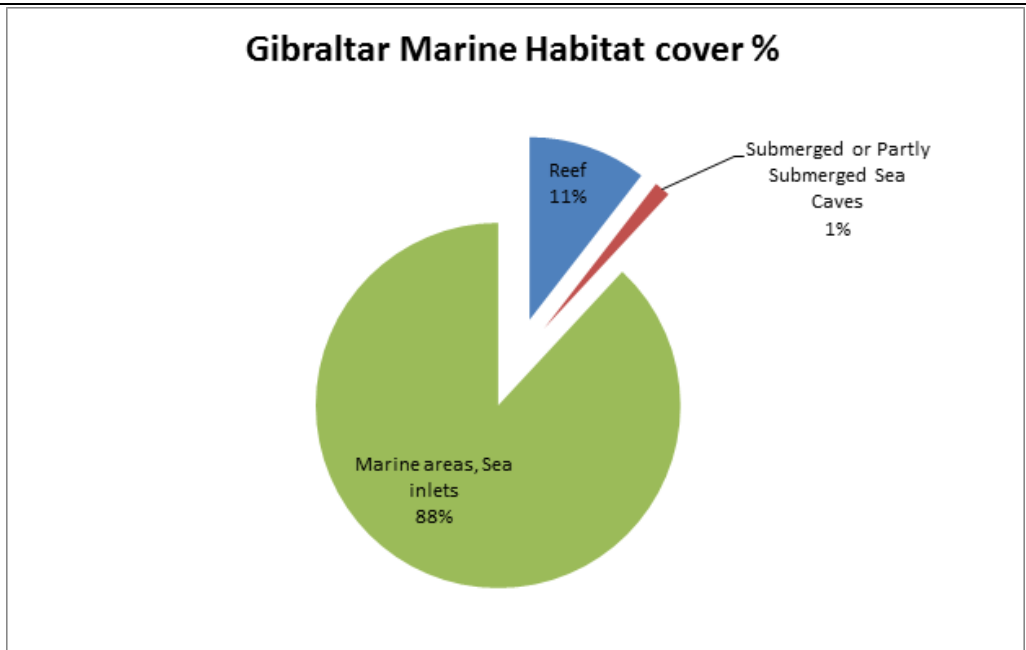
Southern Waters SAC habitat type:

Code	Site description	% Cover
1170	Reefs	10.5
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	1.42

Upper Rock SPA habitat type;

Code	Site description	% Cover
1240	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Mediterranean coasts with endemic <i>Limonium spp.</i>	5

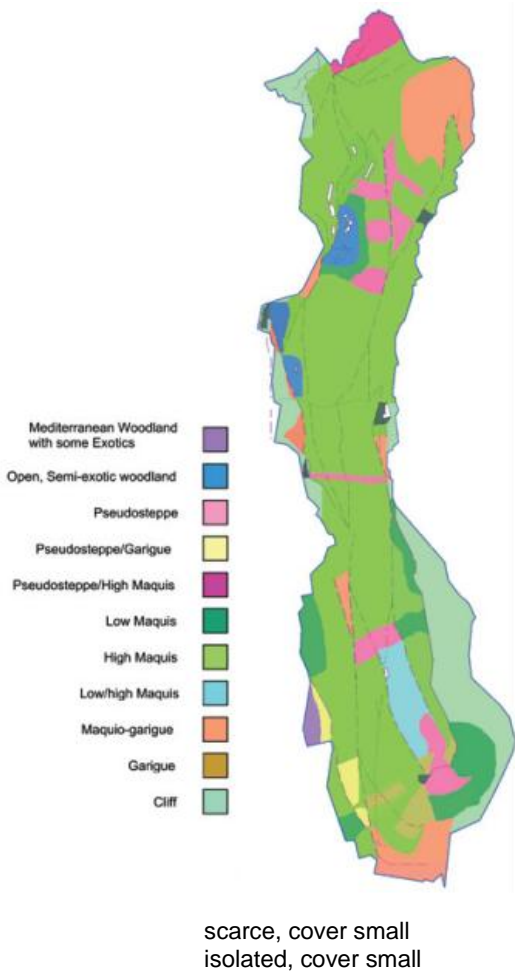
2230	Malcolmietalia dune grasslands	20
5230	Arborescent matorral with <i>Laurus nobilis</i>	5
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	30
8310	Caves not open to the public	2
9320	<i>Olea</i> and <i>Ceratonia</i> forests	30
5320	Low formations of <i>Euphorbia</i> close to cliffs	5
2220	Dunes with <i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	3



**Figures 5a and b. Habitats cover types in marine and terrestrial environments**  
 Source: Natura 2000 Database as submitted to the EU in October 2012. This includes data for the extent of each habitat class on every individual SAC and SPA.

**Table 3.** Cortes' (1979) classification of vegetation types on the Upper Rock. Domin values are given as approximations, and both these and species compositions may obviously differ slightly from one area to another.

Vegetation Type	Species	(Approximate) Domin Value
High Maquis	<i>Olea europea</i>	8
	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	5
	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	5
	<i>Osyris quadripartita</i>	4
	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	3
	<i>Calicotome villosa</i>	2
	<i>Genista linifolia</i>	2
	<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	5
	<i>Pinus pinea</i> (in some areas)	8-9
Low Maquis	<i>Genista linifolia</i>	9
	<i>Calicotome villosa</i>	5
	<i>Olea europea</i>	5
	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	4
	<i>Osyris quadripartita</i>	3
	<i>Coronilla valentina</i>	3
Maquio-garrigue	<i>Olea europea</i>	6
	<i>Oxalis pes-capre</i>	6
	<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	6
	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	5
	<i>Osyris quadripartita</i>	3
	<i>Calicotome villosa</i>	3
	<i>Genista linifolia</i>	3
	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	3
	<i>Coronilla valentina</i>	2



Garrigue	5	bare ground
<i>Oxalis pes-capre</i>	5	
<i>Narcissus papyraceus</i>	5	
<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	4	
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	3	
<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>	3	
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	3	
Pseudosteppe & Steppe	5	bare ground
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	5	
<i>Ferula tingitana</i>	3	
<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	3	
<i>Asteriscus maritimus</i>	3	
<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>	3	
<i>Narcissus papyraceus</i>	3	
<i>Gladiolus communis</i>	2	

