

**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:

**H91C0 - Caledonian forest**

**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)

5.1 Year or period	2014-2014		
5.2 Surface area (in km <sup>2</sup> )	a) Minimum	b) Maximum	c) Best single value 802.94
5.3 Type of estimate	95% confidence interval		
5.4 Surface area Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate		
5.5 Short-term trend Period	2001-2014		
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> )	883.234	
	b) Operator		
	c) Unknown	No	
	d) Method	The FRA is not more than 10% above 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	Improved knowledge/more accurate data The change is mainly due to: Improved knowledge/more accurate data		
5.15 Additional information			

## 6. Structure and functions

6.1 Condition of habitat	a) Area in good condition (km <sup>2</sup> )	Minimum 94.75	Maximum 94.75
	b) Area in not-good condition (km <sup>2</sup> )	Minimum 34.34	Maximum 34.34
	c) Area where condition is not known (km <sup>2</sup> )	Minimum 673.85	Maximum 673.85
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	2013-2018		
6.4 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Direction	Unknown (x)		
6.5 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Method used	Insufficient or no data available		
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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Pressure	Ranking
Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern) (I02)	M
Problematic native species (I04)	H
Mixed source air pollution, air-borne pollutants (J03)	H

Threat	Ranking
Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern) (I02)	M
Problematic native species (I04)	H
Mixed source air pollution, air-borne pollutants (J03)	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

b) Indicate the status of measures

Measures identified, but none yet taken

### 8.2 Main purpose of the measures taken

### 8.3 Location of the measures taken

### 8.4 Response to the measures

### 8.5 List of main conservation measures

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

Management of problematic native species (CI05)

### 8.6 Additional information

## 9. Future prospects

### 9.1 Future prospects of parameters

a) Range

Good

b) Area

Poor

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)

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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	Stable (=)
10.7 Change and reasons for change in conservation status and conservation status trend	<p>a) Overall assessment of conservation status</p> <p>No change</p> <p>The change is mainly due to:</p> <p>b) Overall trend in conservation status</p> <p>Genuine change</p> <p>No information on nature of change</p> <p>The change is mainly due to:     Genuine change</p>
10.8 Additional information	<p>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.</p> <p>Conclusion on Area covered by habitat reached because: (i) the short-term trend direction in Area is stable; and (ii) the current Area is not more than 10% below the Favourable Reference Area.</p> <p>Conclusion on Structure and functions reached because habitat condition data indicates that more than 25% of the habitat is in unfavourable (not good) condition.</p> <p>Conclusion on Future prospects reached because: (i) the Future prospects for Range are good; (ii) the Future prospects for Area covered by habitat are poor; and (iii) the Future prospects for Structure and functions are bad.</p> <p>Overall assessment of Conservation Status is Unfavourable-bad because one or more of the conclusions is Unfavourable-bad.</p> <p>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 - unknown. If the very negative future trend in Structure and functions is also taken into account, the Overall trend would be deteriorating. The Overall trend in Conservation Status has changed between 2013 and 2019 because the Structure and functions trend has changed from decreasing to unknown, and because of the removal of the Future prospects trend from the 2019 method used to assess Overall trend [note that the reason for change is partly due to less information/accuracy or certainty in the information available].</p>

## 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)	<p>a) Minimum</p> <p>b) Maximum</p> <p>c) Best single value     129.1</p>
11.2 Type of estimate	95% confidence interval
11.3 Surface area of the habitat type inside the network Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

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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

