

**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:

**H8110 - Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels  
( *Androsacetalia alpinae* and *Galeopsietalia ladani* )**

**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	8110 - Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels ( <i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> )

### 2. Maps

2.1 Year or period	1979-2018
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	<b>Atlantic (ATL)</b>
3.2 Sources of information	<p>England</p> <p>BACKSHALL, J., MANLEY, J., REBANE, M. 2001. Chapter 10: Crags, scree and limestone pavement. In: The Upland Management Handbook. English Nature, Peterborough.</p> <p>JONES, B. 2010. UK BAP PRIORITY HABITAT ACTION PLAN: Inland Rock Outcrop and Scree Habitats. Countryside Council for Wales (Produced on behalf of UK BAP Upland Group). NATURAL ENGLAND. 2008. Chapter 3.9 Inland Rock. In: State of the Natural Environment 2008. Natural England.</p> <p>ORANGE, A. 2008. Saxicolous lichen and bryophyte communities in Upland Britain. JNCC Report No: 404.</p> <p><a href="http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/120197/inland-rock-outcrops-and-scrree-habitats.pdf">Http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/120197/inland-rock-outcrops-and-scrree-habitats.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.lakelandwildlife.co.uk/biodiversity/pdfs/Rock%20habitats%20100121%20finished.pdf">http://www.lakelandwildlife.co.uk/biodiversity/pdfs/Rock habitats 100121 finished.pdf</a>TURAL ENGLAND. 2008. Chapter 3.9 Inland Rock. In: State of the Natural Environment 2008. Natural England.</p> <p>Scotland</p> <p>References within -</p> <p><a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Article17Consult_20131010/H8110_SCOTLAND.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Article17Consult_20131010/H8110_SCOTLAND.pdf</a></p> <p>SNH SCM database, extract A2298772, 2017, processed and summarised in A2498701.</p> <p>Siliceous scree feature type (JNCC, (2009), Common Standards Monitoring Guidance for Upland Habitats, Version July 2009 and previous versions)</p> <p><a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-2237">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-2237</a></p> <p>Wales</p> <p>Burn A.M. (1982) Upland Vegetation Survey, Site Report No.5: NE Carneddau.</p> <p>Burn A.M. (1983) Upland Vegetation Survey, Site Report No.14: Moel Hebog.</p> <p>Burn A.M. (1987) Upland Vegetation Survey, Site Report No.35: Llantysilio Mountain.</p> <p>Burn A.M. (1989) Upland Vegetation Survey, Site Report No.23: Eryri (Glydeiriau, Carneddau, Y Wyddfa &amp; Cwm Dwythch).</p> <p>Heaver D.J. &amp; Burn A.M. (1989) Upland Vegetation Survey, Site Report No.39: Moel Siabod, Cnicht &amp; the Moelwyns.</p> <p>Jackson P.K. (1987) Upland Vegetation Survey, Site Report No.29: Nantlle Ridge.</p> <p>Jackson P.K. (1987) Upland Vegetation Survey, Site Report No.37: Moel-y-Ci.</p>

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- Jackson P.K. & Yeo M. (1991) Upland Vegetation Survey, Site Report No.38: Cadair Idris.
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- Turner J.C. & Burn A.M. (1986) Upland Vegetation Survey, Site Report No.24: The Berwyn NCR Site.
- Turner J.E.C. & Burn A.M. (1987) Upland Vegetation Survey, Site Report No.34: Ruabon Mountain & Eglwyseg Rocks.
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Murray, R., McCann, T. and Cooper, A. (1992). A Land Classification and Landscape Ecological Study of Northern Ireland. Department of the Environment NI and Department of Environmental Studies, University of Ulster, Coleraine.

Rodwell, J.S. (1992). British Plant Communities. Volume 3, Grasslands and Montane Communities. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

NIEA. Internal Condition Assessment Reports (various sites and years).

NIEA. Internal Survey Reports (various sites and years).

Rodwell, J.S., Dring, J.C., Averis, A.B.V., Proctor, M.C.F., Malloch, A.J.C., Schaminee, J.H.J & Dargie, T.C.D. 1998. Review of Coverage of the National Vegetation Classification. Lancaster: Unit of Vegetation Science report to the Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

Data on aerial Nitrogen deposition taken from Air Pollution Information System website - <http://www.apis.ac.uk/>

## 4. Range

4.1 Surface area (in km <sup>2</sup> )	32227.7		
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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	32227.7	
	b) Operator		
	c) Unknown	No	
	d) Method	The FRR is approximately equal to the current range area. The approach taken to set the FRR is explained in the 2007 and 2013 UK Article 17 habitat reports (see <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4064">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4064</a> and <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6563">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6563</a> ).	
4.11 Change and reason for change in surface area of range	No change The change is mainly due to:		
4.12 Additional information			

## 5. Area covered by habitat

5.1 Year or period	1979-2018		
5.2 Surface area (in km <sup>2</sup> )	a) Minimum	b) Maximum	c) Best single value 636.67
5.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate		
5.4 Surface area Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data		
5.5 Short-term trend Period	2001-2018		
5.6 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)		
5.7 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	b) Maximum	c) Confidence interval

