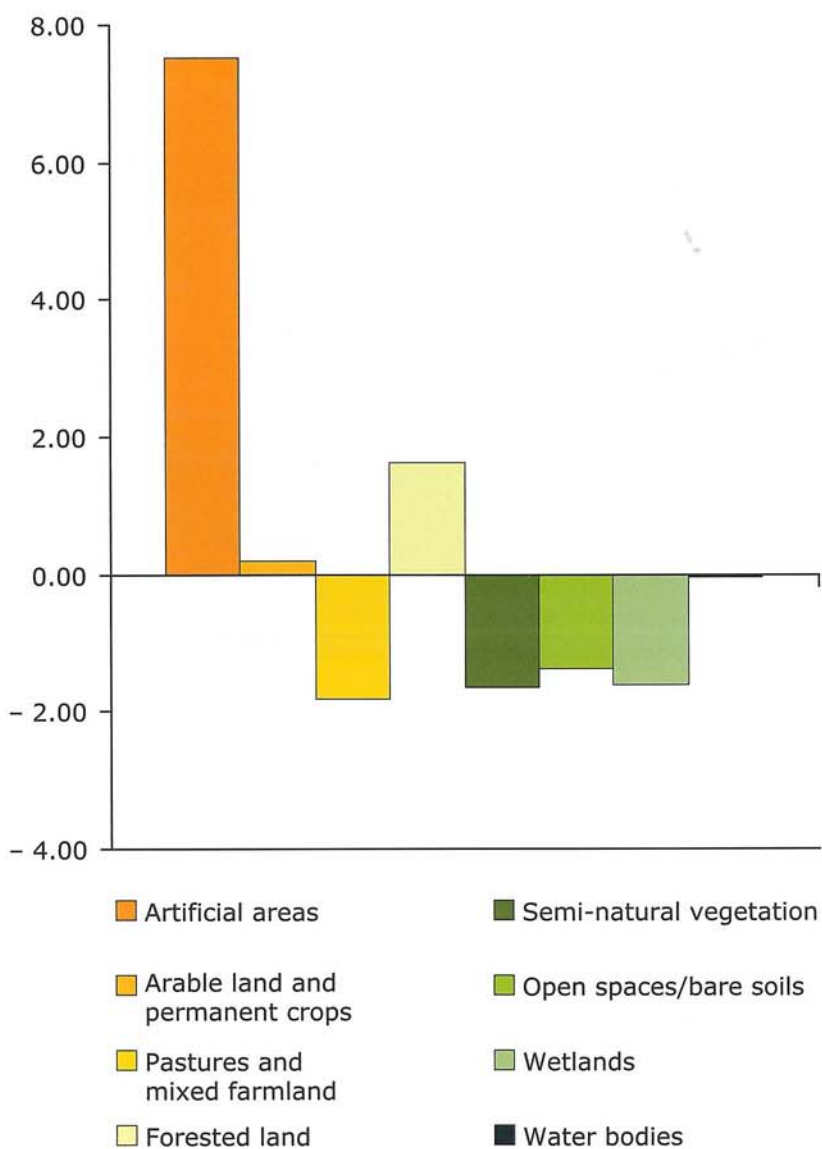


# GRAPHIC ANNEXES

## Graphic annexes and errata of the integrated assessment of the report «Land Cover Changes in Spain: implications for sustainability»

### ANNEX I

This Annex I is based totally in the European Environment Agency report  
*The Changing faces of Europe's coastal areas (2006)*  
(EEA Report No 6/2006)



