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:

H5130 - Juniperus communis formations on heaths or
calcareous grasslands

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

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<td></td>
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### 5. Area covered by habitat

| 5.1 Year or period | 2000-2016 |
|--------------------|
| 5.2 Surface area (in km²) | a) Minimum | b) Maximum | c) Best single value | 14 |
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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
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
Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data

5.13 Favourable reference area
a) Area (km²)
b) Operator
No
c) Unknown
No
d) Method
No change

5.14 Change and reason for change in surface area of range
The change is mainly due to:

5.15 Additional information

6. Structure and functions

6.1 Condition of habitat
a) Area in good condition (km²) Minimum 1.36 Maximum 1.36
b) Area in not-good condition (km²) Minimum 2.43 Maximum 2.43
c) Area where condition is not known (km²) Minimum 10.21 Maximum 10.21

6.2 Condition of habitat Method used
Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited 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
Decreasing (-)

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

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<th>Pressure</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
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<td>Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens) (L06)</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock (A09)</td>
<td>H</td>
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Management of fishing stocks and game (G08)  
**Threat**  
**Ranking**

Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens) (L06)  
**H**

Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock (A09)  
**H**

Management of fishing stocks and game (G08)  
**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  
Maintain the current range, population and/or 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)

Other measures related to natural processes (CL04)

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

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
10.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status
10.7 Change and reasons for change in conservation status and conservation status trend  
a) Overall assessment of conservation status

No change
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The change is mainly due to:

b) Overall trend in conservation status

No change

The change is mainly due to:

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)

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

12. Complementary information

12.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

12.2 Other relevant information
Figure 1: UK distribution map for HS130 - *Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands. 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.
Figure 2: UK range map for HS130 - *Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands. 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: 5130 Region code: ATL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field label</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.3 Short term trend; Direction</td>
<td>No evidence to suggest a change in trend direction since 2013 reporting round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 Short term trend; Direction</td>
<td>As previous report, decreasing due to presence of disease as well as grazing pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Year or period</td>
<td>Previous report period to present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Surface area</td>
<td>No evidence for change since 2013 report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6 Short term trend; Direction</td>
<td>Presence of Phytophthora austrocedrae is affecting the condition of sites in the north of England, knocking out some of the mature juniper plants. Recruitment is generally poor across the country, but a project in the south of England appears to have been successful in promoting Junipeer regeneration. General trend is decreasing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.14 Change and reason for change in surface area</td>
<td>Surface area change due to negative impact of disease Phytophthora austrocedrae and lack of natural regeneration. Reported change is due to increased knowledge about the impact of the disease on the health of juniper populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1 Condition of habitat</td>
<td>Figures taken from CSM data supplied from NE's CSMi dataset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1 Characterisation of pressures/ threats</td>
<td>Threat: A09, G08 high livestock and deer numbers reduce the likelihood of natural regeneration; L06 The continued presence of the disease P.austrocedrae, along with high browsing and grazing levels is likely to continue being a threat to this habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1 Characterisation of pressures/ threats</td>
<td>Pressures:A09, G08 Juniper is intolerant of heavy grazing by livestock or deer. Poaching exacerbates the impact of Phytophthora austrocedrae; L06 The presence of the disease Phytophthora austrocedrae is negatively affecting the health of the juniper population, this is compounded by poor or no natural regeneration due to high livestock and deer numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1 Status of measures</td>
<td>Conservation measures have been identified through the HLF funded IPENS porject which has identified the main activities required to achieve favourable conservation status. Remedies for the conservation measures, although identified, have not always been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1 Future prospects of parameters</td>
<td>Range not expected to change; area expected to decrease due to continued impact of Phytophthora on overall health of Juniper population; S&amp;F negative due to exceedance of N_CLs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.1 Surface area of the habitat type inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network</td>
<td>Figure provided by G. Hinton (Natural England) from CSM analysis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>