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

Supporting documentation for the conservation status assessment for the habitat:

H4080 - Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub

ENGLAND

IMPORTANT NOTE - PLEASE READ

- The information in this document is a country-level contribution to 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.
- The 2019 Article 17 UK Approach document provides details on how this supporting information was used to produce the UK Report.
- The UK Report on the conservation status of this habitat is provided in a separate document.
- The reporting fields and options used are aligned to those set out in the European Commission guidance.
- Explanatory notes (where provided) by the country are included at the end. These provide an audit trail of relevant supporting information.
- Some of the reporting fields have been left blank because either: (i) there was insufficient information to complete the field; (ii) completion of the field was not obligatory; and/or (iii) the field was only relevant at UK-level (sections 10 Future prospects and 11 Conclusions).
- For technical reasons, the country-level future trends for Range, Area covered by habitat and Structure and functions are only available in a separate spreadsheet that contains all the country-level supporting information.
- The country-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.

NATIONAL LEVEL

1. General information

1.1 Member State	UK (England information only)
1.2 Habitat code	4080 - Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub

2. Maps

2.1 Year or period	2007-2018
2.3 Distribution map	Yes

2.3 Distribution map Method used Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

2.4 Additional maps

BIOGEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL

3. Biogeographical and marine regions

3.1 Biogeographical or marine region where the habitat occurs

3.2 Sources of information

Atlantic (ATL)

http://www.lakedistrictweatherline.co.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/132506/ winter guide conservation section.pdfhttp://www.plantlife.org.uk/wild plants/i mportant plant areas/lake district/

http://www.theuiaa.org/upload area/files/1/Green-guide UK LakeDistrict-BMC.pdf CUMBRIA BIOLOGICAL DATA NETWORK. 2010. Montane Habitats. Http://www.lakelandwildlife.co.uk/biodiversity/pdfs/Montane habitats 100121

BACKSHALL, J., MANLEY, J., REBANE, M. 2001. Chapter 5: Montane areas. In: The Upland Management Handbook. English Nature, Peterborough. HORSFIELD, D.

UK BAP PRIORITY HABITAT ACTION PLAN: Mountain heaths and willow scrub. Scottish Natural Heritage (Produced on behalf of UK BAP Upland Group SCOTTISH MONTANE WILLOW RESEARCH GROUP. 2005. Biodiversity: taxonomy, genetics and ecology of sub-arctic willow scrub. Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh. WEBB, S. 2008.

Restoration of downy willow in England. Scrubbers: The Bulletin of the Montane Scrub Action Group. No.7 pp 19-22.

(http://www.mountainwoodlands.org/PUBLICATIONS-g.asp

4. Range

4.1	Surface	area	(in	km²)

4.2 Short-term trend Period

4.3 Short-term trend Direction 4.4 Short-term trend Magnitude

4.5 Short-term trend Method used

4.6 Long-term trend Period

4.7 Long-term trend Direction

4.8 Long-term trend Magnitude

4.9 Long-term trend Method used

4.10 Favourable reference range

Stable (0)

a) Minimum

b) Maximum

a) Minimum

b) Maximum

a) Area (km²)

b) Operator

c) Unknown No

d) Method

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	2007-2018		
5.2 Surface area (in km²)	a) Minimum 0.005	b) Maximum 0.005	c) Best single 0.005 value
5.3 Type of estimate5.4 Surface area Method used5.5 Short-term trend Period5.6 Short-term trend Direction5.7 Short-term trend Magnitude	Best estimate Complete survey or a 2007-2018 Stable (0) a) Minimum	a statistically robust estimate b) Maximum	c) Confidence
5.8 Short-term trend Method used 5.9 Long-term trend Period 5.10 Long-term trend Direction		a statistically robust estimate	interval
5.11 Long-term trend Magnitude5.12 Long-term trend Method used5.13 Favourable reference area	a) Minimum a) Area (km²) b) Operator c) Unknown d) Method	b) Maximum	c) Confidence interval
5.14 Change and reason for change in surface area of range	No change The change is mainly	v due to:	