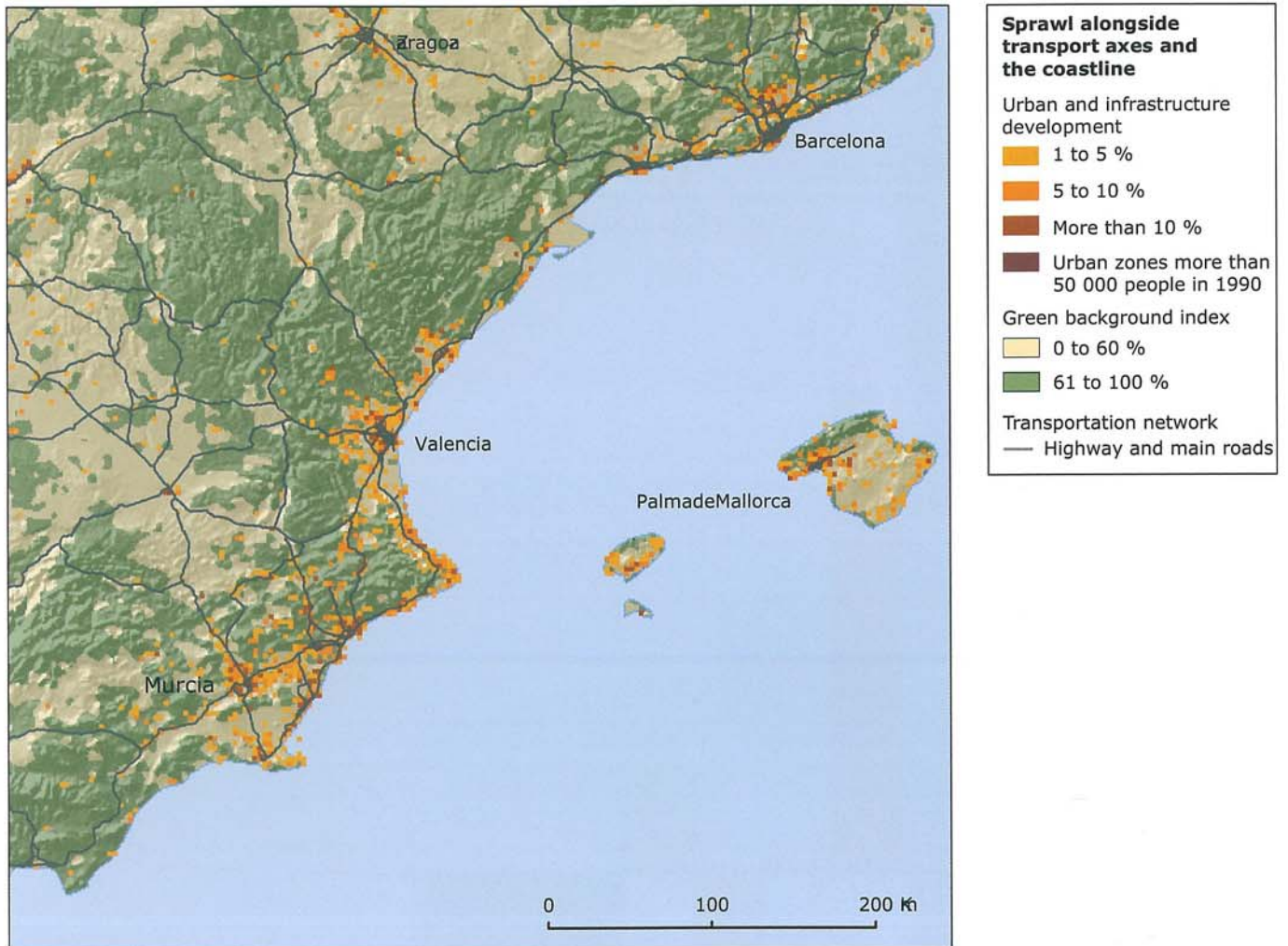
**Note:** Countries included are: 20 EU coastal Member States (with the exception of Cyprus, Finland, Malta, Sweden and the United Kingdom), Bulgaria and Romania.

**Source:** EEA, 2005.

## ANNEX II

This Annex II is based totally in the European Environment Agency report  
*Urban Sprawl: The ignored challenge (2006)*  
(EEA Report No 10/2006)

### Urban Sprawl on the Mediterranean Coast Spain (1990-2000)



Source: EEA.

