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 species:

S1213 - Common frog (*Rana temporaria*)

UNITED KINGDOM

IMPORTANT NOTE - PLEASE READ

- The information in this document represents the UK Report on the conservation status of this species, 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 species 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 reports.
- 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 not relevant to this species (section 12 Natura 2000 coverage for Annex II species).
- 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 11 for Annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

NATIONAL LEVEL

1. General information

1.1 Member State	**UK**
1.2 Species code	**1213**
1.3 Species scientific name	**Rana temporaria**
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name (in national language)	Common frog

2. Maps

2.1 Sensitive species	No
2.2 Year or period	1976-2018
2.3 Distribution map	Yes
2.4 Distribution map Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
2.5 Additional maps	No

3. Information related to Annex V Species (Art. 14)

3.1 Is the species taken in the wild/exploited?	No	
3.2 Which of the measures in Art. 14 have been taken?	a) regulations regarding access to property	No
	b) temporary or local prohibition of the taking of specimens in the wild and exploitation	No
	c) regulation of the periods and/or methods of taking specimens	No
	d) application of hunting and fishing rules which take account of the conservation of such populations	No
	e) establishment of a system of licences for taking specimens or of quotas	No
	f) regulation of the purchase, sale, offering for sale, keeping for sale or transport for sale of specimens	No
	g) breeding in captivity of animal species as well as artificial propagation of plant species	No
	h) other measures	No

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3.3 Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild for Mammals and Acipenseridae (Fish)

a) Unit

b) Statistics/ quantity taken	Provide statistics/quantity per hunting season or per year (where season is not used) over the reporting period					
	Season/ year 1	Season/ year 2	Season/ year 3	Season/ year 4	Season/ year 5	Season/ year 6
Min. (raw, ie. not rounded)						
Max. (raw, ie. not rounded)						
Unknown	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.4. Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild Method used

3.5. Additional information

BIOGEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL

4. Biogeographical and marine regions

4.1 Biogeographical or marine region where the species occurs

Atlantic (ATL)

4.2 Sources of information

England

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The Wildlife Information Centre - LBS Network Strategic Survey: The Wildlife Information Centre or BRISC (depends on orginator in dataset name)
TWIC - Identification Workshops dataset: Records provided by TWIC - Identification Workshops dataset, accessed through NBN Atlas website.
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5. Range

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5.1 Surface area (km²)	241303.74	
5.2 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018	
5.3 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)	
5.4 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	b) Maximum
5.5 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data	
5.6 Long-term trend Period		
5.7 Long-term trend Direction		
5.8 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	b) Maximum
5.9 Long-term trend Method used		
5.10 Favourable reference range	a) Area (km²)	239661
	b) Operator	
	c) Unknown	
	d) Method	The FRR is the same as in 2013. The FRR value is considered to be large enough to support a viable population and no lower than the range estimate from when the Habitats Directive came into force in the UK. For further details see the 2019 Article 17 UK Approach document.
5.11 Change and reason for change in surface area of range	Use of different method	
	The change is mainly due to:	Use of different method
5.12 Additional information		

6. Population

6.1 Year or period	1982-2018	
6.2 Population size (in reporting unit)	a) Unit	number of map 1x1 km grid cells (grids1x1)
	b) Minimum	
	c) Maximum	
	d) Best single value	10666
6.3 Type of estimate	Minimum	
6.4 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit)	a) Unit	number of map 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10)
	b) Minimum	
	c) Maximum	
	d) Best single value	2287
6.5 Type of estimate	Minimum	
6.6 Population size Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
6.7 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018	
6.8 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)	

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6.9 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Confidence interval	
6.10 Short-term trend Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data	
6.11 Long-term trend Period		
6.12 Long-term trend Direction		
6.13 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Confidence interval	
6.14 Long-term trend Method used		
6.15 Favourable reference population (using the unit in 6.2 or 6.4)	a) Population size	2149 with unit number of map 10x10 km grid cells (grids10x10)
	b) Operator	
	c) Unknown	
	d) Method	The FRP is the same as in 2013. The FRP value is considered to be large enough to support a viable population and no lower than the range estimate from when the Habitats Directive came into force in the UK. For further details see the 2019 Article 17 UK Approach document.
6.16 Change and reason for change in population size	No change The change is mainly due to:	
6.17 Additional information	The widespread nature of this species complicates its comprehensive survey across the UK.	

