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:

H6430 - Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels

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	**6430 - Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montan**

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	**Atlantic (ATL)**
3.2 Sources of information	England JOHNSTON, J. 2012. Estimates of Extent of Species-rich Mountain Ledge Vegetation (NVC type U17) and Alpine Lady'-mantle Grass Heath (NVC type CG11). Unpublished report. Natural England. Updated 2013. 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). Scotland References within - http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Article17Consult_20131010/H6430_SCOTLAND.pdf SNH SCM database, extract A2298772, 2017, processed and summarised in A2496658. Tall herbs (upland) 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 Alex Turner 1996-1998 NVC Survey Glyders (no report). Averis, A., 2002. Vegetation survey of the eastern part of the Carneddau SSSI and cSAC, Conwy, Summer 2001. CCW Science Report 535. Averis A. and Averis, B, 2004. Vegetation survey of Rhinog Site of Special Scientific Interest, 2003. CCW Science Report 654. Averis, B and Averis, A., 2005. Vegetation survey of land to the north and south of Rhinog Site of Special Scientific Interest, north Wales May 2004. CCW Science Report 654. Hyder Environmental, 1997. Craig Cerrig Gleisiad a Fan Frynych NNR baseline Phase II vegetation survey 1996. Gray, D.A., 2003. NVC Survey of Mynydd Llangatwg and Mynydd Llangynidr. CCW Contract Science Report 605. Gray, D.A., 2004. A National Vegetation Survey (NVC) of the Brecon Beacons SSSI. CCW Science Report 667. Gray, D.A., 2002. NVC Survey of proposed extensions to Eryri cSAC (Glydeirau and Y Wyddfa). CCW Contract Science Report 517. Burn A.M. 1982. Upland Vegetation Survey, Site Report No.5: NE Carneddau. Burn A.M. 1983. Upland Vegetation Survey, Site Report No.14: Moel Hebog.

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

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

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

4. Range

4.1 Surface area (in km²)	37749.18	
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)	37749.18
	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	1979-2018		
5.2 Surface area (in km²)	a) Minimum	b) Maximum	c) Best single value 3.72
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	2001-2018		
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)		
	b) Operator		

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	c) Unknown	No
	d) Method	The FRA is unknown. 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 (km^2)	Minimum	1.59914	Maximum	2.09812
	b) Area in not-good condition (km^2)	Minimum	1.18485	Maximum	1.18984
	c) Area where condition is not known (km^2)	Minimum	0.48	Maximum	0.97603
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	2004-2018				
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
Sports, tourism and leisure activities (F07)	M
Management of fishing stocks and game (G08)	M
Other invasive alien species (other then species of Union concern) (I02)	M
Mixed source air pollution, air-borne pollutants (J03)	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)	M
Other invasive alien species (other then species of Union concern) (I02)	M
Mixed source air pollution, air-borne pollutants (J03)	M

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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 (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)

Stop mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities (CA06)

Manage conversion of land for construction and development of infrastructure (CF01)

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

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

Reduce impact of mixed source pollution (CJ01)

Management, control or eradication of other invasive alien species (CI03)

8.6 Additional information

9. Future prospects

9.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range	Good
	b) Area	Unknown
	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 Overall stable

10. Conclusions

10.1. Range	Favourable (FV)
10.2. Area	Unknown (XX)
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
	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. Conclusion on Area covered by habitat reached because: (i) the short-term trend direction in Area is stable; and (ii) the Favourable Reference Area is unknown. 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 unknown; 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.

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 3.25
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