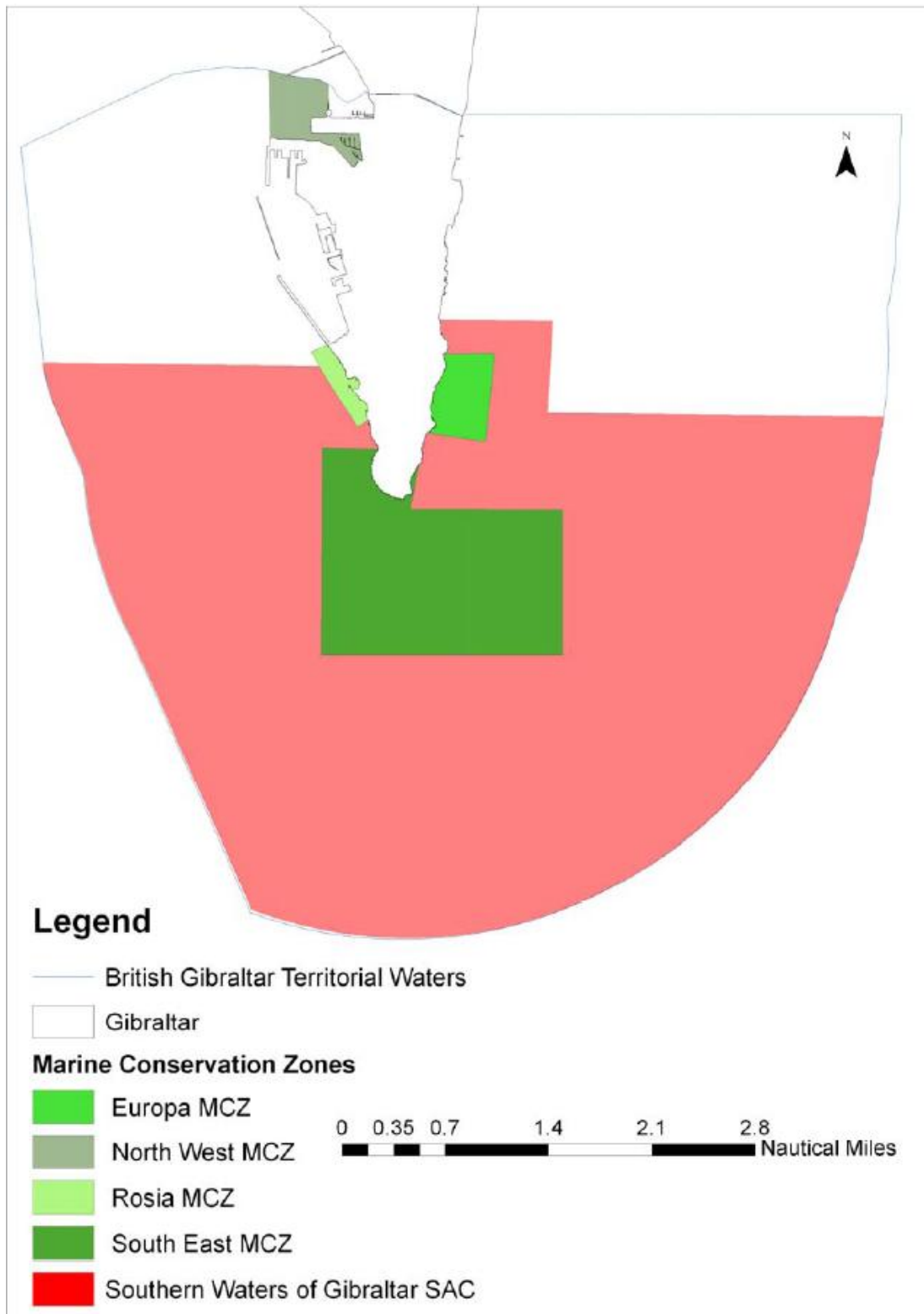
**Table 4.** Domin scale, with the definition of each value.

Amount of cover/species	Domin value
cover about 100%	10
cover >75%	9
cover 50-75%	8
cover 33-50%	7
cover 25-33%	6
abundant, cover about 20%	5
abundant, cover about 5%	4
scattered, cover small	3
very scattered, cover small	2
scarce, cover small	1
isolated, cover small	X

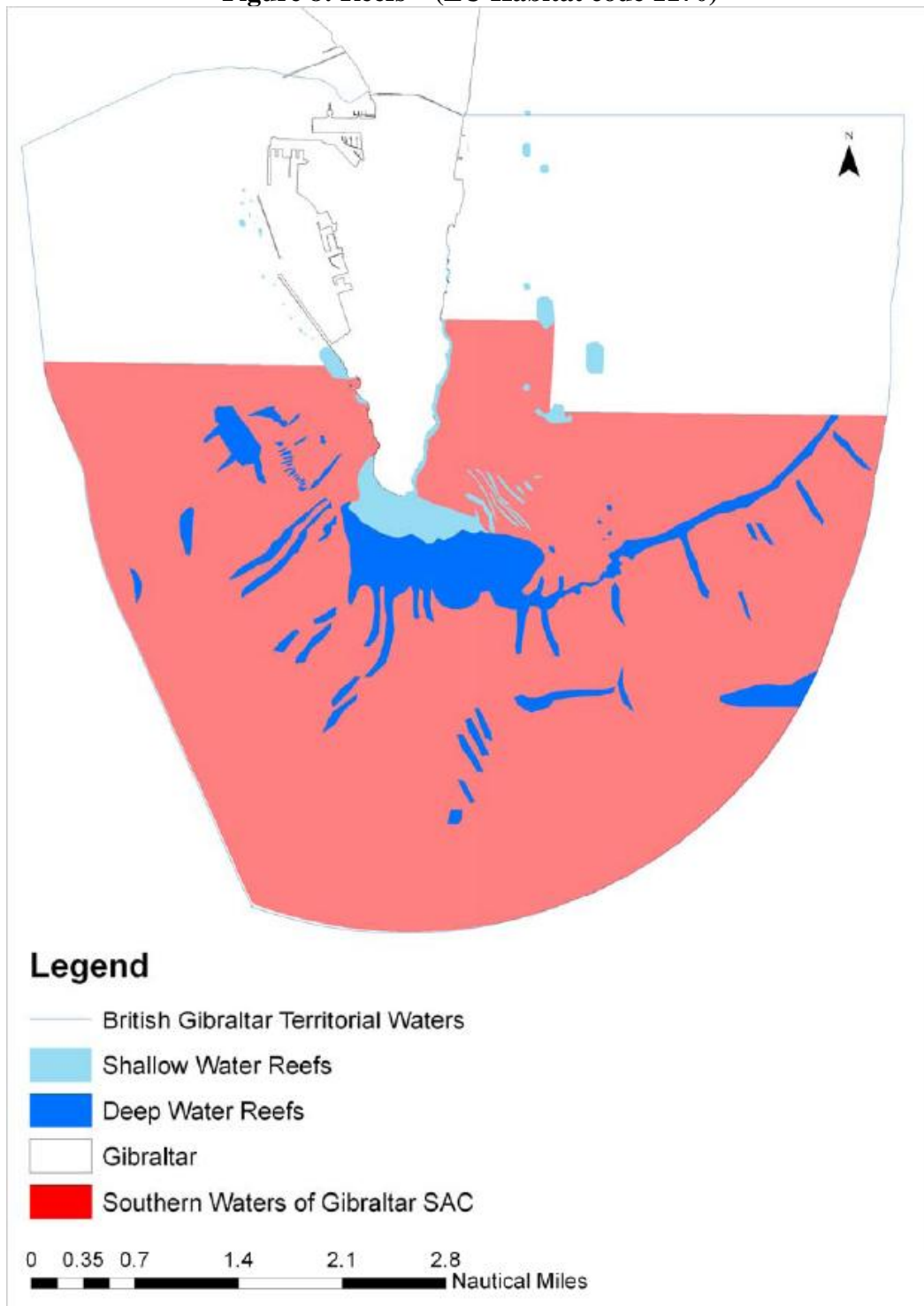
**Figure 6 : Map of the Upper Rock Nature Reserve**

showing the extent of each habitat recorded.

