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

Fourth Report by the United Kingdom
under Article 17

on the implementation of the Directive
from January 2013 to December 2018

Conservation status assessment for the habitat:

H6150 - Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands

UNITED KINGDOM

IMPORTANT NOTE - PLEASE READ

- The information in this document represents the UK Report on the conservation status of this habitat, submitted to the European Commission as part of the 2019 UK Reporting under Article 17 of the EU Habitats Directive.

- It is based on supporting information provided by the geographically-relevant Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies, which is documented separately.

- The 2019 Article 17 UK Approach document provides details on how this supporting information contributed to the UK Report and the fields that were completed for each parameter.

- The reporting fields and options used are aligned to those set out in the European Commission guidance.

- Maps showing the distribution and range of the habitat are included (where available).

- Explanatory notes (where provided) are included at the end. These provide additional audit trail information to that included within the UK assessments. Further underpinning explanatory notes are available in the related country-level and/or UK offshore-level reports.

- Some of the reporting fields have been left blank because either: (i) there was insufficient information to complete the field; and/or (ii) completion of the field was not obligatory.

- The UK-level reporting information for all habitats and species is also available in spreadsheet format.

Visit the JNCC website, https://jncc.gov.uk/article17, for further information on UK Article 17 reporting.

Report on the main results of the surveillance under Article 17 for Annex I habitat types (Annex D)

NATIONAL LEVEL	

1. General information

1.1 Member State	**UK**
1.2 Habitat code	**6150 - Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands**

2. Maps

2.1 Year or period	1989-2018
2.3 Distribution map	Yes
2.3 Distribution map Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
2.4 Additional maps	No

BIOGEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL	

3. Biogeographical and marine regions

3.1 Biogeographical or marine region where the habitat occurs	**Atlantic (ATL)**
3.2 Sources of information	England BACKSHALL, J., MANLEY, J., REBANE, M. 2001. Chapter 5: Montane areas. In: The Upland Management Handbook. English Nature, Peterborough. CUMBRIA BIOLOGICAL DATA NETWORK. 2010. Montane Habitats. http://www.lakelandwildlife.co.uk/biodiversity/pdfs/Montane habitats 100121 finished.pdf HORSFIELD, D. 2010. UK BAP PRIORITY HABITAT ACTION PLAN: Mountain heaths and willow scrub. Scottish Natural Heritage (Produced on behalf of UK BAP Upland Group). JONES, M.L.M., OXLEY, E.R.B & ASHENDEN, T.W. 2002. The influence of nitrogen deposition, competition and desiccation on growth and regeneration of Racomitrium lanuginosum (Hedw.) Brid. Environmental Pollution, 120, 371-378. UKREATE. 2010. The impacts of acid and nitrogen deposition on montane heath. DEFRA. Http://ukreate.defra.gov.uk/PDFs/Leaflets/Montane.pdf VAN DER WAL, R., BONN,A., MONTEITH,D., REED, M., BLACKSTOCK, K., HANLEY,N., THOMPSON,D., EVANS,M., ALONSO,I., ALLOTT,T., ARMITAGE,H., BEHARRY,N., GLASS,J., JOHNSON,S., McMORROW,J., ROSS,L., PAKEMAN,R., PERRY,S & TINCH,D. 2011. Chapter 5: Mountains, Moorlands and Heaths pp105-116. In: The UK National Ecosystem Assessment technical Report. Scotland References within - http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Article17Consult_20131010/H6150_SCOTLAND.pdf SNH SCM database, extract A2298772, 2017, processed and summarised in A2496368. Alpine summit communities of moss, sedge and three-leaved rush feature type (JNCC, (2009), Common Standards Monitoring Guidance for Upland Habitats, Version July 2009 and previous versions) http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-2237 Wales Averis, A. 2001. Vegetation survey of selected proposed extensions to the Eryri SAC comprising parts of the Glyderiau and Carneddau SSSI, Gwynedd, Wales. CCW Science Report 448. Averis, A., 2002. Vegetation survey of the eastern part of the Carneddau SSSI and cSAC, Conwy, Summer 2001. CCW Science Report 535. Averis, B. 2002. Vegetation survey of parts of the Migneint-Dduallt area, North

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Smith, B. J., Thomas, M. & Bloomfield, C. (1998). Erosion hazard and footpath condition survey of the High Mourne Mountains. Environment and Heritage Service. Belfast.