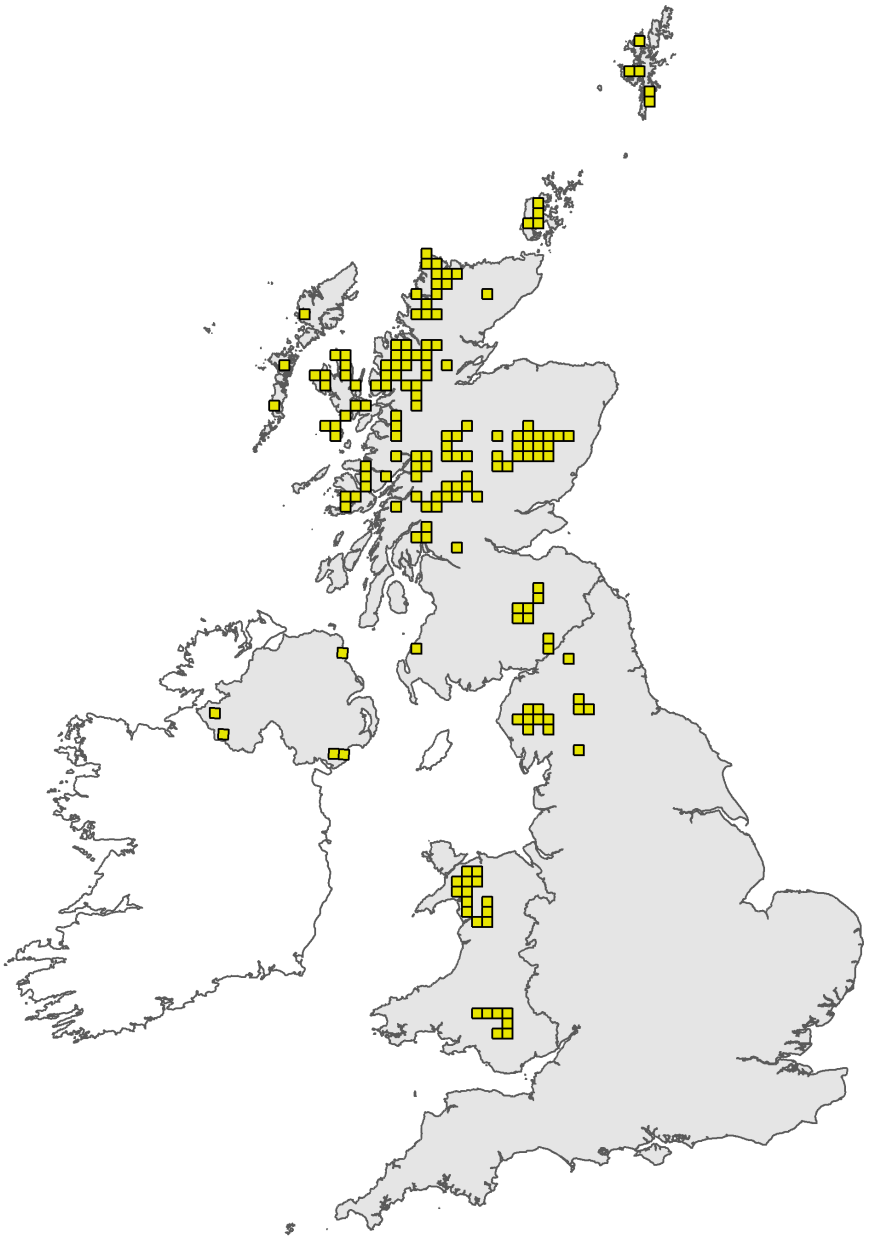

Figure 1: UK distribution map for H6430 - Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels. Coastline boundary derived from the Oil and Gas Authority's OGA and Lloyd's Register SNS Regional Geological Maps (Open Source). Open Government Licence v3 (OGL). Contains 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

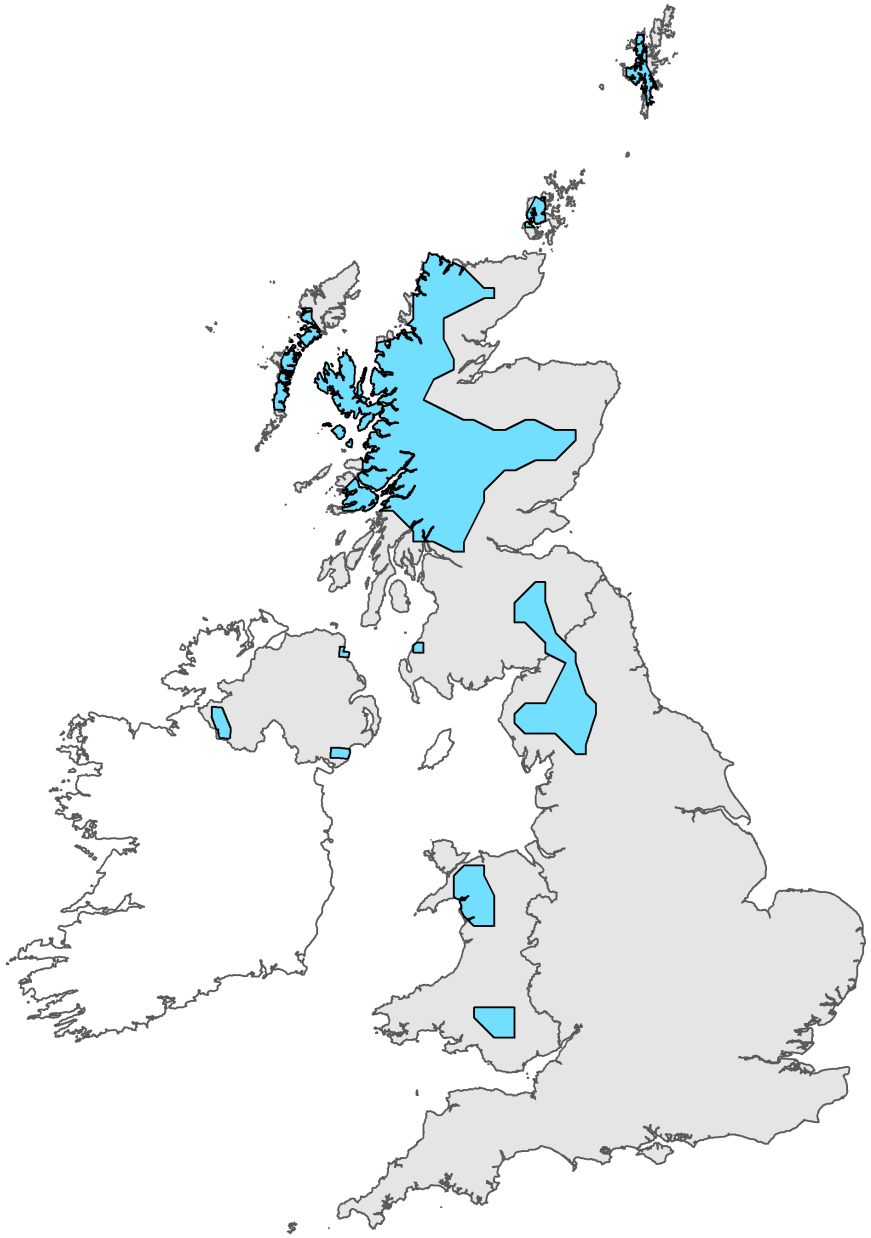

Figure 2: UK range map for H6430 - Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels. Coastline boundary derived from the Oil and Gas Authority's OGA and Lloyd's Register SNS Regional Geological Maps (Open Source). Open Government Licence v3 (OGL). Contains data © 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.