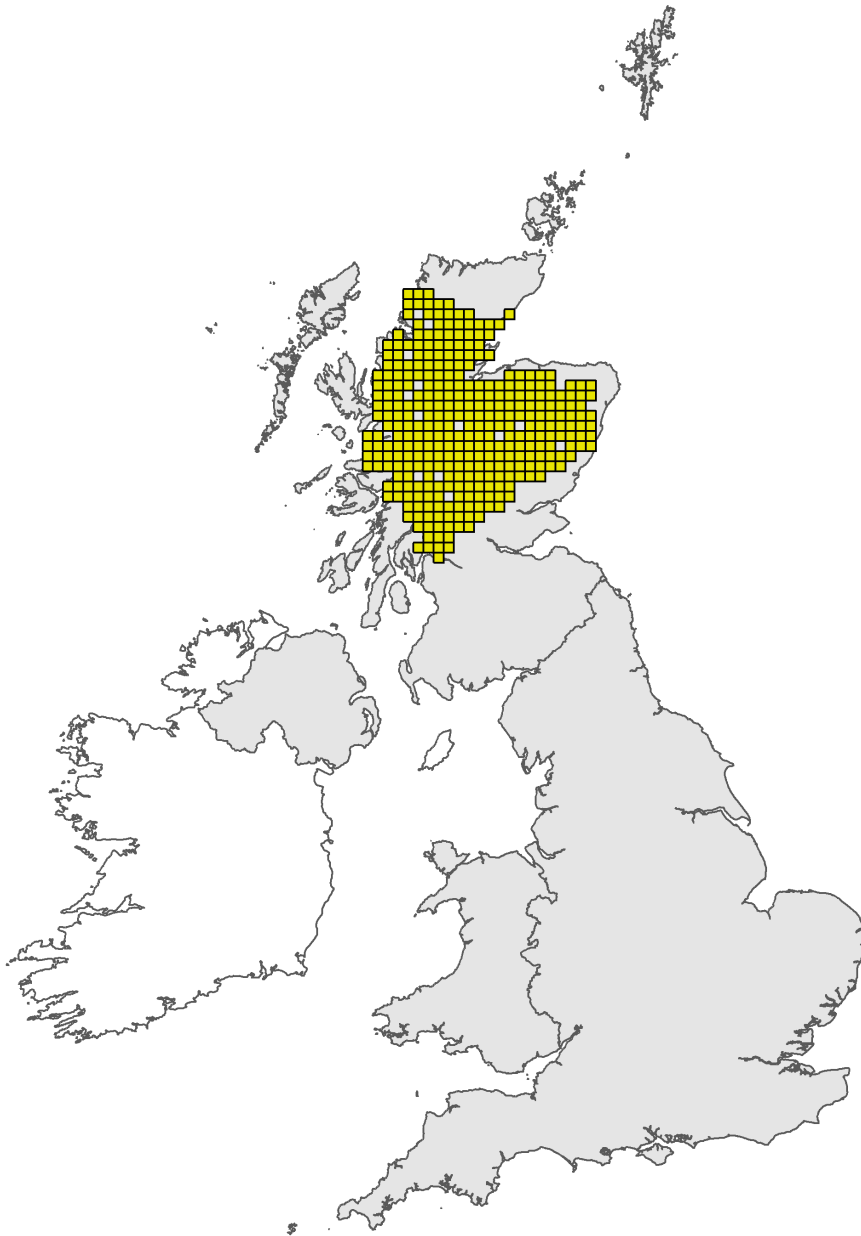


Figure 1: UK distribution map for H91C0 - Caledonian forest. Coastline boundary derived from the Oil and Gas Authority's OGA and Lloyd's Register SNS Regional Geological Maps (Open Source). Open Government Licence v3 (OGL). Contains data © 2017 Oil and Gas Authority.

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

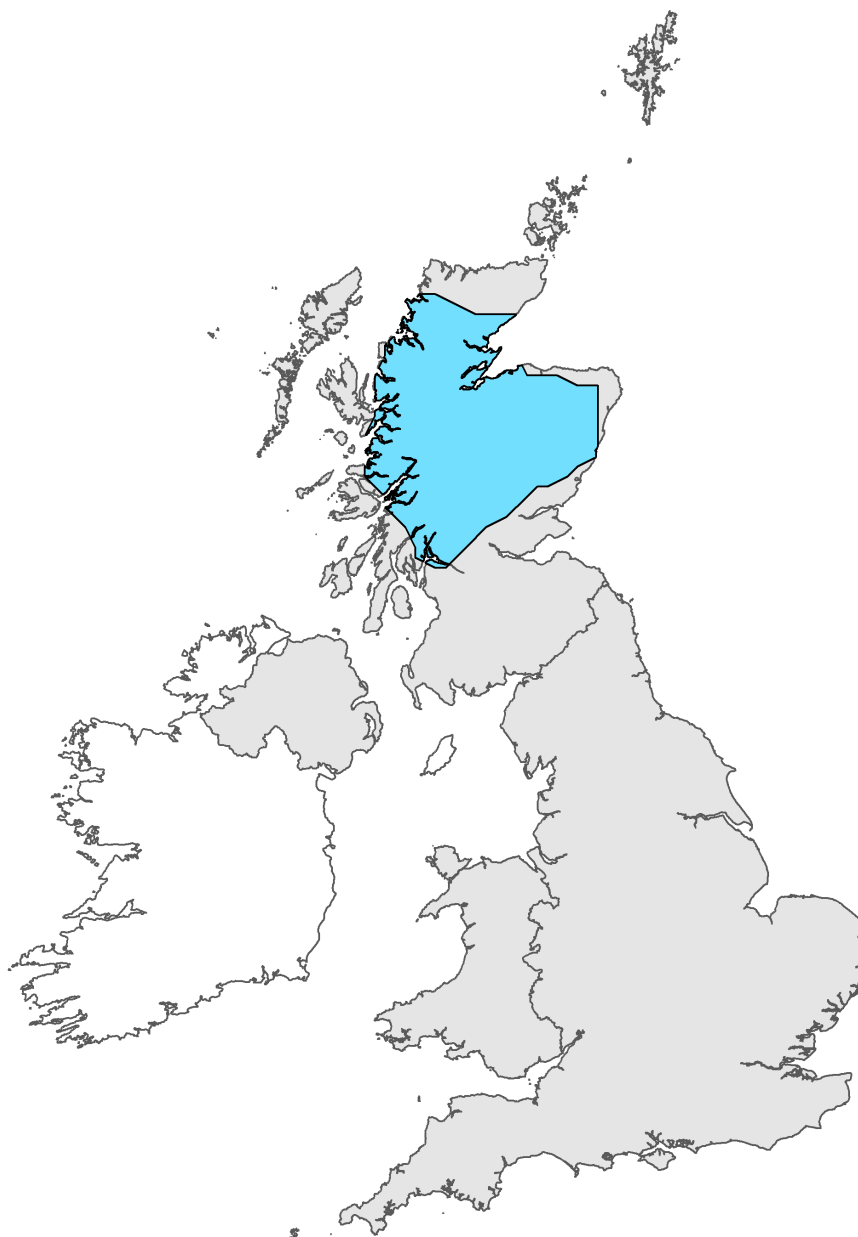


Figure 2: UK range map for H91C0 - Caledonian forest. Coastline boundary derived from the Oil and Gas Authority's OGA and Lloyd's Register SNS Regional Geological Maps (Open Source). Open Government Licence v3 (OGL). Contains data © 2017 Oil and Gas Authority.

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.