## Portugal and Spain: threats to the coasts of Europe

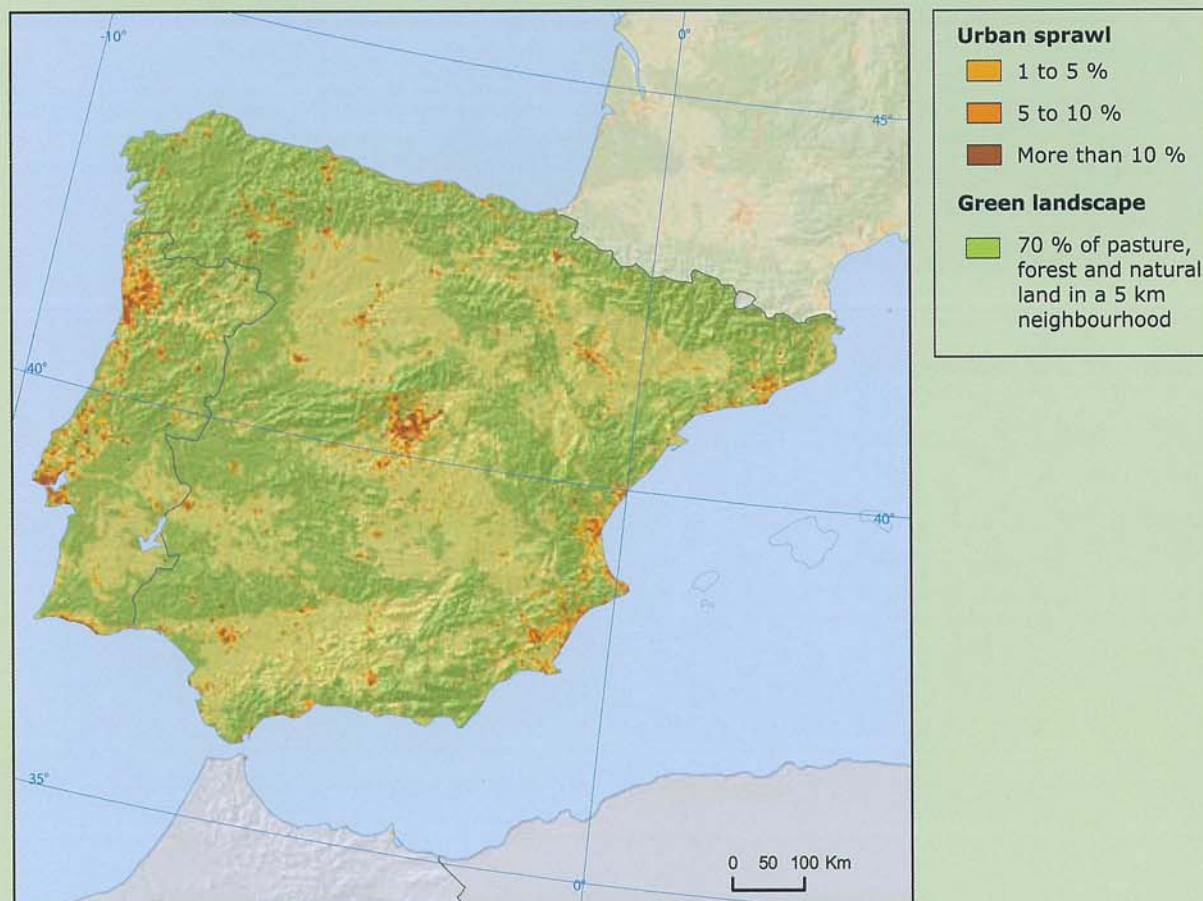
Coastal urbanisation and urban sprawl in coastal zones is no longer necessarily induced and supported by the main coastal cities. By its nature, urban land use along the coasts has become suburban. This new phenomenon, which challenges the state of the environment and sustainability of the coastal areas, is recognised by coastal managers across Europe (CPMR, 2005).

The predominant pattern of residential urbanisation is diffuse settlements adjacent to or disconnected from concentrated urban centres. Residential sprawl is on average responsible for more than 45 % of coastal zone land transformation into artificial surfaces. There is an increasing demand for investment in coastal residences due to tourism and leisure from northern Europe. In addition, there is also domestic demand from the inland population, e.g. the retired. In the past 10 years residential expansion has spread to the coasts of other regional seas, for example the Atlantic coast of Portugal.

Portugal has experienced some of the most rapid increases in urban development in the EU, focused around major cities and the coast. Portugal's urban development is concentrated around the two metropolitan areas of Lisbon and Porto, along the coastline from Lisbon/Setubal to Porto/Viana do Castelo, and more recently along the Algarve coast. In 2000, 50 % of continental Portugal's urban areas were located within 13 km of the coastline, an area which accounts for only 13 % of the total land area. Given the persistently high urban pressures along the coastline, these zones are subject to special development and legal measures.

In Spain, economic growth and tourism has resulted in an increased number of households and second homes particularly along the Mediterranean coast. Illustrative of this phenomenon are the Costa del Sol and Costa Brava which developed significantly during the 1950s and 1960s due to the demand for high quality holidays. This led to the combined development of accommodation, infrastructure and leisure facilities, such as golf courses and marinas. This development is still very intensive today.

### Polarised urban sprawl around major cities and the coast of Portugal and Spain (1990–2000)



Source: EEA.

## ERRATA

The measure unit of surfaces, for all the report, is Ha instead of Acres.

In Preamble:

«Ministry of Environment» instead of «Ministra de Medio Ambiente».