7. Habitat for the species

7.1 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat	a) Are area and quality of occupied habitat sufficient (for long-term survival)?	Unknown
	b) Is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality (for long-term survival)?	Unknown
7.2 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat Method used	Insufficient or no data available	
7.3 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018	
7.4 Short-term trend Direction	Unknown (x)	
7.5 Short-term trend Method used	Insufficient or no data available	
7.6 Long-term trend Period		
7.7 Long-term trend Direction		
7.8 Long-term trend Method used		
7.9 Additional information		

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8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Other invasive alien species (other then species of Union concern) (I02)	M
Mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial) (J01)	H
Mixed source air pollution, air-borne pollutants (J03)	M
Modification of hydrological flow (K04)	M
Natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices) (L02)	H
Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens) (L06)	M
Removal of small landscape features for agricultural land parcel consolidation (hedges, stone walls, rushes, open ditches, springs, solitary trees, etc.) (A05)	H
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

Threat	Ranking
Removal of small landscape features for agricultural land parcel consolidation (hedges, stone walls, rushes, open ditches, springs, solitary trees, etc.) (A05)	H
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
Mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial) (J01)	H
Mixed source air pollution, air-borne pollutants (J03)	M
Modification of hydrological flow (K04)	M
Natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices) (L02)	H
Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens) (L06)	H
Temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change (N01)	M

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Change of habitat location, size, and / or quality due to climate change (N05)	M

8.2 Sources of information

8.3 Additional information

9. Conservation measures

9.1 Status of measures	a) Are measures needed?	Yes
	b) Indicate the status of measures	Measures identified and taken
9.2 Main purpose of the measures taken		Maintain the current range, population and/or habitat for the species
9.3 Location of the measures taken		Both inside and outside Natura 2000
9.4 Response to the measures		Medium-term results (within the next two reporting periods, 2019-2030)

9.5 List of main conservation measures

Implement climate change adaptation measures (CN02)
Restore small landscape features on agricultural land (CA02)
Manage the use of natural fertilisers and chemicals in agricultural (plant and animal) production (CA09)
Reduce/eliminate point pollution to surface or ground waters from agricultural activities (CA10)
Manage conversion of land for construction and development of infrastructure (CF01)
Habitat restoration of areas impacted by residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure, operations and activities (CF02)
Reduce impact of mixed source pollution (CJ01)
Restore habitats impacted by multi-purpose hydrological changes (CJ03)
Management of habitats (others than agriculture and forest) to slow, stop or reverse natural processes (CL01)
Other measures related to natural processes (CL04)

9.6 Additional information

10. Future prospects

10.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range	Good
	b) Population	Good
	c) Habitat of the species	Unknown
10.2 Additional information		Future trend of Range is Overall stable; Future trend of Population is Overall stable; and Future trend of Habitat for the species is Unknown. For further information on how future trends inform the Future prospects conclusion see the 2019 Article 17 UK Approach document.

11. Conclusions

11.1. Range	Favourable (FV)
11.2. Population	Favourable (FV)
11.3. Habitat for the species	Unknown (XX)

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11.4. Future prospects	Favourable (FV)
11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Favourable (FV)
11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status	Stable (=)
11.7 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:
11.8 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 Population reached because: (i) the short-term trend direction in Population size is stable; and (ii) the current Population size is not less than the Favourable Reference Population. Conclusion on Habitat for the species reached because: (i) the area of occupied and unoccupied habitat is unknown and (ii) the habitat quality is unknown for the long-term survival of the species; and (iii) the short-term trend in area of habitat is unknown. Conclusion on Future prospects reached because: (i) the Future prospects for Range are good; (ii) the Future prospects for Population are good; and (iii) the Future prospects for Habitat for the species are unknown. Overall assessment of Conservation Status is Favourable because three of the conclusions are Favourable and one is Unknown. Overall trend in Conservation Status is based on the combination of the short-term trends for Range - stable, Population - stable, and Habitat for the species - unknown.