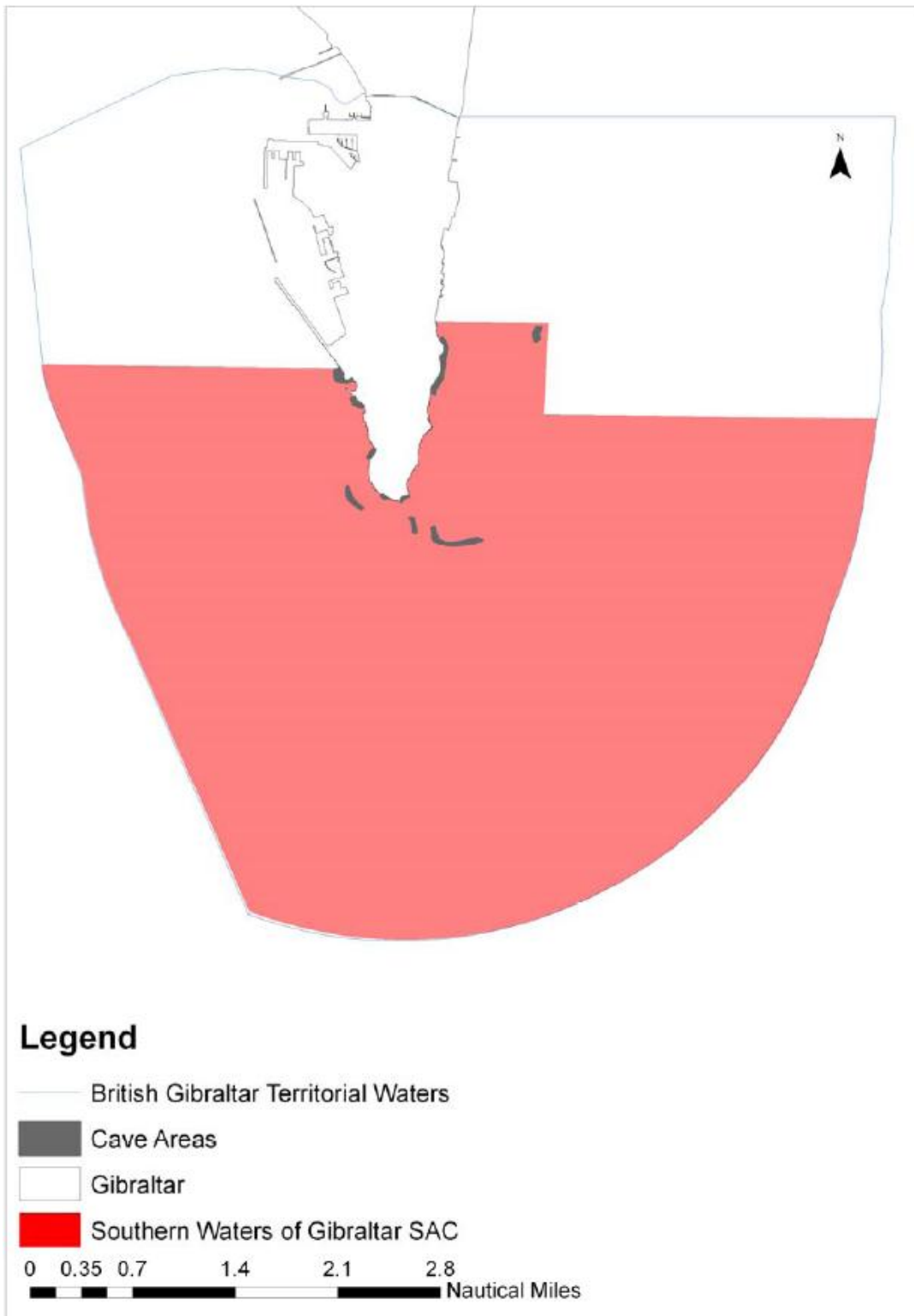
**Figure 7: Marine Conservation Zones within British Gibraltar Territorial Water**



**Figure 8: Reefs – (EU Habitat code 1170)**



**Figure 9: Submerged or Partially submerged sea caves – (EU Habitat code 8830)**





## B. Status of the Habitats and Species

### B.1 Most recent assessment of conservation status of species and habitat types for territory

The information below is taken from the [UK Article 17 Report for the period 2001-2006](#). A report for the period 2007-2012 is in preparation, but is not sufficiently complete to be able to use the data in this document.

#### B.1.a Habitats and species of Habitats Directive

#### Atlantic Region – numbers of species and habitats in each category

Conservation Status Assessments	HABITATS					SPECIES				
	FV	U1	U2	XX	NA	FV	U1	U2	XX	NA
Terrestrial (including freshwater)	4	6	57	2		17	24	16	16	4
Marine		1	4	3		6	3		7	25
<b>Atlantic Region total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>

FV – Favourable; U1 – Unfavourable inadequate; U2 – Unfavourable bad; XX - Unknown; NA – Not reported

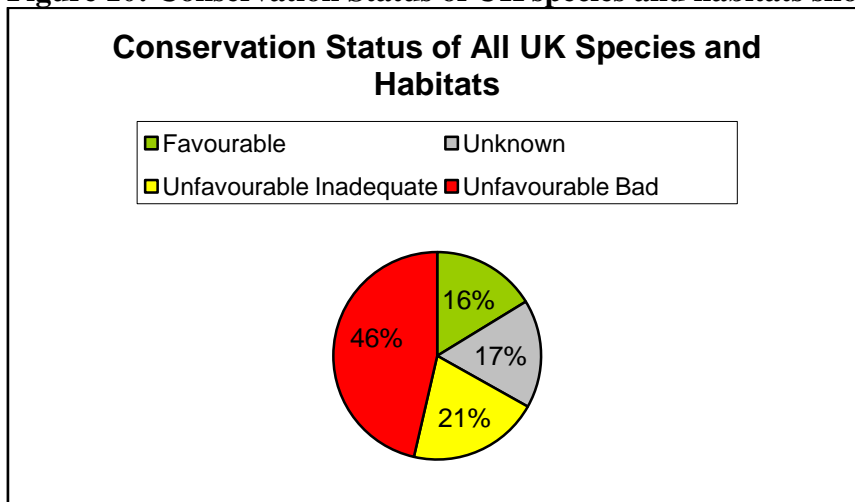
Parameter Conclusion	HABITATS					SPECIES				
	FV	U1	U2	XX	NA	FV	U1	U2	XX	NA
Range	71	0	1	5		69	6	6	8	
Area / Population	30	26	6	15		30	15	16	28	
Structure / Habitat	6	6	61	4		20	25	4	40	
Future Prospects	16	20	34	7		39	23	6	21	

FV – Favourable; U1 – Unfavourable inadequate; U2 – Unfavourable bad; XX - Unknown; NA – Not reported

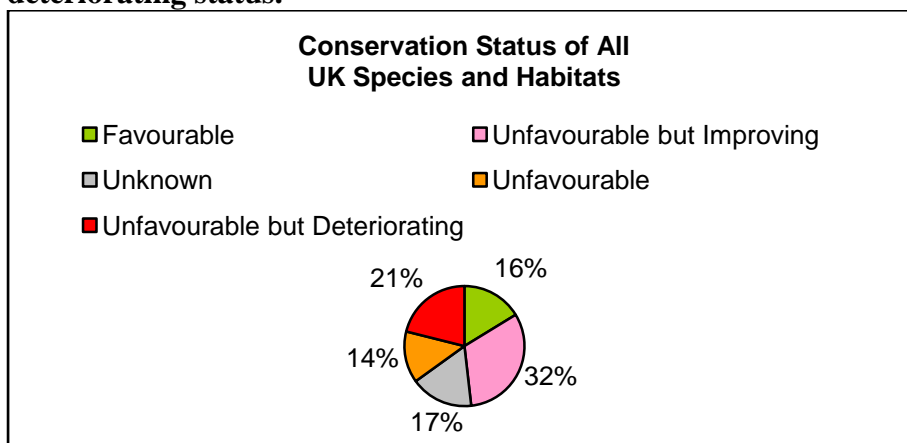
In the 2001-2006 Article 17 Report Metropolitan UK provided conservation status assessments for 166 features, 77 habitats and 89 species, and also provided comment, but not a full report, on 29 rare and uncommon vagrant species. The UK reported on overall conservation status, assessing the four specified parameters: range, area, structure and function and future prospects for habitats; and range, population, habitat for the species and future prospects for species. Features were assessed as favourable, unfavourable-inadequate, unfavourable-bad or unknown. In order to provide an additional level of information to qualify the unfavourable assessments, the UK included an indication of whether conservation status was improving or deteriorating. These qualifiers were not required in the 2007 Article 17 report, but will be obligatory for all Member States to report in the 2013 and so have been included in the diagrams and tables for Metropolitan UK in this document to improve the level of information.