4. Range

4.1 Surface area (in km²)	39961.42	
4.2 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018	
4.3 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)	
4.4 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	b) Maximum
4.5 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
4.6 Long-term trend Period		
4.7 Long-term trend Direction		
4.8 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	b) Maximum
4.9 Long-term trend Method used		
4.10 Favourable reference range	a) Area (km²)	39961.42
	b) Operator	
	c) Unknown	No
	d) Method	The FRR is approximately equal to the current range area. The FRR value has been updated to take account of improved information on the habitat range. The approach taken to set the FRR is explained in the 2007 and 2013 UK Article 17 habitat reports (see http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4064 and http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6563).
4.11 Change and reason for change in surface area of range	Improved knowledge/more accurate data	
	The change is mainly due to:	Improved knowledge/more accurate data
4.12 Additional information		

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5. Area covered by habitat

5.1 Year or period	1989-2018		
5.2 Surface area (in km²)	a) Minimum	b) Maximum	c) Best single value 712.22
5.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate		
5.4 Surface area Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data		
5.5 Short-term trend Period	2003-2018		
5.6 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)		
5.7 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	b) Maximum	c) Confidence interval
5.8 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data		
5.9 Long-term trend Period			
5.10 Long-term trend Direction			
5.11 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	b) Maximum	c) Confidence interval
5.12 Long-term trend Method used			
5.13 Favourable reference area	a) Area (km²) 783.442		
	b) Operator		
	c) Unknown No		
	d) Method The FRA is not more than 10% above the current area. The approach taken to set the FRA is explained in the 2007 and 2013 UK Article 17 habitat reports (see http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4064 and http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6563).		
5.14 Change and reason for change in surface area of range	Improved knowledge/more accurate data		
	The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data		
5.15 Additional information			

6. Structure and functions

6.1 Condition of habitat	a) Area in good condition (km²)	Minimum 125.17	Maximum 125.17
	b) Area in not-good condition (km²)	Minimum 201.195	Maximum 201.195
	c) Area where condition is not known (km²)	Minimum 335.292	Maximum 435.292
6.2 Condition of habitat Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data		
6.3 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Period	2003-2018		
6.4 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Direction	Increasing (+)		
6.5 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data		
6.6 Typical species	Has the list of typical species changed in comparison to the previous reporting period? No		
6.7 Typical species Method used			
6.8 Additional information			

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7. Main pressures and threats

7.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock (A09)	H
Sports, tourism and leisure activities (F07)	H
Management of fishing stocks and game (G08)	H
Mixed source air pollution, air-borne pollutants (J03)	H
Change of species distribution (natural newcomers) due to climate change (N08)	M

Threat	Ranking
Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock (A09)	H
Sports, tourism and leisure activities (F07)	M
Management of fishing stocks and game (G08)	H
Mixed source air pollution, air-borne pollutants (J03)	H
Change of species distribution (natural newcomers) due to climate change (N08)	M

7.2 Sources of information

7.3 Additional information

J03: Mixed source air pollution, air-borne pollutants is ranked as a High ranked pressure and threat, due to the nutrient N critical load for the habitat being exceeded across >25% of the habitat area

8. Conservation measures

8.1 Status of measures	a) Are measures needed?	Yes
	b) Indicate the status of measures	Measures identified and taken

8.2 Main purpose of the measures taken	Restore the habitat of the species (related to 'Habitat for the species')
8.3 Location of the measures taken	Both inside and outside Natura 2000
8.4 Response to the measures	Medium-term results (within the next two reporting periods, 2019-2030)

8.5 List of main conservation measures

Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities (CA05)

Reduce impact of outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities (CF03)

Reduce/eliminate air pollution from industrial, commercial, residential and recreational areas and activities (CF06)

Management of hunting, recreational fishing and recreational or commercial harvesting or collection of plants (CG02)

Implement climate change adaptation measures (CN02)

8.6 Additional information

9. Future prospects

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9.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range	Good
	b) Area	Poor
	c) Structure and functions	Bad
9.2 Additional information	Future trend of Range is Overall stable; Future trend of Area is Overall stable; and Future trend of Structure and functions is Very negative - important deterioration.	
	The Future prospects for Structure and functions takes into account that at least 25% of the habitat area is expected to be in unfavourable (not good) condition in c.2030 due to nutrient N critical load exceedance, unless measures are taken to reduce N deposition impacts.	

