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:

H2150 - Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes
(Calluno-Ulicetea)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.1 Member State</th>
<th>UK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Habitat code</td>
<td>2150 - Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. Maps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.1 Year or period</th>
<th>1987-2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Distribution map Method used</td>
<td>Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 Additional maps</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Biogeographical and marine regions

#### 3.1 Biogeographical or marine region where the habitat occurs

Atlantic (ATL)

#### 3.2 Sources of information

- England
  - JNCC (14/11/2017) Spreadsheet of UK SAC information as contained within the Natura 2000 standard data forms submitted to the European Union. [http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1461](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1461)
  - JNCC. 2013. Third report by the United Kingdom under article 17 on the implementation of the directive from January 2007 to December 2012 H2150 Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)
Report on the main results of the surveillance under Article 17 for Annex I habitat types (Annex D)

http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5848526737113088?category=5605910663659520

http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4839898496368640?category=5605910663659520

Natural England. 2015. Hydrological functioning theme plan : Restoring the hydrology of Natura 2000 terrestrial wetlands (IPENSTP018)
http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6400975361277952?category=5605910663659520

Natural England. 2015. Invasive species theme plan: Strategic principles for the management of invasive species on Natura 2000 sites (IPENSTP020)
http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6130001713823744?category=5605910663659520

http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5757712073752576?category=4878851540779008


Taylor, S., Knight, M., & Harfoot, A. (2014) National Biodiversity Climate Change Vulnerability Model (NBCCVM)
http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5069081749225472?category=10003


European Commission 2016. Second Atlantic biogeographic seminar.
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/platform/events/263_second_atlantic_natura_2000_seminar_en.htm Includes the ‘Dune Road Map’ from
Report on the main results of the surveillance under Article 17 for Annex I habitat types (Annex D)

the LIFE Platform meeting 2016 by Houston J.
Scotland
The Sand Dune Vegetation Survey of Scotland 2012 SNH Natural Spaces dataset
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
SNH Site Condition Monitoring results Cycle 3 (from 1 April 2012): see Scotland’s environment website. [From the website Detailed tab, select Coastal features by clicking the Feature filter on the left of the screen, then Feature Category= Coast. Data can be exported to spreadsheet by right clicking the table at the bottom of the screen, then Export, then Export Table. Cycle 3 assessments can be seen by filtering the spreadsheet on the ‘LatestAssessedSCMcycle’ column].
http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Article17Consult_20131010/H2150_SCOTLAND.pdf
Wales
Report on the main results of the surveillance under Article 17 for
Annex I habitat types (Annex D)

Britain. Site report no. 111 Towyn Warren, Ceredigion, Wales 1991 (DRAFT
VERSION). Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) Peterborough. (JNCC

Britain. Site report no. 112 Ynyslas, Ceredigion, Wales 1991 (DRAFT VERSION).

Britain. Site report no. 115 Morfa Dyffryn Meirionydd (DRAFT VERSION). Joint

Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) Peterborough. (JNCC Report 78).

Britain. Site report no. 105 Stackpole Warren, Barafundle Bay and Broad Haven
South Pembrokeshire, Wales 1991. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)
Peterborough. (JNCC Report 69).

Britain. Site report no. 104 Freshwater Bay East, South Pembrokeshire, Wales
66).

Britain. Site report no. 131 Gronant to Talacre, Delyn, Wales 1991. Joint Nature
Conservation Committee (JNCC) Peterborough. (JNCC Report 46).

128 Conwy and Degawwy dunes, Aberconwy Wales 1991 (DRAFT VERSION). Joint

130 dunes between Rhyl and Prestatyn, Rhuddlan, Wales 1991 (DRAFT
VERSION). Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) Peterborough. (JNCC

132 Penrhyncoed-Llangadwaladr, Ynys Mon Wales 1991 (DRAFT VERSION). Joint
Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) Peterborough. (JNCC Report 100).

Committee (JNCC) Peterborough. (JNCC Report 85).

report no. 103 Manobier & Swanlake Bay, South Pembrokeshire, Wales 1991.

report no. 114 Fairbourne, Meirionydd, Wales 1991 (draft). Joint Nature
Conservation Committee (JNCC) Peterborough. (JNCC Report 82).

report no. 106 Broomhill & Kilpaison Burrows, South Pembrokeshire, Wales
70).

Conservation Committee (JNCC) Peterborough. (JNCC Report 83).

Committee (JNCC) Peterborough. (JNCC Report 72).

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


NRW. 2017. Actions Database. NRW internal database.


