

**European Community Directive
on the Conservation of Natural Habitats
and of Wild Fauna and Flora
(92/43/EEC)**

Third Report by the United Kingdom under
Article 17

on the implementation of the Directive
from January 2007 to December 2012
Conservation status assessment for

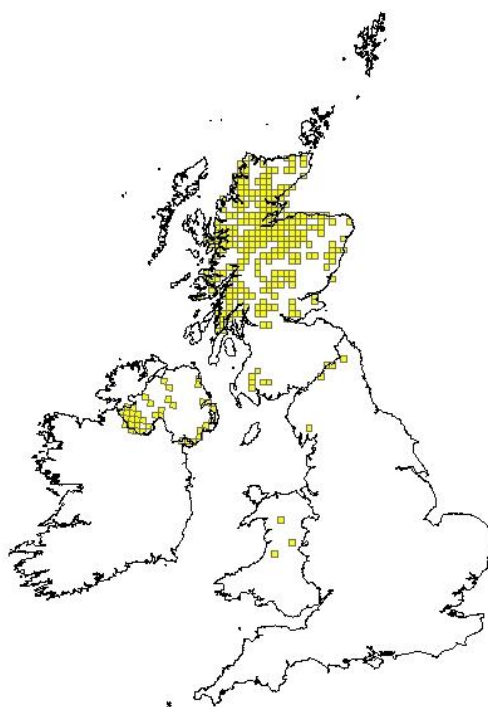
Species:

S1357 - Pine marten (*Martes martes*)

Reporting format on the 'main results of the surveillance under Article 11' for Annex II, IV & V species

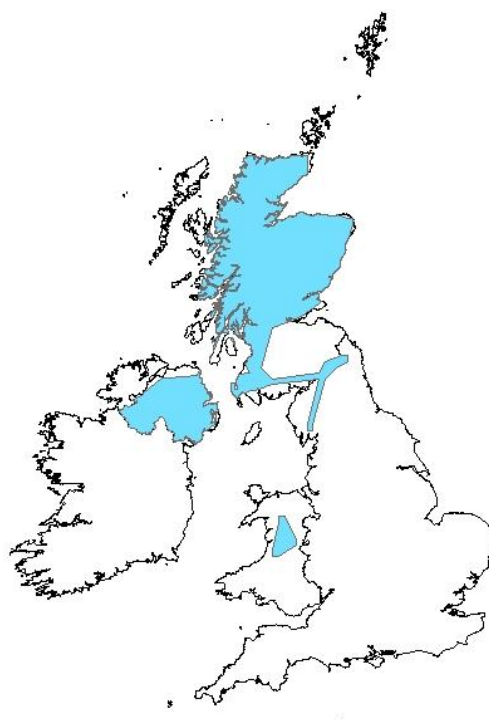
<i>Field name</i>	<i>Brief explanations</i>	
0.2 Species	0.2.1 Species code	S1357
	0.2.2 Species scientific name	<i>Martes martes</i>
	0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name Optional	
	0.2.4 Common name Optional	

1.1 Maps			
1.1.1 Distribution map	True	Sensitive	False
	The distribution map is based on species records which are considered to be representative of the range within the current reporting period. For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document.		



1.1.2 Method used - map	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.
1.1.3 Year or period	1994-2012
	The distribution map is based on species records which are considered to be representative of the range within the current reporting period. For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document.

1.1.4 Additional distribution map Optional	False
1.1.5 Range map	True The range map was produced by applying the UK range mapping tool to the distribution map presented in 1.1.4. The alpha value for this species was 45km. For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document.



