

**European Community Directive
on the Conservation of Natural Habitats
and of Wild Fauna and Flora
(92/43/EEC)**

**Second Report by the United Kingdom under
Article 17
on the implementation of the Directive
from January 2001 to December 2006**

**Conservation status assessment for
Habitat:
H1220 - Perennial vegetation of stony banks**

The information in this assessment corresponds to the "habitat fact sheet" submitted by the UK to the European Union in February 2008 (second and final submission). Please note that this is a section of the UK's report. For the complete report visit <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/article17>

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Habitat Name: Perennial vegetation of stony banks

1. National level

Habitat Code H1220

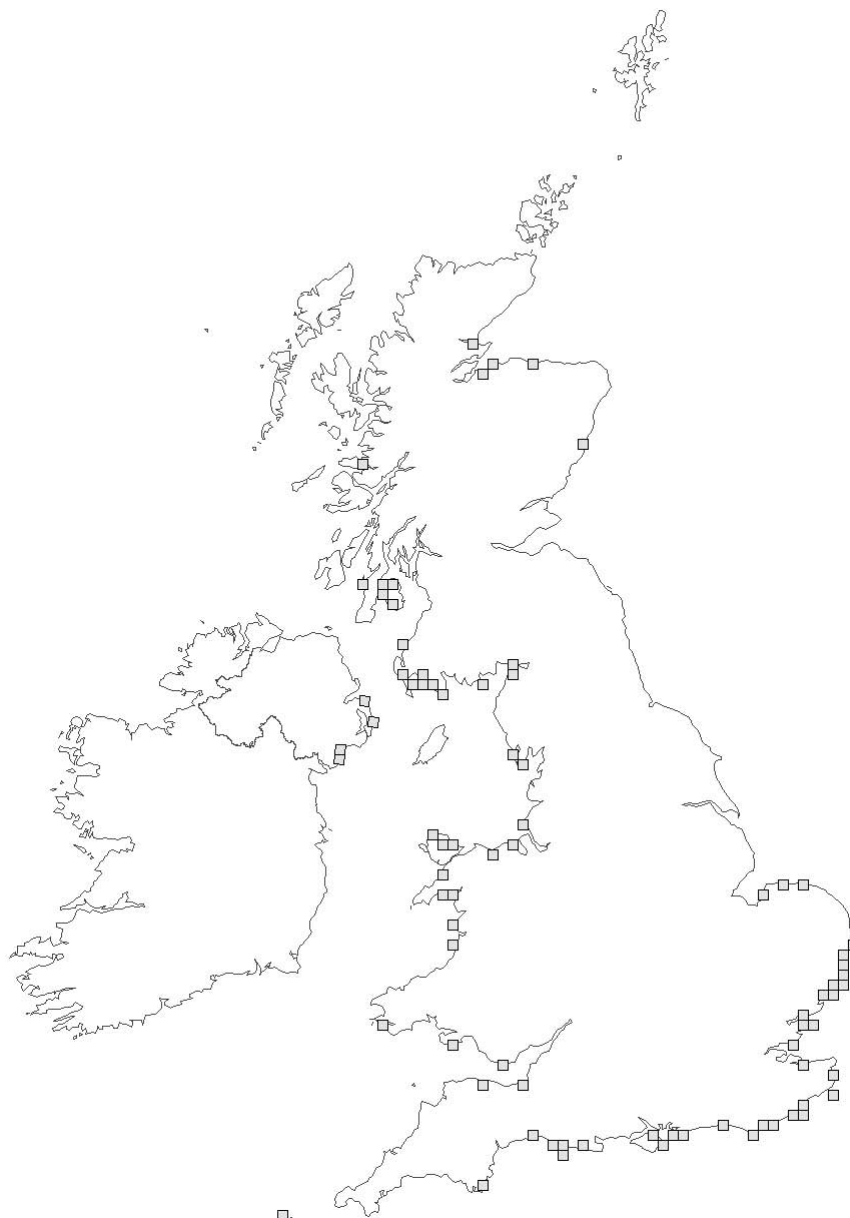
Member State UK

Biogeographic regions concerned within the MS ATL

1.1 Habitat range map



1.2 Habitat distribution map



2. Biogeographic level

2.1 Biogeographic region or marine region

ATL

2.2 Published sources and/or websites

Air Pollution Information System 2004. www.apis.ceh.ac.uk

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DOODY, J.P. & RANDALL, R.E. 2003. A guide to the management and restoration of coastal vegetated shingle.

http://www.english-nature.org.uk/livingwiththesea/project_details/good_practice_guide/shingleCRR/shingleguide/home.htm

FERRY et al. 1990. Dungeness: a vegetation survey of a shingle beach. Research and survey in nature conservation No. 26. NCC, Peterborough

FULLER, R.M. 1985. An assessment of the damage to the shingle beaches and their vegetation. In: Dungeness Ecology and Conservation. Focus on Nature Conservation No. 12. Nature Conservancy Council, Peterborough.