10. Conclusions

10.1. Range	Favourable (FV)
10.2. Area	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
10.3. Specific structure and functions (incl. typical species)	Unfavourable - Bad (U2)
10.4. Future prospects	Unfavourable - Bad (U2)
10.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Unfavourable - Bad (U2)
10.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status	Improving (+)
10.7 Change and reasons for change in conservation status and conservation status trend	a) Overall assessment of conservation status No change The change is mainly due to: b) Overall trend in conservation status Genuine change The change is mainly due to: Genuine change
10.8 Additional information	Conclusion on Range reached because: (i) the short-term trend direction in Range surface area is stable; and (ii) the current Range surface area is approximately equal to the Favourable Reference Range. Conclusion on Area covered by habitat reached because: (i) the short-term trend direction in Area is stable; and (ii) the current Area is not more than 10% below the Favourable Reference Area. Conclusion on Structure and functions reached because habitat condition data indicates that more than 25% of the habitat is in unfavourable (not good) condition. Conclusion on Future prospects reached because: (i) the Future prospects for Range are good; (ii) the Future prospects for Area covered by habitat are poor; and (iii) the Future prospects for Structure and functions are bad. Overall assessment of Conservation Status is Unfavourable-bad because one or more of the conclusions is Unfavourable-bad. Overall trend in Conservation Status is based on the combination of the short-term trends for Range - stable, Area covered by habitat - stable, and Structure and functions - increasing. If the very negative future trend in Structure and functions is also taken into account, the Overall trend would be stable. The Overall trend in Conservation Status has changed between 2013 and 2019 because the Structure and functions trend has changed from decreasing to increasing.

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11. Natura 2000 (pSCIs, SCIs, SACs) coverage for Annex I habitat types

11.1 Surface area of the habitat type inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network (in km² in biogeographical/ marine region)	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value	328.68
11.2 Type of estimate	Best estimate	
11.3 Surface area of the habitat type inside the network Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
11.4 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition within the network Direction	Increasing (+)	
11.5 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition within network Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
11.6 Additional information		

12. Complementary information

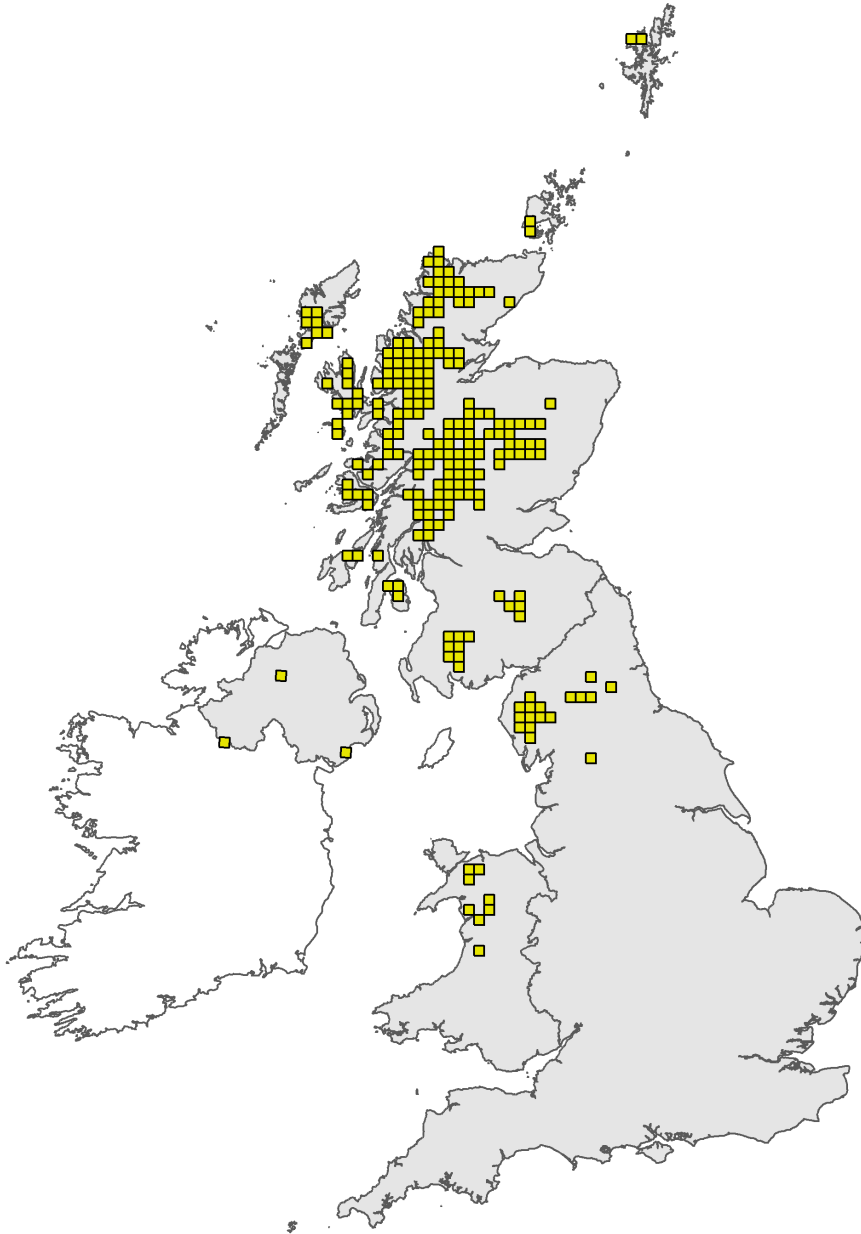|	
12.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends	
12.2 Other relevant information	

Distribution Map

Figure 1: UK distribution map for H6150 - Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands. Coastline boundary derived from the Oil and Gas Authority's OGA and Lloyd's Register SNS Regional Geological Maps (Open Source). Open Government Licence v3 (OGL). Contains data © 2017 Oil and Gas Authority.