In page 27, image 9.

«Ha» instead of «Acres».

«Ha» instead of «Hectáreas».

In page 32, image 12.

The measure unit is Ha.

In page 33, image 13.

The measure unit is Ha.

In page 38, image 14.

The measure unit is Ha.

The legend means «Dynamics of forest surfaces with natural vegetation and open spaces 1987-2000. In beige, forest surfaces; in orange, loss of forest and in green, gain of forest surfaces.»

In page 38, image 15.

The measure unit is Ha.

«Ha» instead of «Acres».

«Surface» instead of «superficie».

«Land cover» instead «ocupación de suelo».

In page 46, image 17.

“Year» instead «año».

In page 50, table 2.

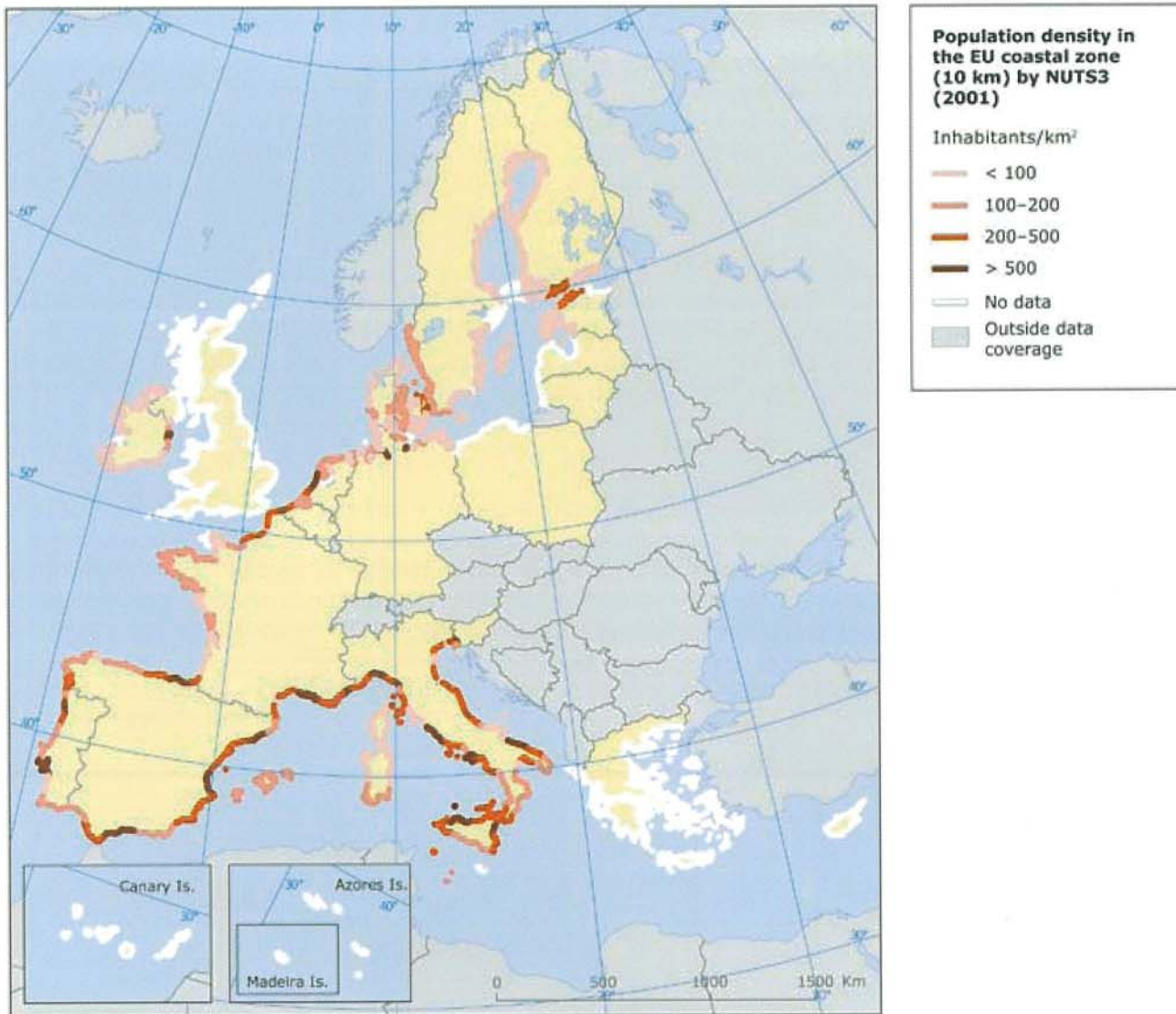
The measure unit is Ha.

