

**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:

**H9190 - Old acidophilous oak woods with *Quercus  
robur* on sandy plains**

**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	9190 - Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains

### 2. Maps

2.1 Year or period	2013-2013
2.3 Distribution map	Yes
2.3 Distribution map Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
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 Natural England's SSSI series review (unpublished)

### 4. Range

4.1 Surface area (in km <sup>2</sup> )	31651.01
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> ) 31651.01 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 <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	2012-2018
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5.2 Surface area (in km <sup>2</sup> )	a) Minimum	b) Maximum	c) Best single value	45
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	2007-2018			
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 expert opinion with very limited 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> )	45		
	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 7.3	Maximum 7.3
	b) Area in not-good condition (km <sup>2</sup> )	Minimum 13.7	Maximum 13.7
	c) Area where condition is not known (km <sup>2</sup> )	Minimum 24	Maximum 24
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	2007-2018		
6.4 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Direction	Stable (0)		
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?		
6.7 Typical species Method used	No		
6.8 Additional information			

## 7. Main pressures and threats

7.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

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Pressure	Ranking
Removal of small landscape features for agricultural land parcel consolidation (hedges, stone walls, rushes, open ditches, springs, solitary trees, etc.) (A05)	M
Abandonment of traditional forest management (B04)	H
Removal of dead and dying trees, including debris (B07)	M
Conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions) (F01)	M
Conversion from other land uses to commercial / industrial areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions) (F03)	M
Management of fishing stocks and game (G08)	H
Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern) (I02)	H
Mixed source air pollution, air-borne pollutants (J03)	H
Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens) (L06)	H

Threat	Ranking
Removal of small landscape features for agricultural land parcel consolidation (hedges, stone walls, rushes, open ditches, springs, solitary trees, etc.) (A05)	M
Abandonment of traditional forest management (B04)	M
Removal of dead and dying trees, including debris (B07)	M
Conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions) (F01)	H
Conversion from other land uses to commercial / industrial areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions) (F03)	H
Management of fishing stocks and game (G08)	M
Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern) (I02)	M
Mixed source air pollution, air-borne pollutants (J03)	H
Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens) (L06)	H
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	H

## 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

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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	

Restore small landscape features on agricultural land (CA02)

Reinstate forest management and exploitation practices (CB03)

Adapt/change forest management and exploitation practices (CB05)

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

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

Reducing the impact of (re-) stocking for fishing and hunting, of artificial feeding and predator control (CG03)

Reduce impact of mixed source pollution (CJ01)

Other measures related to natural processes (CL04)

Adopt climate change mitigation measures (CN01)

## 8.6 Additional information

## 9. Future prospects

9.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range      Good b) Area      Good 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	Favourable (FV)
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	Stable (=)
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:

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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 current Area is approximately equal to 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 good; 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 - stable. If the very negative future trend in Structure and functions is also taken into account, the Overall trend would be deteriorating.

## 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    23

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

Stable (0)

