Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive
Period 2007-2012

**European Environment
Agency**
*European Topic Centre
on Biological Diversity*

1160 *Large shallow inlets and bays*

Habitat code	1160
Priority	No
Habitat group	Coastal habitats
Regions	Marine Atlantic, Marine Baltic, Marine Black Sea, Marine Macaronesian, Marine Mediterranean

The habitat "Large shallow inlets and bays" is according to the Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats - EUR28;

Large indentations of the coast where, in contrast to estuaries, the influence of freshwater is generally limited. These shallow indentations are generally sheltered from wave action and contain a great diversity of sediments and substrates with a well developed zonation of benthic communities. These communities have generally a high biodiversity. The limit of shallow water is sometimes defined by the distribution of the Zosteretea and Potametea associations. Several physiographic types may be included under this category providing the water is shallow over a major part of the area: embayments, fjards, rias and voes.

The habitat is present in the Marine Atlantic-, Marine Baltic-, Marine Black Sea-, Marine Macaronesian and Marine Mediterranean region.
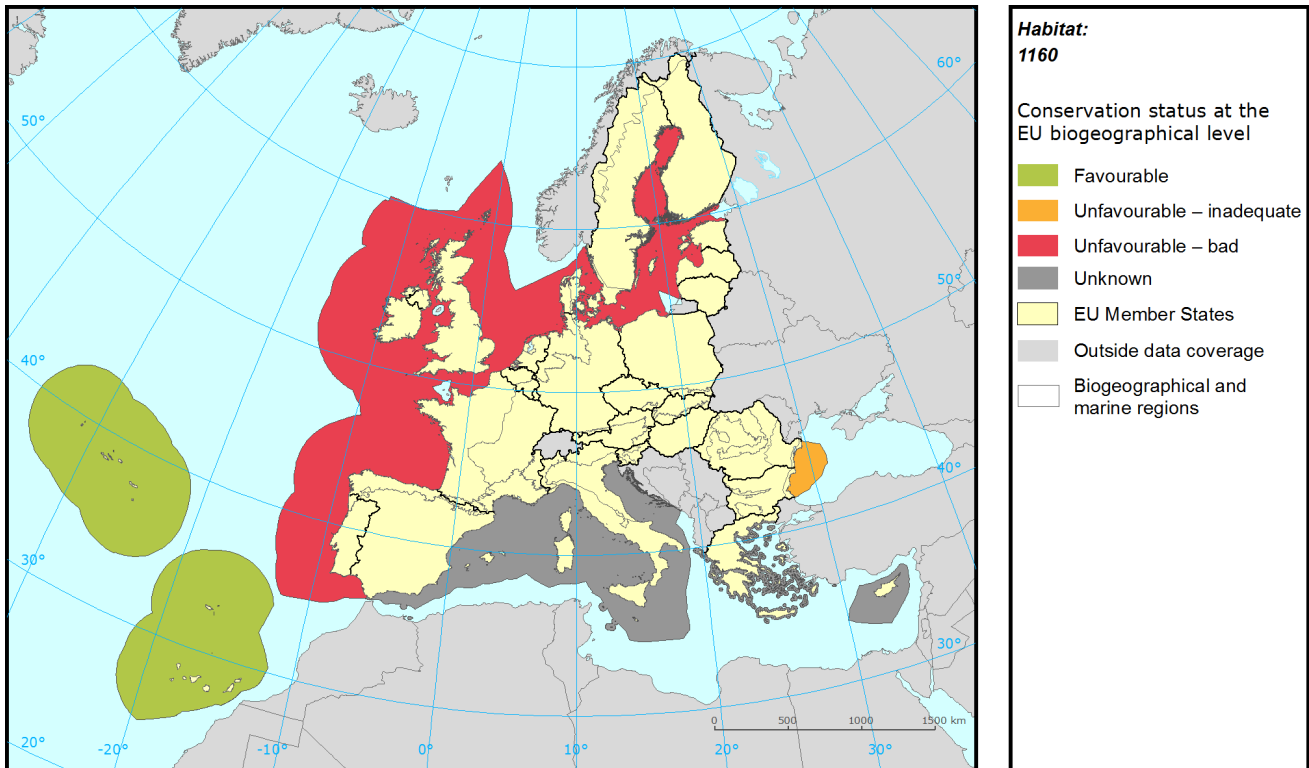
Overall conclusion is unfavorable- bad (U2) in the Marine Atlantic- and Marine Baltic regions. In the Marine Black Sea region, the overall conclusion is unfavorable- inadequate (U1). In the Marine Mediterranean region, the overall conclusion is unknown (XX). However, it is crucial with more information for the habitat in this region, since it is likely to be in unfavorable conditions due to mainly exploitation and pollution. Especially since Greece, France, and Italy have overall conclusion unfavorable. Unfavorable- inadequate in Greece and Italy, and even unfavorable- bad in France. Overall conclusion for the Marine Macaronesian region is favorable (FV).