Taking all the results for habitats and species together, two thirds have unfavourable status, with nearly half (46%) being in unfavourable-bad status and 16% in favourable status (Figure 10). However, if improving and deteriorating trends are considered, then nearly a third of unfavourable assessments (32%) are improving, with just over a fifth deteriorating (Figure 11).

**Figure 10: Conservation Status of UK species and habitats showing the four conclusions**



**Figure 11: conservation Status of UK species and habitats showing improving and deteriorating status.**



**Mediterranean Region - numbers of species and habitats in each category**

Conservation Status Assessments	HABITATS					SPECIES				
	FV	U1	U2	XX	NA	FV	U1	U2	XX	NA
Rock of Gibraltar	6	2						1		1
Southern Waters	1	1					3			
<b>Mediterranean Region total</b>	7	3					3	1		1

FV – Favourable; U1 – Unfavourable inadequate; U2 – Unfavourable bad; XX - Unknown; NA – Not reported

Parameter Conclusions	HABITATS					SPECIES				
	FV	U1	U2	XX	NA	FV	U1	U2	XX	NA
Range	8					3	1			1
Area / Population	6	2				2	2			1
Structure / Habitat	6	2				3	1			1
Future Prospects	6	2					3	1		1

FV – Favourable; U1 – Unfavourable inadequate; U2 – Unfavourable bad; XX - Unknown; NA – Not reported

## ***B.1.b Bird species of Birds Directive***

### **Atlantic Region**

Metropolitan UK is of major international importance for several groups of birds. These include: breeding seabirds, wintering and passage wildfowl and waders, birds of Britain's distinctive uplands, and birds of the Caledonian pine-forests. A high proportion (in some cases all) of the national and international populations utilise the UK's SPA network (Stroud *et al.* 2001<sup>1</sup>).

Many Annex I bird species occur in the UK SPA network during breeding and non-breeding seasons. During the summer, the network supports over 4,946,000 breeding seabirds and in the winter holds an average of over 2,186,000 non-breeding waterbirds.

Species of greatest conservation concern on the whole have the highest proportion of their populations within the UK SPA network, as well as those species with small geographic ranges and those where the UK holds a high proportion of the global population.

SPAs are not appropriate for all species, particularly those migratory species that are broadly dispersed. A range of wider countryside policies, legal protection and other species conservation measures have been put in place to conserve these species.

The UK wild bird indicator is used as one of the measures of the state of biodiversity within the UK. It aggregates population trends of 121 bird species to show broad trends of bird populations within four general habitats (Farmland; Woodland; Water and Wetlands; and Marine). Indicators showed a general increase in breeding populations between 2009 and 2010, with the exception of Farmland species; which generally fell to their lowest levels in 2010 and are now overall at less than half the size they were in 1970.

During the winter the UK holds internationally important populations of swans, geese, ducks and waders. Wintering waterbird trends in the UK are recorded using data from the Wetland Bird Survey and the Goose and Swan Monitoring Programme. Long-term trends indicate a steady increase in wintering waterbirds in the UK from the mid-1970s to the late 1990s, partly due to the establishment of a network of protected wetland sites. However, average waterbird numbers have levelled off since the mid-1990s and have recently shown a marginal decline, particularly for waders. Status of a number of species/populations run counter to overall trends, and typically have shown long-term declines.

The Seabird Monitoring Programme has coordinated the monitoring of breeding seabird populations in the UK since 1986. The programme receives data on 26 species from between 200 and 250 sites. It has provided recent population estimates for five Annex I tern species, of these three have shown a population increase between 2000 and 2011.

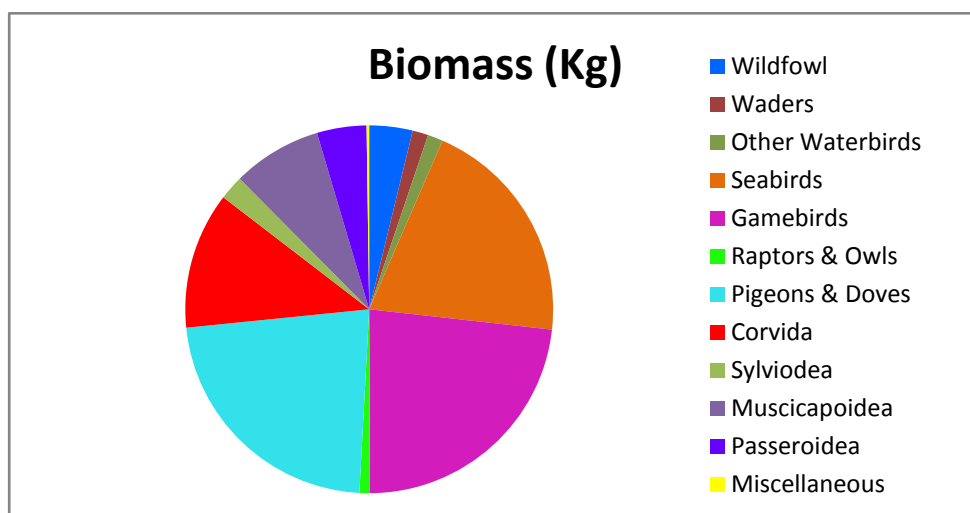
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<sup>1</sup> Stroud, D.A., Chambers, D., Cook, S., Buxton, N., Fraser, B., Clement, P., Lewis, P., McLean, I., Baker, H. & Whitehead, S. (eds.) (2001). [\*The UK SPA network: its scope and content.\*](#) JNCC, Peterborough. Three volumes. (90 pp; 438 pp; 392 pp)

**Table 5: Numbers of breeding birds in the UK. Source Musgrove *et al.* 2013<sup>2</sup>.**

Species group	Breeding pairs
Raptors & Owls	237,145
Wildfowl	240,227
Miscellaneous	313,693
Other Waterbirds	373,928
Waders	513,980
Gamebirds	2,638,420
Seabirds	3,465,556
Corvida	4,652,744
Pigeons & Doves	7,207,691
Sylviodea	17,464,676
Passeroidea	21,902,607
Muscicapoidea	23,928,531

**Figure 12. Overall biomass of breeding birds in the UK (Musgrove *et al.* 2013)**



## Mediterranean Region

### Birds comments

The Upper Rock Nature Reserve boasts an impressive diversity of birds. This is largely due to its geographical position; the Strait of Gibraltar provides the most important bottleneck for migrating birds in Western Europe. An estimated 250,000 raptors cross the Strait in a season, and many passerines and near-passerines use the Rock as a stop-over site (Heath & Evans 2000). The number of these that cross the Strait undoubtedly exceeds that of soaring birds by many thousands (Moreau 1961). As well as this, a number of species that BirdLife International deem to be Species of European Conservation Concern (SPECs) breed regularly

<sup>2</sup> Musgrove, A.J., Aebischer, N.J., Eaton, M.A., Hearn, R.D., Newson, S.E., Noble, D.G., Parsons, M., Risely, K. & Stroud, D.A. 2013. Population estimates of birds in Great Britain and the United Kingdom. *British Birds* 106

within the Upper Rock. These include the lesser kestrel *Falco naumanni*, which is of global conservation concern (Tucker & Heath 1994; Heath & Evans 2000).