2.1 Biogeographical region & marine regions	ATL
2.2 Published sources	<p>BIRKS, J. & MESSENGER, J. 2010. Evidence of pine martens in England and Wales 1996-2007. The Vincent Wildlife Trust, Ledbury.</p> <p>BAINES, D., AEBISCHER, N., MACLEOD, A. & WOODS, J. 2011. Assessing the activity of predators in relation to capercaillie hen densities and breeding performance Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No.415 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=1746.</p> <p>BALHARRY, D. 1993. Factors affecting the distribution and population density of pine martens (<i>Martes martes</i>) in Scotland. PhD Thesis, University of Aberdeen.</p> <p>BALHARRY, E., JEFFERIES, D.J. & BIRKS, J.D.S. 2008. Pine marten pp 447-455 in HARRIS, S & YALDEN, D.W. Mammals of the British Isles: Handbook, 4th edition. The Mammal Society, Southampton.799pp.</p> <p>BALHARRY, E.A., MCGOWAN, G.M., KRUK, H. AND HALLIWELL, E. 1996 Distribution of pine martens in Scotland as determined by field survey and questionnaire. Scottish Natural Heritage</p>

	<p>Research, Survey and Monitoring Report. No. 48 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=1196.</p> <p>BATTERSBY, J (ed.) & TRACKING MAMMALS PARTNERSHIP. 2005. UK Mammals: Species Status and Population Trends. Joint Nature Conservation Committee/Tracking Mammals Partnership http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3311. Biological Records Centre - Mammals & Irish Otter Databases; Highland Biological Recording Group - Mammals dataset; and Environment and Heritage Service - Species Dataset (via NBN Gateway www.searchnbn.net)</p> <p>BIRKS, J.D.S., MESSENGER, J.E., BRAITHWAITE, A.C., DAVISON, A., BROOKES, R.C. & STRACHAN, C. 2004. Are scat surveys a reliable method for assessing distribution and population status of pine martens? In HARRISON, D.J., FULLER, A.K. & PROULX, G. (eds.). Martens and fishers (<i>Martes</i>) in human-altered environments: an international perspective. Pages 235-252. Springer Science, New York, USA.</p> <p>BIRKS, J.D.S., MESSENGER, J.E. & HALLIWELL, E. 2005. Diversity of den sites used by pine martens <i>Martes martes</i>: a response to the scarcity of arboreal cavities? Mammal Review 35: 313-320.</p> <p>BRIGHT, P. 2001. Should Pine Martens be Re-introduced to England? In: Poland Bowen, C. (ed.) 2003 Conference Proceedings 2001-2002: The Return of the Native - The Reintroduction of Native Species Back into their Natural Habitat. p10. People's Trust for Endangered Species/Mammal Trust UK.</p> <p>BRIGHT, P.W. & SMITHSON, T.J. 1997. Species Recovery Programme for the Pine Marten in England: 1995-96. English Nature Research Reports 240: 1-64. English Nature, Peterborough http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/144011 BTO/JNCC/RSPB Breeding Bird Survey (mammal count and presence data 1995-2005).</p> <p>CROSSE, E. 2011. The Vincent Wildlife Trust. Final Report on the Vincent Wildlife Trusts Prospects for Pine Martens Project. October 2008 - April 2011.</p> <p>Davison, A., Birks, J.D.S, Brookes, R.C. Messenger, J.E. and Griffiths, H.I. (2001). Mitochondrial phylogeography and population history of pine martens <i>Martes martes</i> compared with polecats <i>Mustela putorius</i>. Molecular Ecology 10: 2479-2488.</p> <p>Forestry Commission (2012). The Scottish Forestry Strategy: 2012-2015 Implementation Plan & 2011-2012 Progress Report. Downloaded from www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-6aggzw on 8/8/2012.</p> <p>HALLIWELL, E. 1997. The ecology of red squirrels in Scotland in relation to pine marten predation. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Aberdeen, Scotland.</p> <p>HARRIS, S., MORRIS, P., WRAY, S. AND YALDEN, D. 1995. A Review of British Mammals: population estimates and conservation status of British mammals other than cetaceans. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-2759</p>
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JORDAN, N. 2011. A strategy for restoring the pine marten to England and Wales. The Vincent Wildlife Trust, Ledbury.

**JORDAN, N. R., MESSENGER, J., TURNER, P., BIRKS, J. D. S., CROOSE, E. & O'REILLY, C., 2012. Molecular comparison of historical and contemporary pine marten (*Martes martes*) populations in the British Isles: evidence of differing origins and fates, and implications for conservation management. *Conservation Genetics*, 13 (5), pp.1195-1212
<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10592-012-0365-7>**

**LANGLEY, P.J.W., & YALDEN, D.W. 1977. The decline of the rarer carnivores in Great Britain during the nineteenth century. *Mammal Review*, 7: 95-116
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1365-2907.1977.tb00363.x/abstract>**

MACDONALD, D.W. & BAKER S. 2005. The state of Britain's Mammals 2005. Mammals Trust UK/WildCRU.