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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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	636.67	
	b) Operator		
	c) Unknown	No	
	d) Method	The FRA is approximately equal to the current area. The approach taken to set the FRA is explained in the 2007 and 2013 UK Article 17 habitat reports (see <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4064">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4064</a> and <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6563">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6563</a> ).	
5.14 Change and reason for change in surface area of range	No change The change is mainly due to:		
5.15 Additional information			

## 6. Structure and functions

6.1 Condition of habitat	a) Area in good condition (km <sup>2</sup> )	Minimum 109.7998	Maximum 109.8198
	b) Area in not-good condition (km <sup>2</sup> )	Minimum 19.3815	Maximum 19.4015
	c) Area where condition is not known (km <sup>2</sup> )	Minimum 507.46868	Maximum 507.63868
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			

## 7. Main pressures and threats

### 7.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock (A09)	H
Management of fishing stocks and game (G08)	M
Threat	Ranking
Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock (A09)	H
Management of fishing stocks and game (G08)	M

### 7.2 Sources of information

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## 7.3 Additional information

## 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)

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

## 8.6 Additional information

## 9. Future prospects

9.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range	Good
	b) Area	Good
	c) Structure and functions	Poor
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 Positive - slight/moderate improvement	

## 10. Conclusions

10.1. Range	Favourable (FV)
10.2. Area	Favourable (FV)
10.3. Specific structure and functions (incl. typical species)	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
10.4. Future prospects	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
10.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)
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 No change The change is mainly due to:
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.

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Conclusion on Area covered by habitat reached because: (i) the short-term trend direction in Area is stable; and (ii) the current Area is approximately equal to the Favourable Reference Area.

Conclusion on Structure and functions reached because habitat condition data indicates that between c.5-25% 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 good; and (iii) the Future prospects for Structure and functions are poor.

Overall assessment of Conservation Status is Unfavourable-inadequate because one or more of the conclusions is Unfavourable-inadequate and none are 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.