**Birds listed on Annex I**

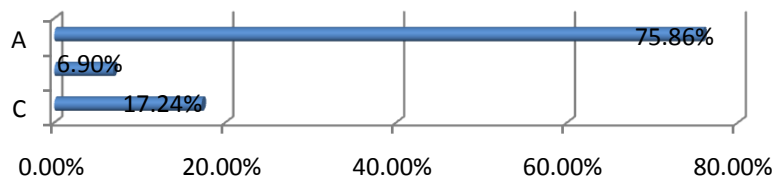
- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. A079 <i>Aegypius monachus</i>      | 2. A229 <i>Alcedo atthis</i>                          |
| 3. A111 <i>Alectoris barbara</i>      | 4. A255 <i>Anthus campestris</i>                      |
| 5. A215 <i>Bubo bubo</i>              | 6. A243 <i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>              |
| 7. A224 <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>  | 8. A031 <i>Ciconia ciconia</i>                        |
| 9. A030 <i>Ciconia nigra</i>          | 10. A080 <i>Circaetus gallicus</i>                    |
| 11. A081 <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>    | 12. A082 <i>Circus cyaneus</i>                        |
| 13. A084 <i>Circus pygargus</i>       | 14. A379 <i>Emberiza hortulana</i>                    |
| 15. A098 <i>Falco columbarius</i>     | 16. A100 <i>Falco eleonora</i>                        |
| 17. A095 <i>Falco naumanni</i>        | 18. A103 <i>Falco peregrinus</i>                      |
| 19. A245 <i>Galerida theklae</i>      | 20. A078 <i>Gyps fulvus</i>                           |
| 21. A092 <i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>   | 22. A246 <i>Lullula arborea</i>                       |
| 23. A073 <i>Milvus migrans</i>        | 24. A074 <i>Milvus milvus</i>                         |
| 25. A077 <i>Neophron percnopterus</i> | 26. A094 <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>                     |
| 27. A072 <i>Pernis apivorus</i>       | 28. A392 <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii</i> |
| 29. A302 <i>Sylvia undata</i>         |   |

**Migratory birds not listed on Annex I**

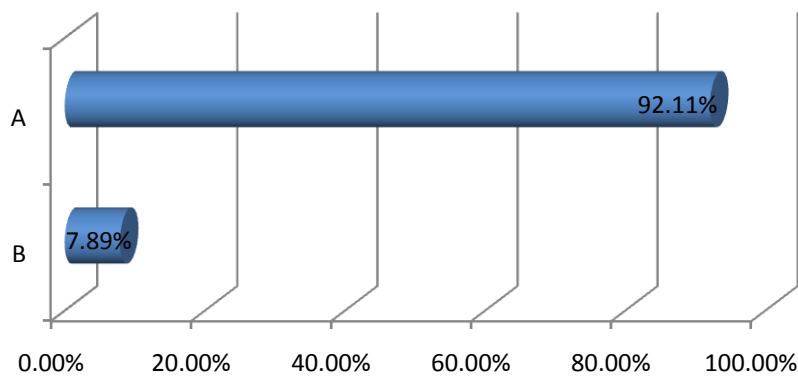
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. A086 <i>Accipiter nisus</i>          | 2. A297 <i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>  |
| 3. A247 <i>Alauda arvensis</i>          | 4. A257 <i>Anthus pratensis</i>         |
| 5. A256 <i>Anthus trivialis</i>         | 6. A226 <i>Apus apus</i>                |
| 7. A227 <i>Apus pallidus</i>            | 8. A087 <i>Buteo buteo</i>              |
| 9. A225 <i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>   | 10. A366 <i>Carduelis cannabina</i>     |
| 11. A364 <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>     | 12. A363 <i>Carduelis chloris</i>       |
| 13. A365 <i>Carduelis spinus</i>        | 14. A268 <i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i> |
| 15. A335 <i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>   | 16. A289 <i>Cisticola juncidis</i>      |
| 17. A211 <i>Clamator glandarius</i>     | 18. A113 <i>Coturnix coturnix</i>       |
| 19. A212 <i>Cuculus canorus</i>         | 20. A253 <i>Delichon urbicum</i>        |
| 21. A269 <i>Erethacus rubecula</i>      | 22. A099 <i>Falco subbuteo</i>          |
| 23. A096 <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>       | 24. A322 <i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>      |
| 25. A359 <i>Fringilla coelebs</i>       | 26. A438 <i>Hippolais pallida</i>       |
| 27. A300 <i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>    | 28. A252 <i>Hirundo daurica</i>         |
| 29. A251 <i>Hirundo rustica</i>         | 30. A233 <i>Jynx torquilla</i>          |
| 31. A341 <i>Lanius senator</i>          | 32. A290 <i>Locustella naevia</i>       |
| 33. A271 <i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>   | 34. A230 <i>Merops apiaster</i>         |
| 35. A383 <i>Miliaria calandra</i>       | 36. A280 <i>Monticola saxatilis</i>     |
| 37. A281 <i>Monticola solitarius</i>    | 38. A262 <i>Motacilla alba</i>          |
| 39. A261 <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>       | 40. A260 <i>Motacilla flava</i>         |
| 41. A319 <i>Muscicapa striata</i>       | 42. A278 <i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>      |
| 43. A277 <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>       | 44. A337 <i>Oriolus oriolus</i>         |
| 45. A214 <i>Otus scops</i>              | 46. A273 <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>    |
| 47. A274 <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i> | 48. A313 <i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>    |
| 49. A315 <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>  | 50. A618 <i>Phylloscopus ibericus</i>   |
| 51. A314 <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i> | 52. A316 <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>  |
| 53. A267 <i>Prunella collaris</i>       | 54. A266 <i>Prunella modularis</i>      |

55.	A250	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	56.	A318	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>
57.	A249	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	58.	A275	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>
59.	A276	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	60.	A155	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>
61.	A361	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	62.	A210	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>
63.	A351	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	64.	A311	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>
65.	A310	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	66.	A304	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>
67.	A309	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	68.	A303	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>
69.	A306	<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>	70.	A305	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>
71.	A228	<i>Apus melba</i>	72.	A286	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>
73.	A283	<i>Turdus merula</i>	74.	A285	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>
75.	A282	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	76.	A232	<i>Upupa epops</i>

### Gibraltar Annex I Species Conservation Status



### Gibraltar Migratory birds not in Annex I Conservation Status



CONSERVATION: Degree of conservation of the features of the habitat which are important for the species concerned, and possibilities for restoration.