The 10km grid square distribution map is based on available habitat records which are considered to be representative of the distribution within the current reporting period. For further details see the 2019 Article17 UK Approach document.
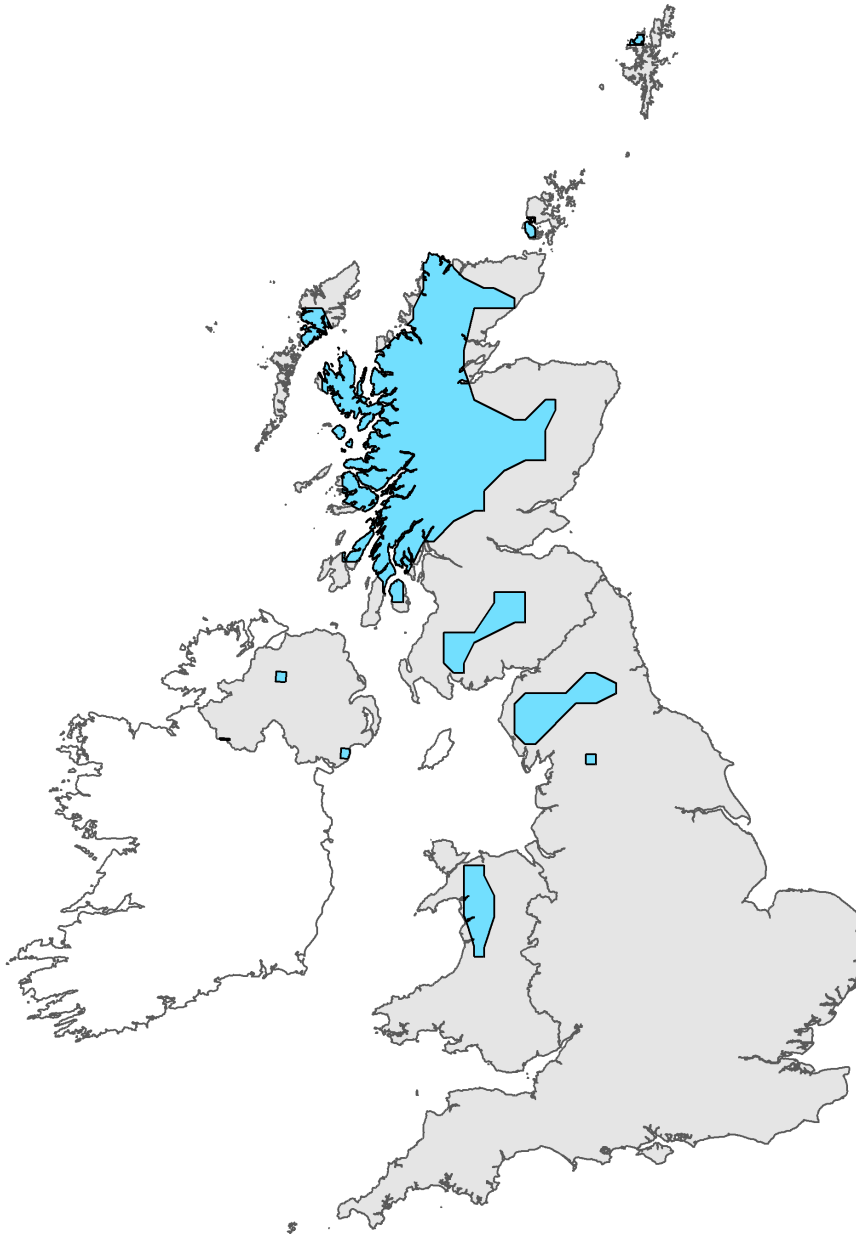
Figure 2: UK range map for H6150 - Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands. Coastline boundary derived from the Oil and Gas Authority's OGA and Lloyd's Register SNS Regional Geological Maps (Open Source). Open Government Licence v3 (OGL). Contains data © 2017 Oil and Gas Authority.

The range map has been produced by applying a bespoke range mapping tool for Article 17 reporting (produced by JNCC) to the 10km grid square distribution map presented in Figure 1. The alpha value for this habitat was 25km. For further details see the 2019 Article 17 UK Approach document.