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

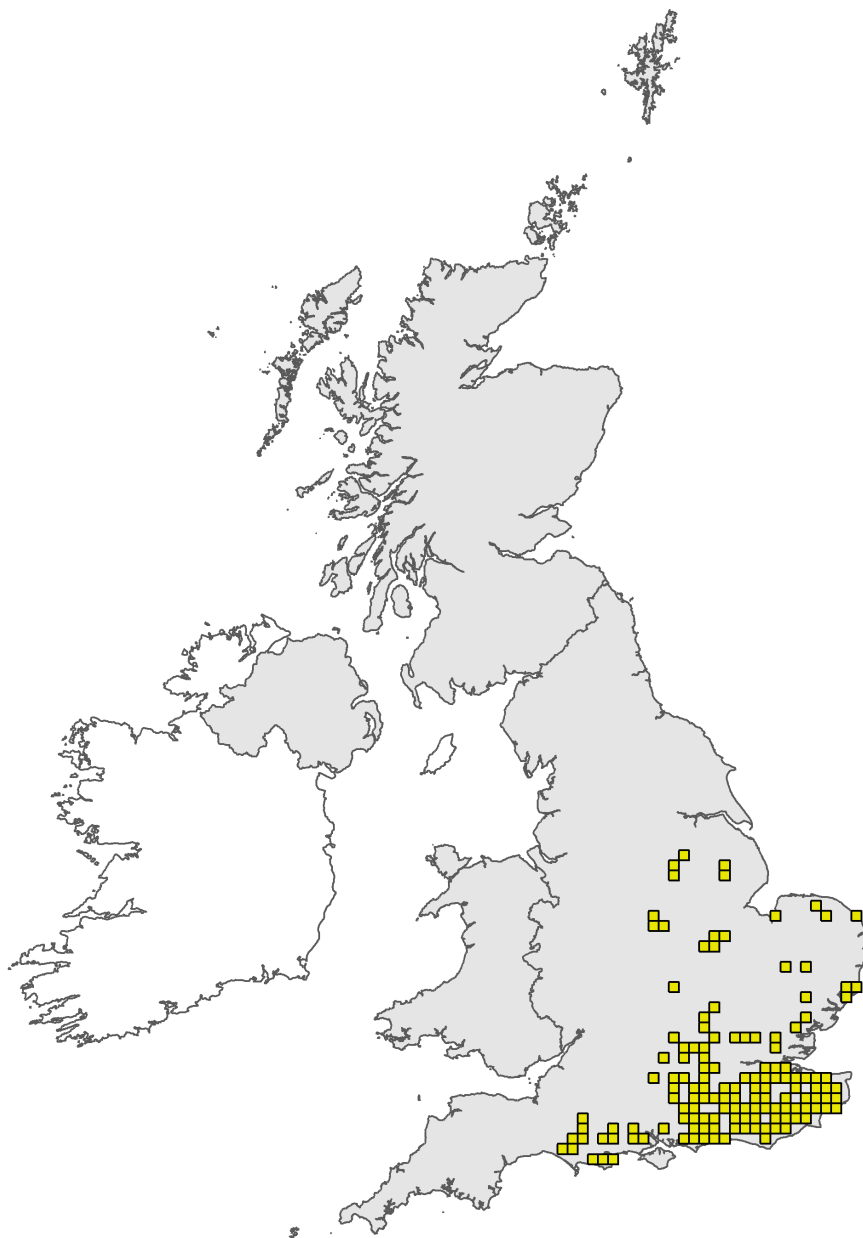


Figure 1: UK distribution map for H9190 - Old acidophilous oak woods with *Quercus robur* on sandy plains. Coastline boundary derived from the Oil and Gas Authority's OGA and Lloyd's Register SNS Regional Geological Maps (Open Source). Open Government Licence v3 (OGL). Contains data © 2017 Oil and Gas 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

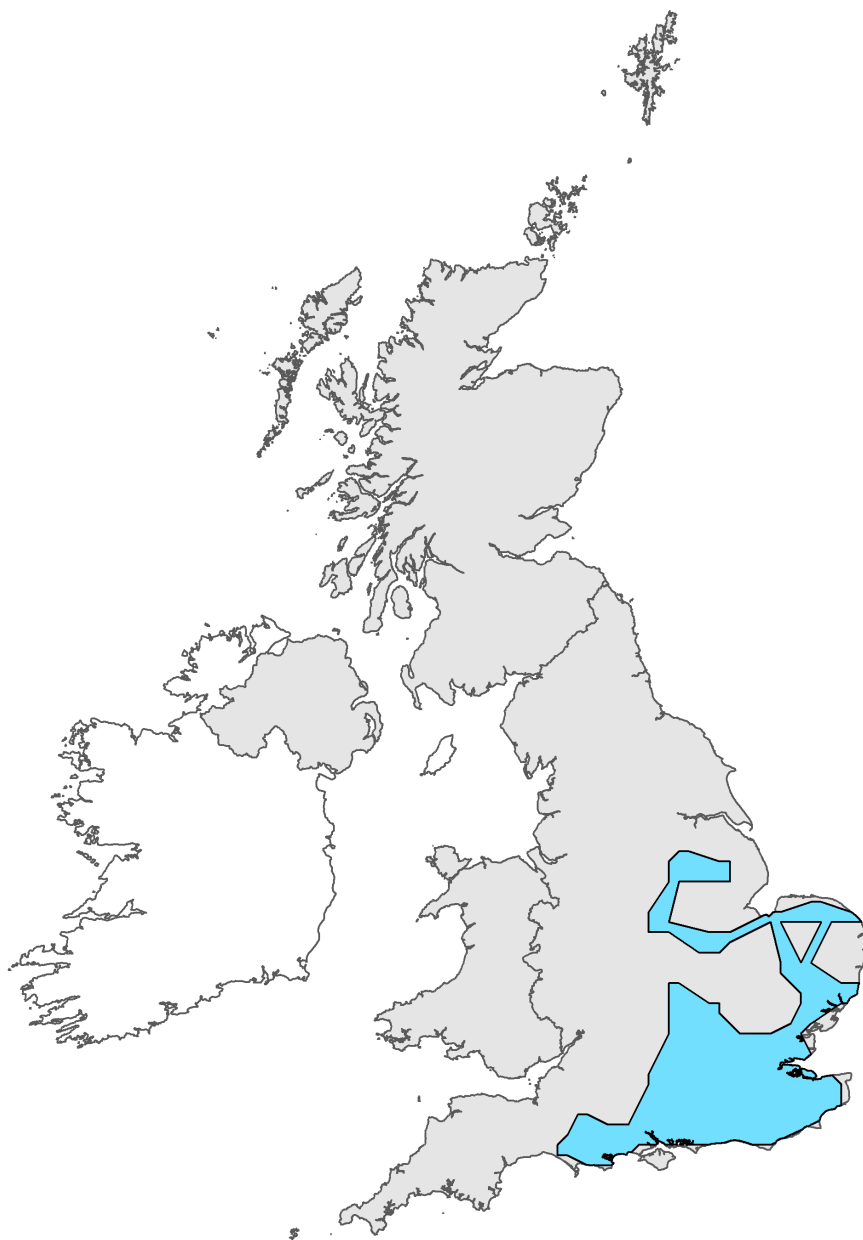


Figure 2: UK range map for H9190 - Old acidophilous oak woods with *Quercus robur* on sandy plains. Coastline boundary derived from the Oil and Gas Authority's OGA and Lloyd's Register SNS Regional Geological Maps (Open Source). Open Government Licence v3 (OGL). Contains data © 2017 Oil and Gas Authority.

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.