This criterion comprises two sub-criteria:

- i) degree of conservation of the features of the habitat important for the species
- ii) restoration possibilities

#### Synthesis

A. conservation excellent = elements in an excellent condition, independent of the grading of the possibility of restoration

B: good conservation = elements well conserved independent of the grading of the possibility of restoration

C: average or reduced conservation = all other combinations

## B.2 Overall assessment of conservation status by habitat category / species group

### Atlantic Region

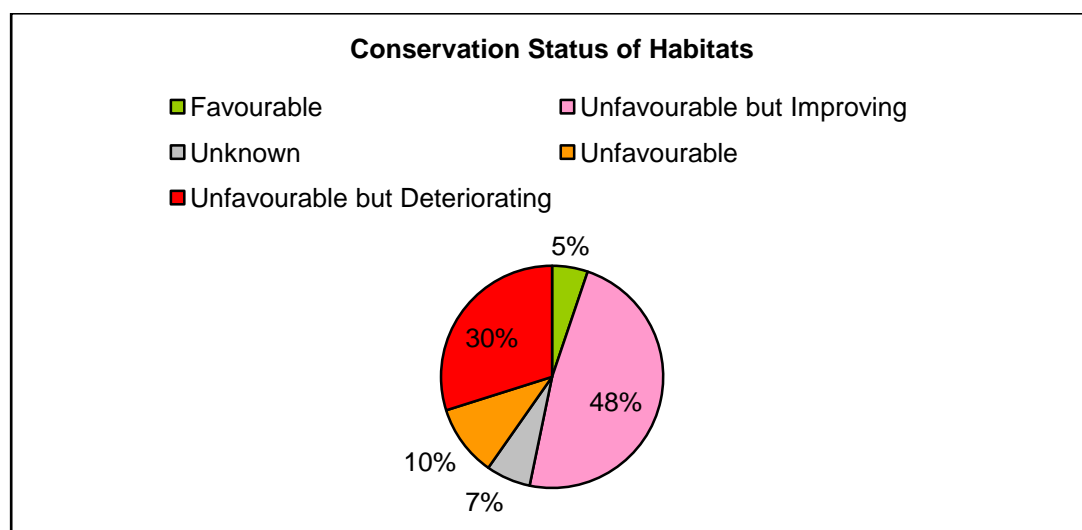
#### Information from the 2001-2006 Article 17 summary report

<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4067>

#### Habitats

The summary results of overall conservation status for the 77 Annex I habitats in Metropolitan UK (taking into account assessment of all four parameters) are: 5% favourable, 9% unfavourable-inadequate, 79% unfavourable-bad, and 6% unknown. However, if improving or deteriorating qualifiers are taken into consideration, 48% of the habitats are improving in status, with fewer than 30% of habitats deteriorating (Figure 13).

**Figure 13: Overall Conservation Status of all Annex I habitats including improving and declining status**



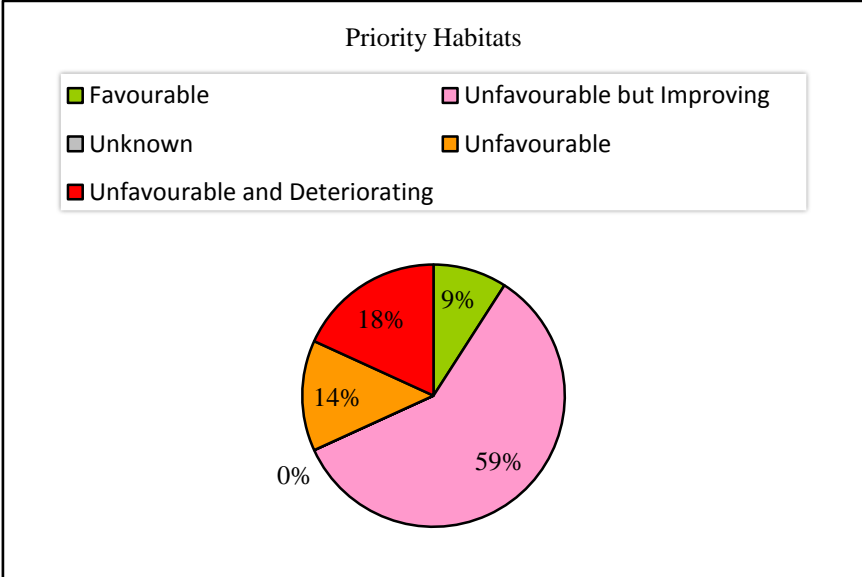
Considering individual parameters, for range 92% of habitats are favourable. For area 39% of habitats are favourable, 34% unfavourable-inadequate and 5% unfavourable-bad. This is generally because the habitats have declined or because the small size and fragmented nature of the habitat area means that they are unlikely to sustain their complement of typical species. For 19% of habitats the area is unknown.

For structure and function (assessment of the quality of the habitats), 79% of habitats are unfavourable-bad. The consequence of poor structure and function is due to the quality of the habitats deteriorating over time, despite the fact that their area may have been maintained.

The future prospects parameter suggests an improving situation, with 21% of habitats having favourable prospects, 26% unfavourable-inadequate and 44% unfavourable-bad, with 6% unknown. This demonstrates the value of the conservation measures which have been taken, and the management programmes which have been put in place, in recent years. Nonetheless, the proportion of habitats assessed as likely to fall in the overall unfavourable-bad category for the next 10 to 15 years remains high at over a third, and illustrates the need for additional conservation measures to be taken, particularly to maintain and restore habitat quality. For a small number of habitats, notably including some of the saltmarsh habitats, future prospects seem particularly poor because of the continued erosion expected to result from relative sea level rise.

Of the 22 Priority habitats, over three quarters (91%) fall within an unfavourable category. Nevertheless, 59% of these habitats have improving status (Figure 14).

**Figure 14: Conservation Status of Priority Habitats**





## Habitat categories

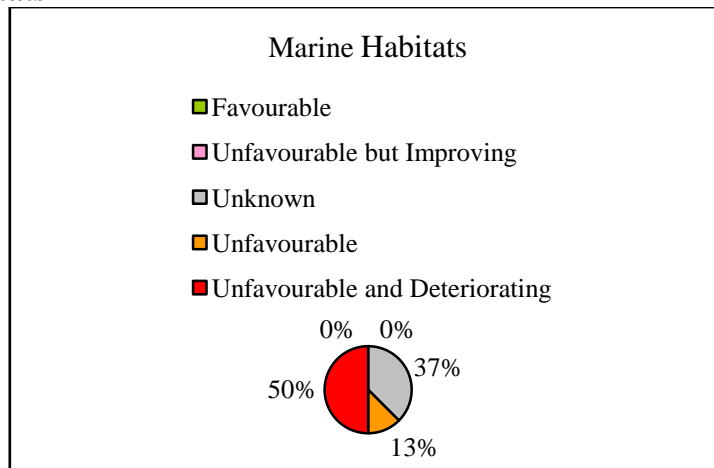
Table 6 shows the numbers of Annex I habitats in each group in Metropolitan UK and their conservation status assessment in the 2001-2006 Article 17 report, including whether the status was deteriorating or improving. The Table shows that although the majority of habitats (61) were assessed as unfavourable-bad, 32 of those are improving in status, while 22 are deteriorating. In the unfavourable-inadequate category, again more habitats are improving than are deteriorating. However, the overall picture shows a great deal needs to be done to improve the conservation status of the majority of habitats. In relation to this the UK SNCBs produced a report [Acting On The Outcomes Of The Favourable Conservation Status Report](#) on actions required to improve the conservation status of these habitats