12. Natura 2000 (pSCIs, SCIs and SACs) coverage for Annex II species

12.1 Population size inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network (on the biogeographical/marine level including all sites where the species is present)	a) Unit b) Minimum c) Maximum d) Best single value
12.2 Type of estimate	
12.3 Population size inside the network Method used	
12.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction	
12.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used	

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12.6 Additional information

13. Complementary information

13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

13.2 Trans-boundary assessment

13.3 Other relevant Information

Distribution Map

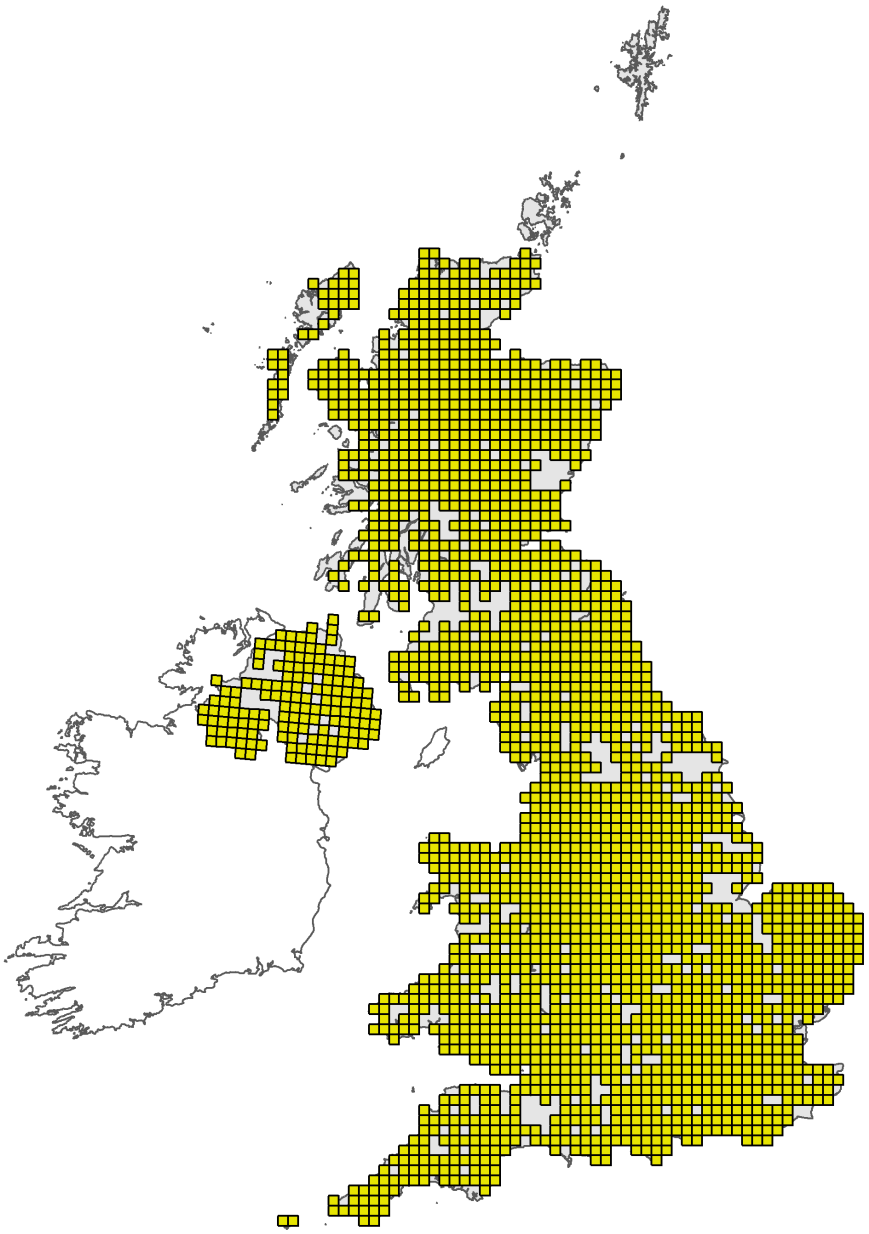

Figure 1: UK distribution map for S1213 - Common frog (*Rana temporaria*). Coastline boundary derived from the Oil and Gas Authority's OGA and Lloyd's Register SNS Regional Geological Maps (Open Source). Open Government Licence v3 (OGL). Contains data © 2017 Oil and Gas Authority.

The 10km grid square distribution map is based on available species records within the current reporting period. For further details see the 2019 Article 17 UK Approach document.

Range Map

Figure 2: UK range map for S1213 - Common frog (*Rana temporaria*). 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 species was 35km. For further details see the 2019 Article 17 UK Approach document.