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:

H2250 - Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp.

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	**2250 - Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp.**

2. Maps

2.1 Year or period	1987-2017
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	Scotland
https://www.environment.gov.scot/our-environment/habitats-and-species/habitat-map-of-scotland/
SNH internal memo: GIG analysis methodology - Map of Juniper on coastal dunes - mapping statement Internal ref A2355079
Angus, S. 2014. Juniper on sand dunes in Scotland (H2250). Unpublished SNH memo Internal ref A1391120
Dargie, T.C.D. 1994. The past and present status of Juniper (Juniperus communis) and gorse (Ulex europaeus) on part of the Morrich More SSSI, Ross-shire. Unpublished report to Scottish Natural Heritage. Inverness, Scottish Natural Heritage.
Dargie, T.C.D. 2004. Morrich More SSSI: mapping the extent of accretion and erosion between 1988 and 2003. Unpublished report to Scottish Natural Heritage, Dingwall. SNH Contract No. AHLE02030430.
Dargie, T. 2007. Morrich More SSSI grazing management project: final phase results. Unpublished report to Scottish Natural Heritage, Dingwall.
Janine M Morris, Site Condition Monitoring of Coastal Habitats. (National Contract, Year 2009-2010) and Site Condition Monitoring of Coastal Habitats (National Contract, Year 2010-2011). Contract No: 25639
http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Article17Consult_20131010/H2250_SCOTLAND.pdf

4. Range

4.1 Surface area (in km²)	802.7	
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	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
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) 802.7	

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	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 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

No change

The change is mainly due to:

4.12 Additional information

5. Area covered by habitat

5.1 Year or period	1987-2017		
5.2 Surface area (in km²)	a) Minimum	b) Maximum	c) Best single value 0.25
5.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate		
5.4 Surface area Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate		
5.5 Short-term trend Period	2007-2016		
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) 0.25		
	b) Operator		
	c) Unknown No		
	d) Method The FRA has been changed to approximately equal to the current area because the current area is now considered to be sufficient. 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	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 (km²)	Minimum 0.24	Maximum 0.24
	b) Area in not-good condition (km²)	Minimum 0	Maximum 0
	c) Area where condition is not known (km²)	Minimum 0.01	Maximum 0.01

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6.2 Condition of habitat Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
6.3 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Period	2014-2016
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	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
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
Other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (H08)	M
Problematic native species (I04)	M
Sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change (N04)	M

Threat	Ranking
Other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (H08)	M
Problematic native species (I04)	M
Sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change (N04)	H

7.2 Sources of information
7.3 Additional information

8. Conservation measures

8.1 Status of measures	a) Are measures needed?	No
	b) Indicate the status of measures	
8.2 Main purpose of the measures taken		
8.3 Location of the measures taken		
8.4 Response to the measures		
8.5 List of main conservation measures		
8.6 Additional information		

9. Future prospects

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9.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range	Good
	b) Area	Good
	c) Structure and functions	Good
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)	Favourable (FV)
10.4. Future prospects	Favourable (FV)
10.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Favourable (FV)
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
	Genuine change
	The change is mainly due to: Genuine change
	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 approximately equal to the Favourable Reference Area.
	Conclusion on Structure and functions reached because habitat condition data indicates that less than c.5% 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 good.
	Overall assessment of Conservation Status is Favourable because all of the conclusions are Favourable.
	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.
	The Overall assessment of Conservation Status has changed between 2013 and 2019 because the conclusion for Area has changed from Unfavourable-inadequate to Favourable, and the conclusions for Structure and functions and Future Prospects have changed from Unfavourable-bad to Favourable.
	The Overall trend in Conservation Status has changed between 2013 and 2019 because the Structure and functions trend has changed from stable to increasing.

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

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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 0.24
11.2 Type of estimate	95% confidence interval
11.3 Surface area of the habitat type inside the network Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
11.4 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition within the network Direction	Stable (0)
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

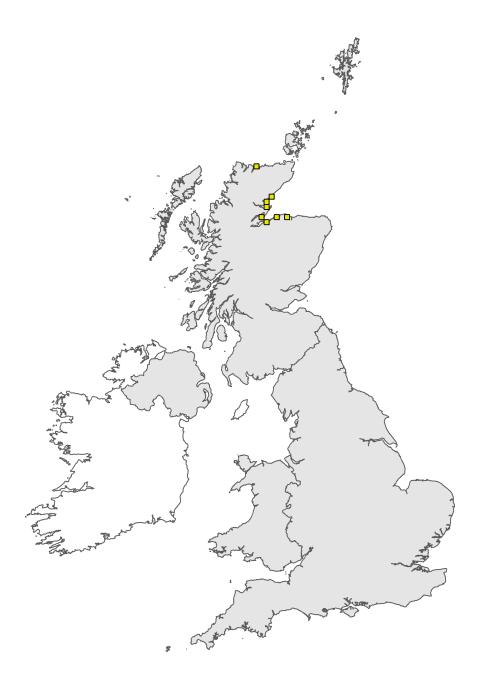|	
12.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends	
12.2 Other relevant information	

Distribution Map

Figure 1: UK distribution map for H2250 - Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp. 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 H2250 - Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp. 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.