**Table 6: Conservation status of habitat categories including improving and deteriorating status**

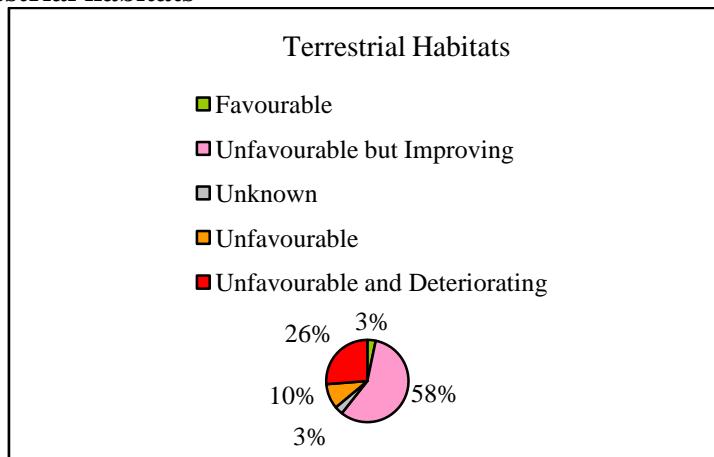
Habitat		Status									
Group	Type	(FV) - Favourable	(U1-) - Inadequate and deteriorating	(U1+) - Inadequate but improving	(U2) - Bad	(U2-) - Bad and deteriorating	(U2+) - Bad but improving	(XX) - Unknown	(blank)	(U1) - Inadequate	Total
<b>Marine</b>	Marine					4		3		1	<b>8</b>
<b>Marine Total</b>						4		3		1	<b>8</b>
<b>Terrestrial</b>	Coastal	1	1	1	2	9	3				<b>17</b>
	Lowland Grassland					1	6	1			<b>8</b>
	Lowland heathlands	1				2	1				<b>4</b>
	Lowland wetlands				1	2	3				<b>6</b>
	Upland			2	3	1	8				<b>14</b>
	Woodland			1			10				<b>11</b>
	Caves							1			<b>1</b>
<b>Terrestrial Total</b>		2	1	4	6	15	31	2			<b>61</b>
<b>Freshwater</b>	Freshwater	2		1	1	3	1				<b>8</b>
<b>Freshwater Total</b>		2		1	1	3	1				<b>8</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>77</b>

**Figures 15a, b & c: Conservation status of, marine, terrestrial and freshwater habitat groups, including improving and declining status**

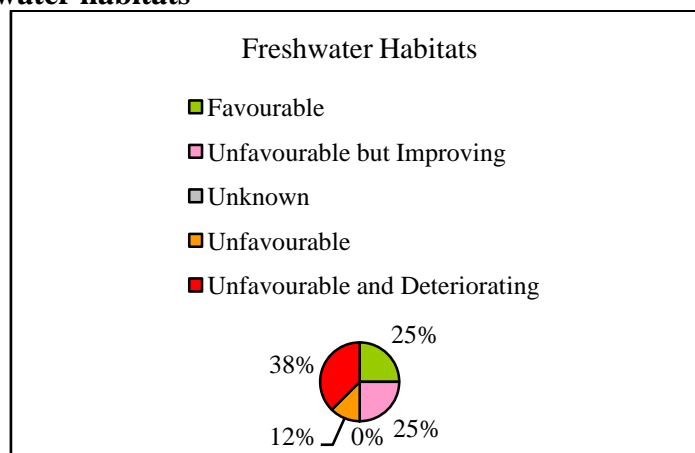
**15a. Marine habitats**



**Figure 15b. Terrestrial habitats**



**Figure 15c. Freshwater habitats**



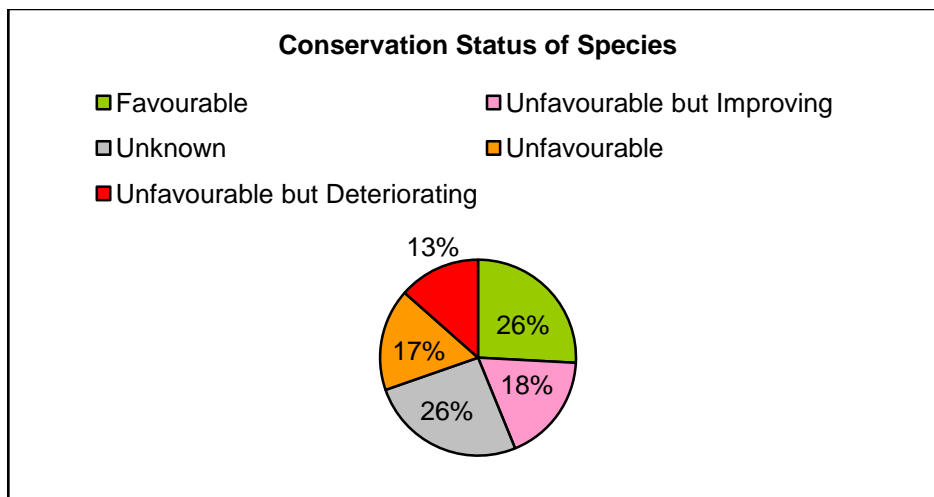
With regards to the major groupings of habitats, the majority (87%) of marine habitats are judged to be either deteriorating or unknown (figure 15a). This reflects the difficulty and cost of surveying and the lack of knowledge about the ecological functioning of the marine

environment. Significant proportions (57%) of terrestrial habitats were shown to be improving, yet few (3%) were favourable, mainly due to deficiencies in structure and function (Figure 15b). Freshwater habitats are the most favourable (25%) of the three groups, despite a large proportion (38%) being shown to be deteriorating (Figure 15c). Whilst there have been concerted effort to improve the chemical quality of many rivers and lakes, this does not necessarily equate to improvements in biological quality.

### Species

The summary results of overall conservation status for species in Metropolitan UK (taking into account all four parameters) are: 26% favourable, 30% unfavourable-inadequate, 18% unfavourable-bad and 26% where the status is unknown. However, if improving or deteriorating qualifiers are taken into consideration 18% of species are improving in status, with 13% of species deteriorating (Figure 16).

**Figure 16: Overall Conservation Status of all species including improving and declining status**



Considering individual parameters, for three-quarters (78%) of the species, range in the UK is considered to be favourable. For a small number (14%) of species, the range is unfavourable and for ~9% of species it is unknown. In terms of overall population, a third (34%) of species are favourable, nearly one fifth (18%) of species are assessed as being unfavourable-bad. These are species whose populations are too small to be viable, or those which have shown continuing population declines. Nearly a third (31%) of species the population is unknown. This included many of the cetaceans and other species which are difficult to survey.

A quarter of the habitats (22%) for the species are favourable. a third (28%), are unfavourable-inadequate and only a few (4%) are considered unfavourable-bad. For nearly half (45%) of species the condition of the habitat that they use is unknown, largely because it is difficult to assess.

For species, as for habitats, the future prospects parameter suggest an improving situation, with 44% assessed as favourable, 26% unfavourable-inadequate and only 7% unfavourable-bad. The future status, which is based primarily on actions taken but the full benefits for species had yet to be realised, indicates a significant improvement on the overall assessment figures, with unfavourable-bad assessments reduced by two thirds, and a general shift towards favourable status.