HAINES-YOUNG, RH et al 2000. Accounting for nature: assessing habitats in the UK countryside. DETR, Rotherham.

JACKSON, DL & MCLEOD, CR (eds.) 2002. Handbook on the UK status of EC Habitats Directive interest features: provisional data on the UK distribution and extent of Annex I habitats and the UK distribution and population size of Annex II species. JNCC Report, No. 312. Version 2. www.jncc.gov.uk/page-2447

JOINT NATURE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE 2005. Common Standards Monitoring (CSM). Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough www.jncc.gov.uk/page-2217

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PYE, K & FRENCH, P.W. 1993. Targets for coastal habitat re-creation. English Nature Science No 13. English Nature, Peterborough.

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REES, S.M (ed) 2005. Coastal Evolution in Suffolk: an evaluation of geomorphological and habitat change. English Nature Research Reports No. 647. English Nature, Peterborough.
UKBAP website; www.ukbap.org.uk

RODWELL, J.S, (ed) 1995. British Plant Communities - Volume 4. Aquatic communities, swamp and tall-herb fens. Cambridge University Press.

RODWELL, J.S., (ed) 2000. British Plant Communities. Volume 5 Maritime communities and vegetation of open habitats. Cambridge University Press.

SNEDDON, P & RANDALL, R.E., 1993a. Coastal vegetated shingle structures of Great Britain: Main Report. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.

SNEDDON, P & RANDALL, R.E., 1993b. Coastal vegetated shingle structures of Great Britain: technical note 1 - Wales. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.

SNEDDON, P & RANDALL, R.E., 1994a. Coastal vegetated shingle structures of

	<p>Great Britain: technical note 2 - Scotland. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.</p> <p>SNEDDON, P & RANDALL, R.E., 1994b. Coastal vegetated shingle structures of Great Britain: technical note 3 - England. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.</p> <p>Map data sources</p> <p>Alastair Church, (pers. comm.) 2007. Environmental Heritage Service</p> <p>British Plant Communities.1995. Volumes 1-5. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge</p> <p>Coastal vegetation survey of Northern Ireland. 1992. University of Lancaster, Unit of Vegetation Science</p> <p>David Rogers (pers. comm.) 1996. English Nature</p> <p>JNCC International Designations Database. Joint Nature Conservation Committee</p> <p>Sneddon, PE & Randall, RE. 1993 -1994. Coastal vegetated shingle structures of Great Britain.</p>
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2.3 Range of the habitat within the Biogeographic or marine region

2.3.1 Surface area of range in square km	1016
2.3.2 Date of range determination	05/2007
2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Moderate
2.3.4 Range trend	Stable (=)
2.3.5 Range trend magnitude in %	Not applicable
2.3.6 Range trend period	1994-2006
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable

2.4 Area covered by habitat type within the range in the biogeographical region concerned.

2.4.1 Surface area of the habitat type (sq km)	51.6
2.4.2 Date of area estimation	05/2007
2.4.3 Method used for area estimation	3 - Ground based survey
2.4.4 Quality of data on area	Moderate
2.4.5 Area trend	Decreasing (-)
2.4.6 Area trend magnitude in %	less than 1%
2.4.7 Area trend period	1994-2006
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	3 - Direct human influence; 4 - Indirect anthropo or zoogenic influence;
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	Not applicable

2.4.10 Main pressures	141 - Abandonment of pastoral systems; 302 - removal of beach materials; 622 - walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles; 623 - motorised vehicles; 702 - air pollution; 851 - modification of marine currents; 871 - sea defense or coast protection works; 900 - Erosion; 990 - Other natural processes;
2.4.11 Threats	141 - Abandonment of pastoral systems; 302 - removal of beach materials; 622 - walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles; 623 - motorised vehicles; 702 - air pollution; 851 - modification of marine currents; 871 - sea defense or coast protection works; 900 - Erosion; 950 - Biocenotic evolution; 990 - Other natural processes;
Complementary information	
2.5.1 Favourable reference range (sq km)	1016
2.5.2 Favourable reference area (sq km)	52
2.5.3 Typical species	<i>Crambe maritima</i> ; <i>Glaucium flavum</i> ; <i>Lathyrus japonicus</i> ;
2.5.4 Typical species assessment	Change in 10km square occupancy over last 25yrs
2.5.5 Other relevant information	
2.6 Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)	
(2.3) Range	(FV) - Favourable
(2.4) Area	(U1-) - Inadequate and deteriorating
(2.5) Specific structures and functions (incl. typical species)	(U2+) - Bad but improving
Future prospects	(U1+) - Inadequate but improving
Overall assessment	(U2+) - Bad but improving