Pressures and threats towards the habitat mainly involve various physical disturbance, and water quality with both eutrophication and various pollutions , but also locally extraction of oil or gas and aquaculture.

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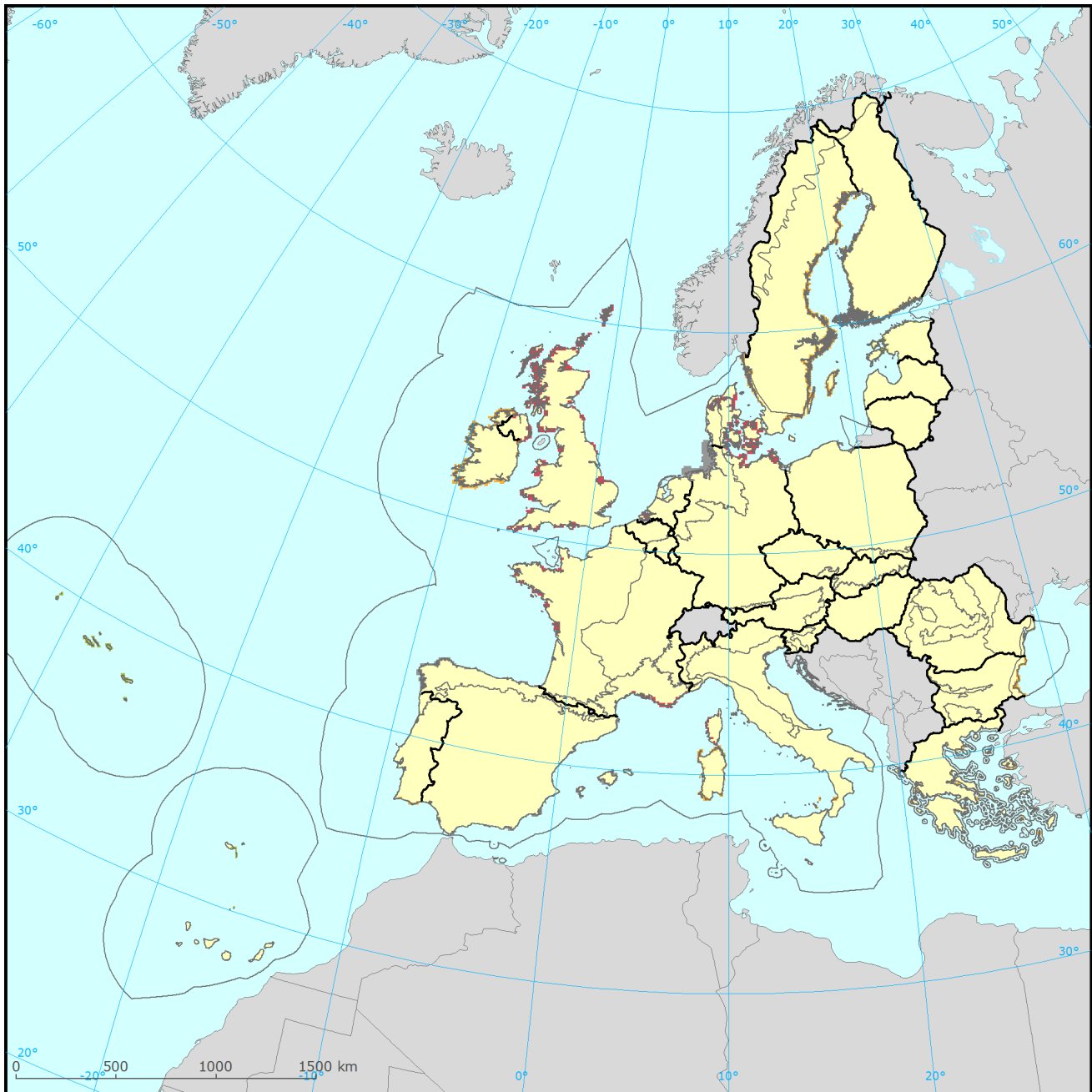## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