«Data» instead «datos».

«Ha» instead of «Acres».

## ANNEX I

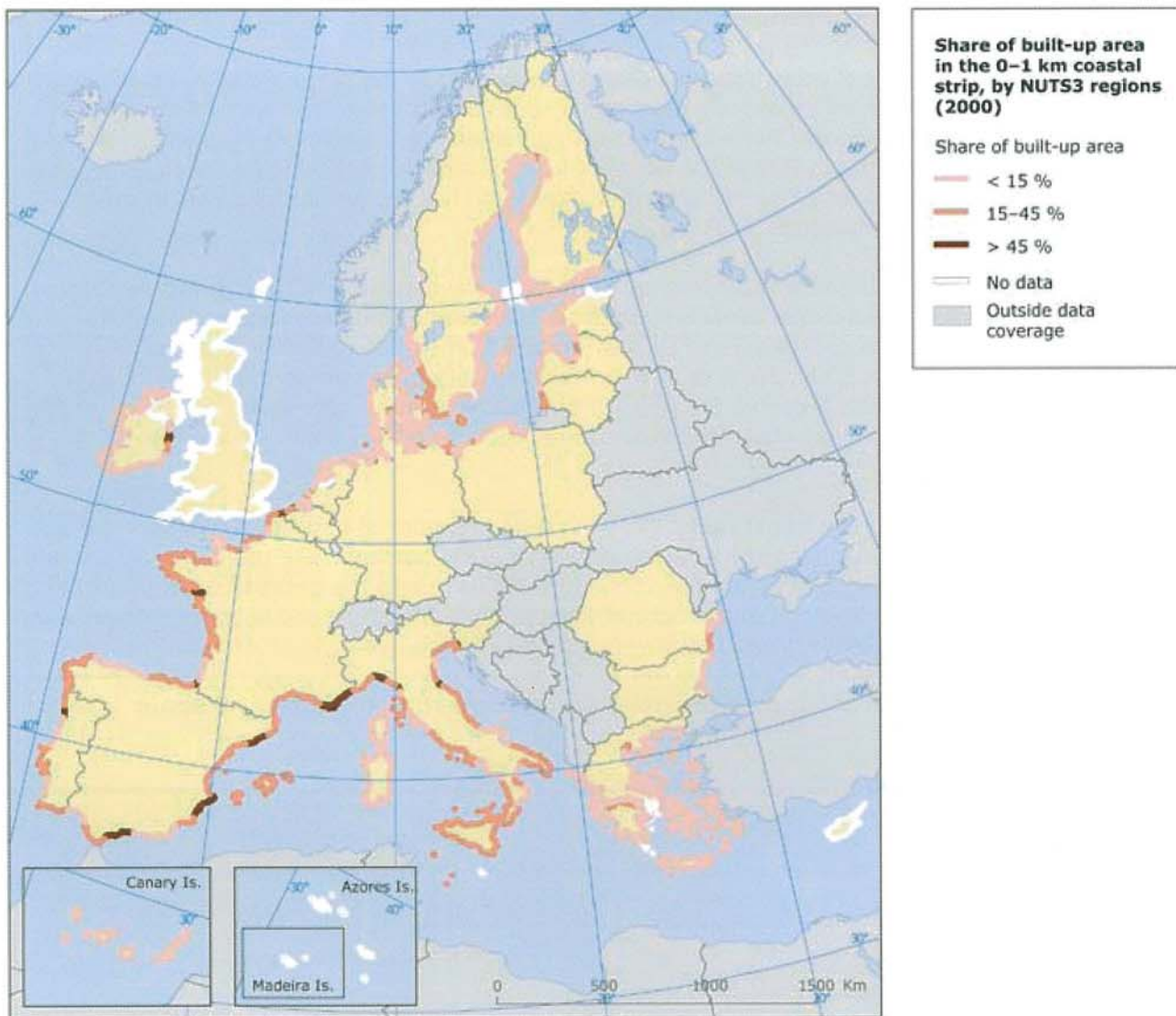
### Population density in the european coastal zone in 2001



Source: EEA, 2005, based on population density disaggregated with CLC2000, JRC, 2005.

## ANNEX I

Share of built up area in the 0-1 km coastal strip by NUTS 3 (2000)



Source: EEA, 2005, based on Corine land cover, 2000.