MACDONALD, D.W. & TATTERSALL, F.T. 2001. Britain's Mammals: The Challenge for Conservation. Mammals Trust UK/WildCRU.

MESSENGER, J., CROOSE, E., PETER TURNER, P. & O'REILLY, C. 2010. The Vincent Wildlife Trust and Waterford Institute of Technology Pine Marten Scat DNA Survey of England and Wales 2008-2009. Vincent Wildlife Trust, Ledbury.

**NORTON, L.R.; MURPHY, J.; REYNOLDS, B.; MARKS, S.; MACKAY, E.C. 2009 Countryside Survey: Scotland Results from 2007. NERC/Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, The Scottish Government, Scottish Natural Heritage, 83pp. (CEH Project Number: C03259)
www.countrysidesurvey.org.uk/outputs/scotland-results-2007.**

O'Mahony, D., Turner, P. and O'Reilly, C. 2012. Population status of pine marten in an isolated refuge: the Mourne Mountains. A report to the Peoples Trust for Endangered Species and Northern Ireland Environment Agency.

**QUINE et al (2011). Chapter 8 - Woodlands. In: The UK National Ecosystem Assessment Technical Report. UK National Ecosystem Assessment, UNEP -WCMC, Cambridge.
[Http://uknea.unep-wcmc.org/Resources/tabid/82/Default.aspx](http://uknea.unep-wcmc.org/Resources/tabid/82/Default.aspx)**

STRACHAN, C., JEFFERIES, D.J. & CHANIN, P.R.F. 1996. Pine marten survey of England and Wales 1987-1988. Joint Nature Conservation Committee <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-2817>.

Tosh, D. 2005. An assessment of the conservation status of the pine marten (*Martes martes*) in Northern Ireland.

TOSH, D., PRESTON, S.J. & MCDONALD, R. (2007) The Status of Pine Martens *Martes martes* (L.) in Northern Ireland, 1850-2004. *The Irish Naturalists' Journal*, 28(11): 433-439

VELANDER, K.A. 1983. Pine marten survey of Scotland, England and Wales 1980-1982. Vincent Wildlife Trust, London.

UK distribution map data sources

HBRG Mammals dataset

Mammal count data from the Breeding Birds Survey

Mammal presence data from the Breeding Birds Survey:

	<p>Update</p> <p>Mammals Database</p> <p>NBN Gateway Fife Nature Records Centre GA000387 Extracted 21/08/2012 Records for Fife Nature Records Centre</p> <p>NBN Gateway Glasgow Museums BRC GA000462 Extracted 21/08/2012 Mammal records for Clyde Faunal Area, 1850 to 2007</p> <p>NBN Gateway Highland Biological Recording Group GA000497 Extracted 21/08/2012 HBRG Vertebrates (not Badger) Dataset</p> <p>NBN Gateway John Muir Trust GA000968 Extracted 21/08/2012 Species Records for John Muir Trust Properties Nevis, Sandwood, Quinag and Schiehallion 2010.</p> <p>NBN Gateway National Trust for Scotland GA001085 Extracted 21/08/2012 Habitats Directive Article 17 records from the period 1901-2010</p> <p>NBN Gateway North East Scotland Biological Records Centre GA000808 Extracted 21/08/2012 NE Scotland terrestrial mammal records (excluding squirrels) 1800-2010</p> <p>NBN Gateway Scottish Natural Heritage GA001145 Extracted 21/08/2012 SNH Species Repository</p> <p>NBN Gateway Scottish Natural Heritage GA001147 Extracted 21/08/2012 Compilation of records of 12 Article 17 terrestrial mammal species in Scotland</p> <p>NBN Gateway Scottish Wildlife Trust GA000736 Extracted 21/08/2012 Commissioned surveys and staff surveys and reports for SWT reserves.</p> <p>NBN Gateway Seil Natural History Group GA001092 Extracted 21/08/2012 SNHG Biological Records Dataset SNH, 2007</p> <p>The Vincent Wildlife Trust 'PM England records 7+ score 190712.xlsx' emailed to JNCC (LH) by Lizzie Croose 11/07/2012</p> <p>The Vincent Wildlife Trust, Pine Marten records outside of field survey. Emailed to JNCC (LH) by Lizzie Croose 11/07/2012</p> <p>The Vincent Wildlife Trust. Emailed to JNCC (LH) by Liz Halliwell (CCW) 08/01/2013</p> <p>VWT. Only DNA verified records used. Emailed to JNCC (LH) by Liz Halliwell 08/08/2012</p> <p>VWT. Only DNA verified records used. Emailed to JNCC (LH) by Liz Halliwell 08/08/2013</p> <p>UK Distribution Map data sources</p> <p>HBRG Mammals dataset</p> <p>Mammal count data from the Breeding Birds Survey</p> <p>Mammal presence data from the Breeding Birds Survey: Update Mammals Database</p> <p>NBN Gateway Fife Nature Records Centre GA000387 Extracted 21/08/2012 Records for Fife Nature Records Centre</p> <p>NBN Gateway Glasgow Museums BRC GA000462 Extracted 21/08/2012 Mammal records for Clyde Faunal Area, 1850 to 2007</p> <p>NBN Gateway Highland Biological Recording Group GA000497 Extracted 21/08/2012 HBRG Vertebrates (not Badger) Dataset</p> <p>NBN Gateway John Muir Trust GA000968 Extracted 21/08/2012 Species</p>
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	<p>Records for John Muir Trust Properties Nevis, Sandwood, Quinag and Schiehallion 2010.</p> <p>NBN Gateway National Trust for Scotland GA001085 Extracted 21/08/2012 Habitats Directive Article 17 records from the period 1901-2010</p> <p>NBN Gateway North East Scotland Biological Records Centre GA000808 Extracted 21/08/2012 NE Scotland terrestrial mammal records (excluding squirrels) 1800-2010</p> <p>NBN Gateway Scottish Natural Heritage GA001145 Extracted 21/08/2012 SNH Species Repository</p> <p>NBN Gateway Scottish Natural Heritage GA001147 Extracted 21/08/2012 Compilation of records of 12 Article 17 terrestrial mammal species in Scotland</p> <p>NBN Gateway Scottish Wildlife Trust GA000736 Extracted 21/08/2012 Commissioned surveys and staff surveys and reports for SWT reserves.</p> <p>NBN Gateway Seil Natural History Group GA001092 Extracted 21/08/2012 SNHG Biological Records Dataset SNH, 2007</p> <p>The Vincent Wildlife Trust 'PM England records 7+ score 190712.xlsx' emailed to JNCC (LH) by Lizzie Croose 11/07/2012</p> <p>The Vincent Wildlife Trust, Pine Marten records outside of field survey. Emailed to JNCC (LH) by Lizzie Croose 11/07/2012</p> <p>The Vincent Wildlife Trust. Emailed to JNCC (LH) by Liz Halliwell (CCW) 08/01/2013</p> <p>VWT. Only DNA verified records used. Emailed to JNCC (LH) by Liz Halliwell 08/08/2012</p> <p>VWT. Only DNA verified records used. Emailed to JNCC (LH) by Liz Halliwell 08/08/2013</p>
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2.3 Range	
2.3.1 Surface area Range	<p>71748.3</p> <p>The surface area of the range was calculated from the map presented in 1.1.5. For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document.</p>
2.3.2 Method used Surface area of Range	<p>Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate</p> <p>The category for 'method used' was an average of the methods used in the different countries of the UK, weighted by the proportion of the population found in each country.</p>
2.3.3 Short-term trend Period	<p>2000-2012</p> <p>For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.</p>
2.3.4 Short term trend Trend direction	<p>increase</p> <p>The short term trend direction was derived by comparing the range map in 1.1.5 with the range map produced in the 2007 report, by considering the range trend in the 2007 report, and by considering any further information provided by the UK country conservation agencies. For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.</p>