Habitat: 1160

Conservation status at the EU biogeographical level

- Favourable
- Unfavourable – inadequate
- Unfavourable – bad
- Unknown
- EU Member States
- Outside data coverage
- Biogeographical and marine regions

Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Area	Structure & Functions	Future prospects					
MATL	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	+	51	U2	
MBAL	FV	FV	U2	U1	U2	-	33	U1	Not genuine
MBLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	2	XX	Not genuine
MMAC	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV	=	3	FV	
MMED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	x	11	XX	

See the endnote for more information[i]

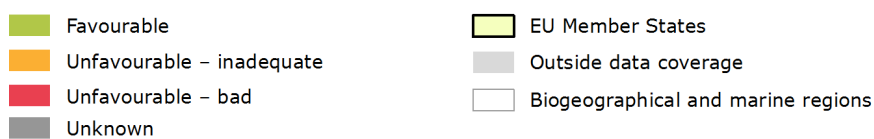# Habitat: 1160 *Large shallow inlets and bays*
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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level

Habitat: 1160

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

■ Favourable		▭ EU Member States	
■ Unfavourable – inadequate		▯ Outside data coverage	
■ Unfavourable – bad		▯ Biogeographical and marine regions	
■ 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	MATL	FV	FV	XX	XX	XX		12.8	XX	
DK	MATL	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	5.6	U2-	Genuine
ES	MATL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		7.4	XX	
FR	MATL	FV	U1	U2	U2	U2	x	7.0	U2	
IE	MATL	FV	FV	U1	FV	U1	+	16.9	U1	Genuine
NL	MATL	FV	FV	U2	U1	U2	-	1.0	U2	
PT	MATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	1.0	XX	Better data
SE	MATL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	4.9	U1	Better data
UK	MATL	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	43.6	U2-	Genuine
DE	MBAL	FV	FV	U2	U1	U2	=	7.8	U1	Better data
DK	MBAL	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	14.3	U2-	Genuine
EE	MBAL	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		5.8	FV	
FI	MBAL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	11.4	U1-	
PL	MBAL	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.7	U1	Changed method
SE	MBAL	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	-	59.9	U1	Better data
BG	MBLS	FV	FV	U1	U1	U1	=	97.2		
RO	MBLS	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		2.8		
PT	MMAC	FV	XX	FV	FV	FV		100.0	FV	
ES	MMED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		30.9	XX	
FR	MMED	FV	FV	U2	U2	U2	=	22.9	U2	
GR	MMED	XX	XX	U1	U1	U1		16.9	U1	
IT	MMED	U1	U1	XX	XX	U1	x	29.3	U1	Better data

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.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	16
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	16
H01	Pollution to surface waters	14
H03	Pollution to marine waters	9
D03	Shipping lanes and ports	7
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	5
E03	Discharges (household/industrial)	5
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	5
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	5
I01	Invasive alien species	5

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	16
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	12
H01	Pollution to surface waters	9
H03	Pollution to marine waters	9
D03	Shipping lanes and ports	7
I01	Invasive alien species	7
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	7
E03	Discharges (household/industrial)	5
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	5
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	5

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

	MATL	MBAL	MBLS	MMAC	MMED
BG			100		
DE	61	74			
DK	100	100			
EE		100			
ES	99				0
FI		9			
FR	30				x
IE	35				
IT					x
NL	100				
PL		100			
PT	100			x	
RO			x		
SE	56	23			
UK	46				

See the endnotes for more information[ii]

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	28
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	12
8.3	Managing marine traffic	12
5.0	Other marine-related measures	8
7.3	Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	8
9.2	Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea	8
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	4
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	4
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	4
4.3	Managing water abstraction	4

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=1160

[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.