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

N.Ireland
JNCC (1997). Coasts and seas of the United Kingdom, Region 17 Northern Ireland. Coastal Directories Series
NIEA. Internal Condition Assessment Reports (various sites and years).
Carter and Wilson, 1990

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Surface area (in km²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Short-term trend Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stable (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 Short-term trend Direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4 Short-term trend Magnitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 Short-term trend Method used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6 Long-term trend Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7 Long-term trend Direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8 Long-term trend Magnitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.9 Long-term trend Method used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.10 Favourable reference range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Area (km²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Operator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The FRR is approximately equal to the current range area. The approach</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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) |
| 4.11 Favourable reference range |
| b) Operator |
| c) Unknown |
| d) Method |

N.Ireland
JNCC (1997). Coasts and seas of the United Kingdom, Region 17 Northern Ireland. Coastal Directories Series
NIEA. Internal Condition Assessment Reports (various sites and years).
Carter and Wilson, 1990
Report on the main results of the surveillance under Article 17 for Annex I habitat types (Annex D)

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).

5. Area covered by habitat

5.1 Year or period
1987-2018

5.2 Surface area (in km²)
a) Minimum
b) Maximum
c) Best single value 15.9164

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
2005-2018

5.6 Short-term trend Direction
Decreasing (-)

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)
More than (>)
b) Operator
No
c) Unknown
No
d) Method
The FRA has been changed to not more than 10% above the current area as the habitat area has declined. An FRA operator has been used as it is not clear what the exact area of the FRA is. 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
Improved knowledge/more accurate data
No information on nature of change
The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data

5.15 Additional information
The short term trend direction is considered to be decreasing by 1%/yr or less, based on the rate of decline identified in Scotland.

6. Structure and functions

6.1 Condition of habitat
a) Area in good condition (km²)
Minimum 3.468
Maximum 3.818
b) Area in not-good condition (km²)
Minimum 7.462
Maximum 8.182
Report on the main results of the surveillance under Article 17 for Annex I habitat types (Annex D)

6.2 Condition of habitat Method used

6.3 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Period

6.4 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Direction

6.5 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Method used

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

6.9 Typical species

7. Main pressures and threats

7.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure | Ranking
--- | ---
Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock (A09) | M
Extensive grazing or undergrazing by livestock (A10) | H
Problematic native species (I04) | H
Mixed source air pollution, air-borne pollutants (J03) | H
Natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices) (L02) | M

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

b) Indicate the status of measures

8.2 Main purpose of the measures taken

Maintain the current range, population and/or habitat for the species

8.3 Location of the measures taken

Both inside and outside Natura 2000
Report on the main results of the surveillance under Article 17 for Annex I habitat types (Annex D)

8.4 Response to the measures
Medium-term results (within the next two reporting periods, 2019-2030)

8.5 List of main conservation measures
Manage changes in hydrological and coastal systems and regimes for construction and development (CF10)
Management of problematic native species (CI05)
Management of habitats (other than agriculture and forest) to slow, stop or reverse natural processes (CL01)
Implement climate change adaptation measures (CN02)

8.6 Additional information

9. Future prospects

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

9.2 Additional information
Future trend of Range is Negative - decreasing <=1% (one percent or less) per year on average; Future trend of Area is Negative - decreasing <=1% (one percent or less) per year on average; 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 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
Unfavourable - Inadequate (U1)

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
Deteriorating (-)

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
Use of different method
The change is mainly due to: Use of different method

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 decreasing by 1% per year or less; and (ii) the current Area is not more than 10% below the Favourable Reference Area.
Report on the main results of the surveillance under Article 17 for Annex I habitat types (Annex D)

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 poor; (ii) the Future prospects for Area covered by habitat are poor; 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 - decreasing, and Structure and functions - decreasing.

The Overall trend in Conservation Status has changed between 2013 and 2019 because of the removal of the Future prospects trend from the 2019 method used to assess Overall trend.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11.1 Surface area of the habitat type inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network (in km² in biogeographical/marine region)</th>
<th>a) Minimum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.2 Type of estimate</td>
<td>b) Maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.3 Surface area of the habitat type inside the network Method used</td>
<td>c) Best single value 6.9937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.4 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition within the network Direction</td>
<td>Best estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.5 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition within network Method used</td>
<td>Decreasing (-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.6 Additional information</td>
<td>Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 12. Complementary information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.2 Other relevant information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
Figure 2: UK range map for H2150 - Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (*Calluno-Ulicetea*). 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.