## Species groups

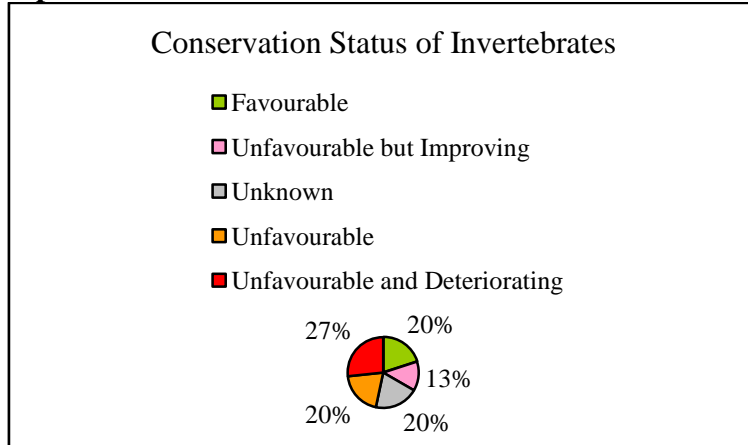
Table 7 shows the numbers of Annex II, IV and V species in each group in Metropolitan UK and their conservation status assessment in the 2001-2006 Article 17 report, including whether the status was deteriorating or improving. The Table shows a better situation for species in the UK than for habitats, with 43 species assessed as unfavourable, 23 favourable and 23 unknown. In the unfavourable category, the majority (27) are unfavourable-inadequate and 16 species are improving in status, while 12 are deteriorating. There is a greater percentage of unknown assessments for species than for habitats.

**Table 7: Conservation status of species groups including qualifiers for improving and deteriorating status**

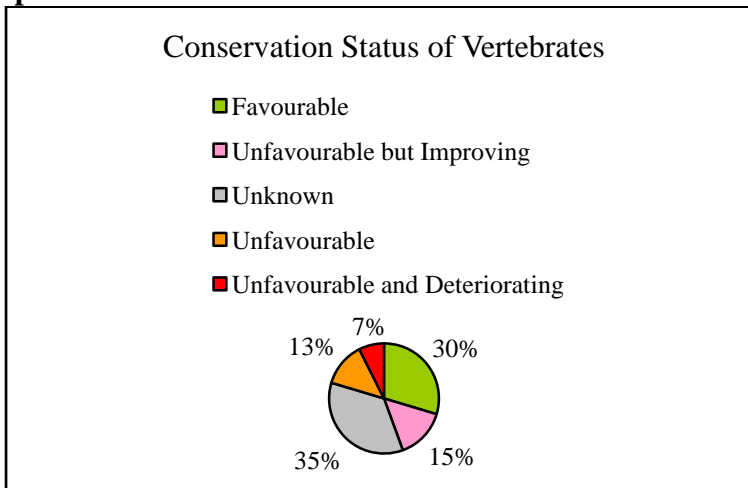
Species		Status							Grand Total	
		(FV) - Favourable	(U1) - Inadequate	(U1-) - Inadequate and deteriorating	(U1+) - Inadequate but improving	(U2) - Bad	(U2-) - Bad and deteriorating	(U2+) - Bad but improving		(XX) - Unknown
Amphibian	Amphibian	1	1					2		4
<b><i>Amphibian Total</i></b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>					<b>2</b>		<b>4</b>
Fish	Lamprey				3					3
	Other	1	2	1		1	1		3	9
<b><i>Fish Total</i></b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>
Invertebrate	Beetle	1					1			2
	Butterfly				1	2				3
	Mollusc	1	1	1			1		3	7
	Other	1			1		1			3
<b><i>Invertebrate Total</i></b>		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>
Mammals	Bat	5	1		1				9	16
	Cetacean	5						6		11
	Seal	1	1							2
	Other	3	1				2			6
<b><i>Mammals Total</i></b>		<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>35</b>
Plants	Non-Vascular	2	4		1		1		1	9
	Vascular	2	1		2		1	3		9
	Other			2						2
<b><i>Plants Total</i></b>		<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>
Reptile	Reptile				2				1	3
<b><i>Reptile Total</i></b>					<b>2</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>89</b>

**Figure 17a, b & c: Conservation status of invertebrate, vertebrate and plant species groups, including improving and declining status**

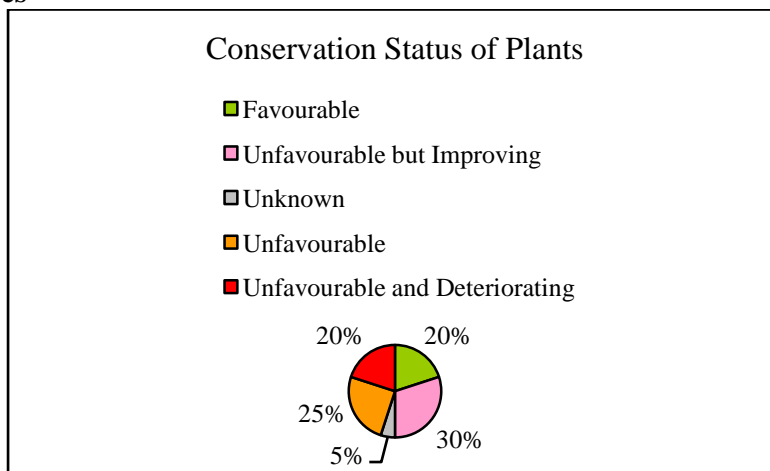
**17a. Invertebrate species**



**17b. Vertebrate species**



**17c. Plant species**



The assessments of the broad groups of species indicated that the status of a quarter (27%) of the invertebrates listed is deteriorating. This is probably due to the difficulties of taking

effective conservation action for this group. The status for a considerable number (35%) of vertebrates is unknown. This is due to the difficulty of interpreting the way in which these species utilise a variety of habitats during different times throughout their life cycles; the complex nature of their ecology; or because they are difficult to survey (particularly bats and cetaceans). Results indicated that around a third (30%) of the plant species have an improving conservation status.

## Mediterranean Region

Please refer to section G3 of Gibraltar PAF for an overall assessment of conservation status for both habitats and species in the Rock of Gibraltar SAC/SPA and the Southern Waters of Gibraltar SAC/SPA.

### B.3 Overview of pressures and threats to species and habitats

#### Atlantic Region

There is no further analysis available on pressures and threats identified in the 2001-2006 Article 17 report than the figures provided by the Commission in the Table below. However, we expect more information to be available at the end of 2013 as a result of the Article 17 Report currently underway. In addition please see the Report [Acting On The Outcomes Of The Favourable Conservation Status Report](#), which provides information on the main issues for each of the Annex I habitats identified as in unfavourable status.

Category of pressure / threat	HABITATS		SPECIES	
	Actual pressures	Future threats	Actual pressures	Future threats
Agriculture, Forestry	67		53	55
Fishing, hunting and collecting	14	6	38	38
Mining and extraction of materials	28	2	30	20
Urbanisation, industrialisation and similar activities	17	3	32	26
Transportation and communication	9	5	39	29
Leisure and tourism (other than above)	7	1	23	18
Pollution and other human impacts/activities	10	28	54	56
Human induced changes in wetlands and marine environments	9	5	51	51
Natural processes (biotic and abiotic)	8	5	57	57

#### Mediterranean Region

Category of pressure / threat	HABITATS		SPECIES	
	Actual pressures	Future threats	Actual pressures	Future threats
Agriculture, Forestry	1			
Fishing, hunting and collecting	2	2	3	3
Mining and extraction of materials	1			
Urbanisation, industrialisation and similar activities		3	3	3
Transportation and communication				
Leisure and tourism (other than above)	1	2		
Pollution and other human impacts/activities	6	5	5	5
Human induced changes in wetlands and marine environments	1			
Natural processes (biotic and abiotic)	8	5	1	1

Number of key pressures and threats relevant to the management and restoration of the Natura 2000 sites