## 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 km<sup>2</sup> in biogeographical/marine region)

- a) Minimum
- b) Maximum
- c) Best single value 131.355

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

Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

11.6 Additional information

## 12. Complementary information

12.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

12.2 Other relevant information



## Distribution Map

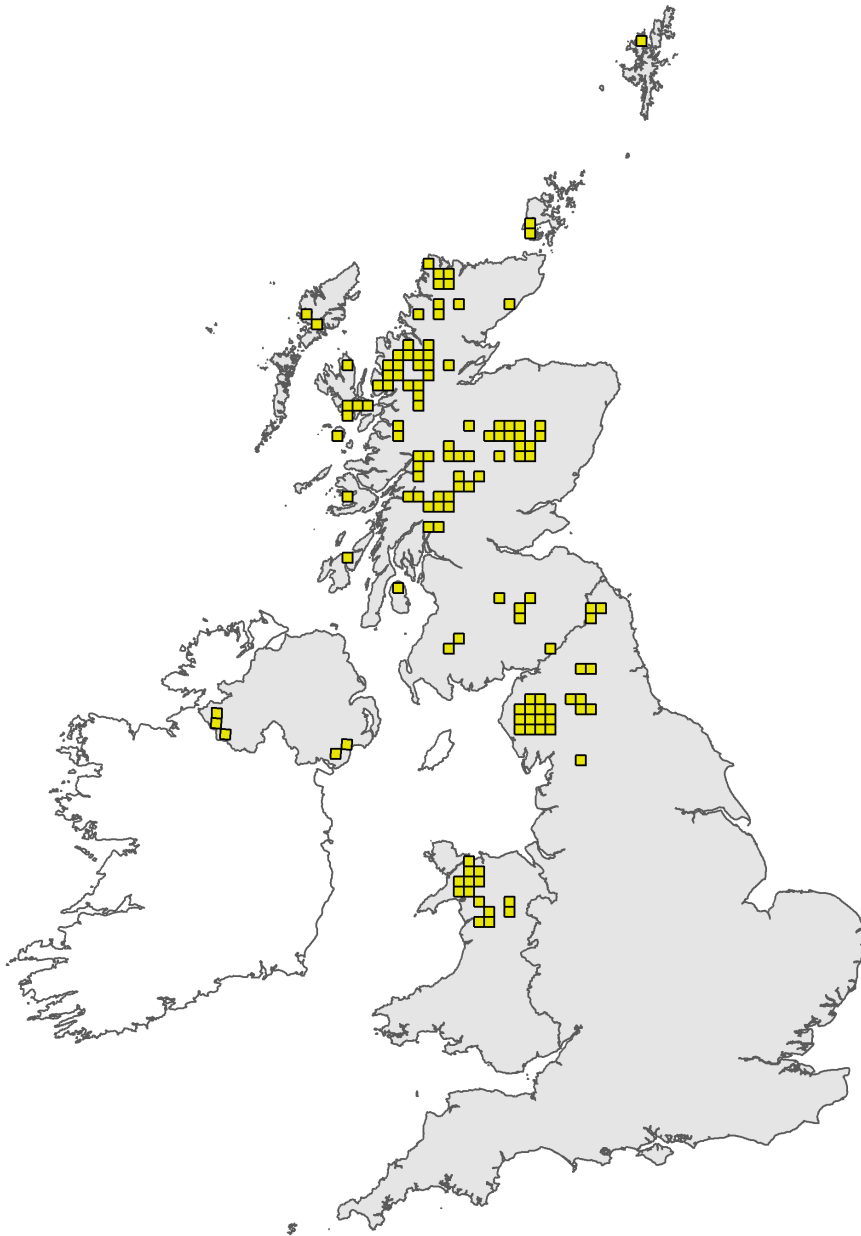


Figure 1: UK distribution map for H8110 - Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (*Androsacetalia alpinae* and *Galeopsietalia ladani*). Coastline boundary derived from the Oil and Gas Authority's OGA and Lloyd's Register SNS Regional Geological Maps (Open Source). Open Government Licence v3 (OGL). 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.

## Range Map

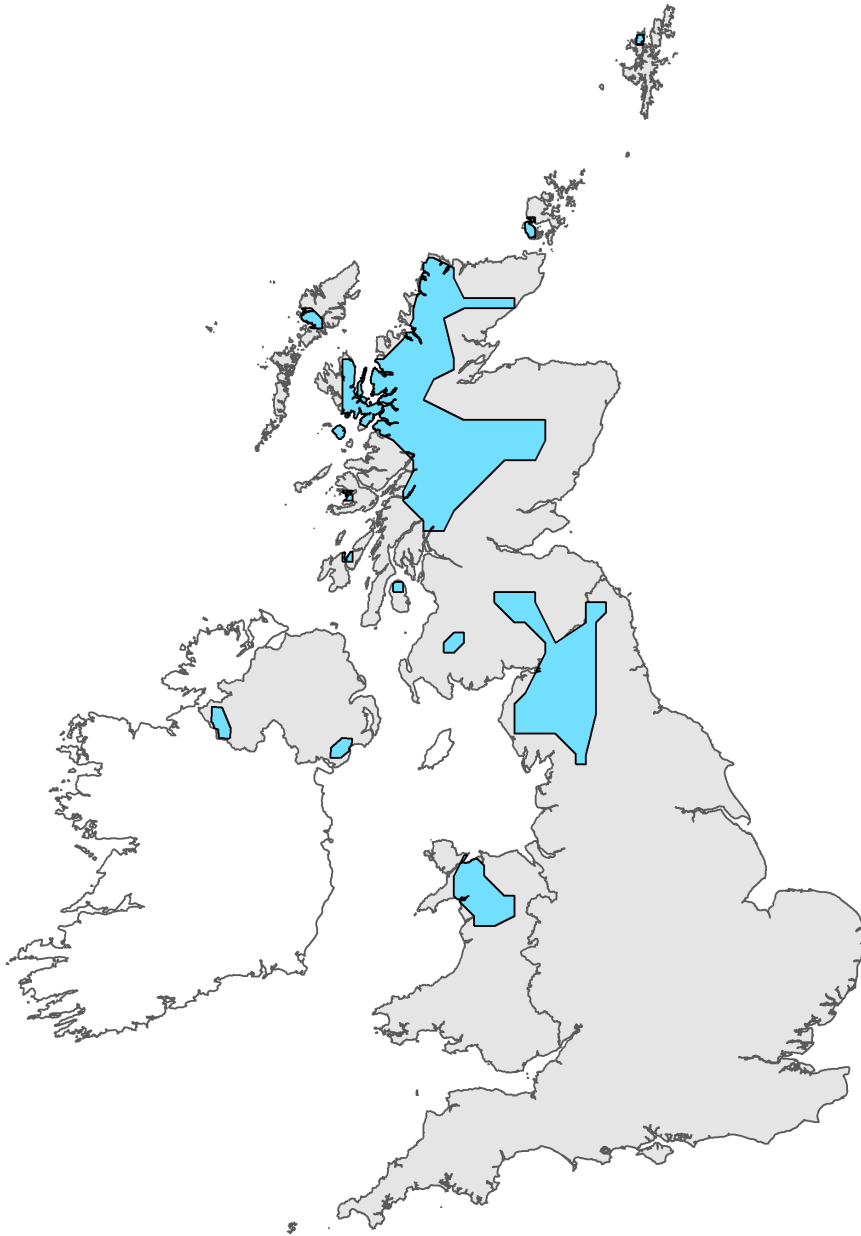


Figure 2: UK range map for H8110 - Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (*Androsacetalia alpinae* and *Galeopsietalia ladani*). Coastline boundary derived from the Oil and Gas Authority's OGA and Lloyd's Register SNS Regional Geological Maps (Open Source). Open Government Licence v3 (OGL). Contains 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.