5.15 Additional information

6. Structure and functions

o. Structure and functions			
6.1 Condition of habitat	a) Area in good condition (km²)	Minimum 0	Maximum 0
	b) Area in not-good condition (km²)	Minimum 0.005	Maximum 0.005
	c) Area where condition is not known (km²)	Minimum 0	Maximum 0
6.2 Condition of habitat Method used	Complete survey or a statist	tically robust estimate	
6.3 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Period	2007-2018		
6.4 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Direction	Stable (0)		
6.5 Short-term trend of habitat area	Complete survey or a statist	tically robust estimate	
in good condition Method used	Has the list of typical specie	es changed in comparisor	to the previous No
6.6 Typical species	reporting period?		1 110
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)	Н
Sports, tourism and leisure activities (F07)	Н
Mixed source air pollution, air-borne pollutants (J03)	M
Other climate related changes in abiotic conditions (N09)	Н
Temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change (N01)	Н
Reduced fecundity / genetic depression (e.g. inbreeding or endogamy) (L05)	M
Threat	Ranking
Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock (A09)	Н
Sports, tourism and leisure activities (F07)	Н
Mixed source air pollution, air-borne pollutants (J03)	Н
Other climate related changes in abiotic conditions (N09)	Н
Temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change (N01)	Н
	H M

7.2 Sources of information

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 (re	elated to 'Habitat for the species')
8.3 Location of the measures taken	Only inside 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 equiva	alent agricultural activities (CA05)	
Reduce impact of outdoor sports, leisur	e and recreational activities (CF03)	
Reduce impact of mixed source pollutio	n (CJ01)	
Adopt climate change mitigation measu	res (CN01)	
Reinforce populations of species from tl	he directives (CS01)	

8.6 Additional information

9. Future prospects

- 9.1 Future prospects of parameters
- a) Range
- b) Area
- c) Structure and functions

9.2 Additional information

10. Conclusions

10.1. Range

10.2. Area

10.3. Specific structure and functions

(incl. typical species)

10.4. Future prospects

10.5 Overall assessment of

conservation status trend

Conservation Status

10.6 Overall trend in Conservation

Status

10.7 Change and reasons for change in conservation status and

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

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) Minimumb) Maximum0.005

c) Best single value

11.2 Type of estimate

11.3 Surface area of the habitat type inside the network Method used

11.4 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition within the network Direction

11.5 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition within network Method used

11.6 Additional information

Best estimate

Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

0.005

Stable (0)

Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

12. Complementary information

12.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

12.2 Other relevant information

Distribution Map

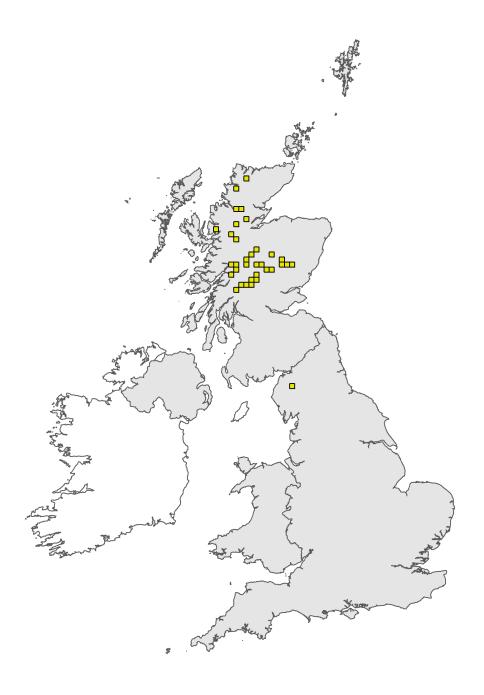


Figure 1: UK distribution map for H4080 - Sub-Arctic *Salix* spp. scrub. Coastline boundary derived from the Oil and Gas Authority's OGA and Lloyd's Register SNS Regional Geological Maps (Open Source). Open Government Licence v3 (OGL). Contains data © 2017 Oil and Gas Authority.

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 H4080 - Sub-Arctic *Salix* spp. scrub. 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.

Explanatory Notes

Habitat code: 4080	
Field label	Note
2.2 Distribution map	2013 UK Habitat Reporting Data used.
Habitat code: 4080 Region cod	de: ATL
Field label	Note
5.6 Short term trend;	Area has had 1,000 Downy Willow plants introduced.
Direction	
6.1 Condition of habitat	Area is adjudged to be in recovering condition following introduction of Downy
	Willow1,000 plants
9.1 Future prospects of parameters	The introduction of new plants is intended to re-inforce the population but it is too soon to assess the success of this work.
•	
11.5 Short term trend of	The recent planting is felt to make the population more secure (originally only around
habitat area in good condition within the network;	20 plants remained)
Method used	
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