2.3.5 Short-term trend Magnitude Optional	a) Minimum	
	b) Maximum	
2.3.6 Long-term trend Period Optional	1983-2012	
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
2.3.7 Long-term trend Trend direction Optional	increase	
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
2.3.8 Long-term trend Magnitude Optional	a) Minimum	
	b) Maximum	
2.3.9 Favourable reference range	a) Value in km²	65998
	The FRV reported in 2007 has been updated by running the data used for reporting in 2007 through the revised UK range mapping tool. For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document.	
	b) Operator for FRR	
	c) FRR is unknown (indicated by "true")	False
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
	d) Method used to set FRR	The FRV reported in 2007 has been updated by running the data used for reporting in 2007 through the revised UK range mapping tool. The 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 please see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document.
	The FRV reported in 2007 has been updated by running the data used for reporting in 2007 through the revised UK range mapping tool. The 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 please see the 2013	

	Article 17 UK Approach document.	
2.3.10 Reason for change Is the difference between the reported value in 2.3.1 and the previous reporting round mainly due to...	a) Genuine change?	True
	Genuine increase in range of species in Scotland. Masks apparent decrease due to change in record confirmation method for England / Wales reporting.	
	b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?	False
	Genuine increase in range of species in Scotland. Masks apparent decrease due to change in record confirmation method for England / Wales reporting.	
	c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")?	False
	Genuine increase in range of species in Scotland. Masks apparent decrease due to change in record confirmation method for England / Wales reporting.	

2.4 Population		
2.4.1 Population size estimation (using individuals or agreed exceptions where possible)	a) Unit	number of individuals
	The population unit is the same as reported in 2007.	
	b) Minimum	3820
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
	c) Maximum	4781
For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.		
2.4.2 Population size estimation (using population unit other than individuals) Optional (<i>if 2.4.1 filled in</i>)	a) Unit	
	b) Minimum	
	c) Maximum	
2.4.3 Additional information on population estimates / conversion Optional	a) Definition of "locality"	
	b) Method to convert data	
	c) Problems encountered to provide population size estimation	As full survey or capture/recapture not practicable, population estimates must rely on measures of occurrence and habitat together with estimates of density in different habitats/regions. Low density

		in England / Wales a noted problem with this technique.
		For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information
2.4.4 Year or period		1990-2012
		For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.
2.4.5 Method used		Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling
Population size		For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.
2.4.6 Short-term trend		2000-2012
Period		For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information
2.4.7 Short-term trend		increase
Trend direction		For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information
2.4.8 Short-term trend	Optional	a) Minimum
Magnitude		
		b) Maximum
		c) Confidence interval
2.4.9 Short-term trend		Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling
Method used		For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information
2.4.10 Long-term trend –		1989-2012
Period	Optional	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information
2.4.11 Long-term trend		increase
Trend direction	Optional	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information
2.4.12 Long-term trend	Optional	a) Minimum
Magnitude		
		b) Maximum

	c) Confidence interval	
2.4.13 Long term trend Method used	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling	
Optional	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
2.4.14 Favourable reference population	a) Number of individuals/agreed exceptions/other units	2600
	The FRV for population is the same as reported in 2007. The value is considered to be large enough for the population to be viable and no lower than the population estimate from when the Habitats Directive came into force in the UK. For further details please see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
	b) Operator	
	c) FRP is unknown (indicated by "true")	False
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
	d) Method used to set FRP	The favourable reference value is the same as used in the 2007 Article 17 report. The value is considered to be large enough for the population to be viable and no lower than the population estimate from when the Habitats Directive came into force in the UK. For further details please see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.
	The favourable reference value is the same as used in the 2007 Article 17 report. The value is considered to be large enough for the population to be viable and no lower than the population estimate from when the Habitats Directive came into force in the UK. For further details please see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
2.4.15 Reason for change	a) Genuine change?	True
Is the difference between the value reported at 2.4.1 or 2.4.2 and the previous reporting round mainly due to:	The increase in population is thought to be the result of genuine change in Scotland.	
	b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?	False

	The increase in population is thought to be the result of genuine change in Scotland.	
	c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")?	False
	The increase in population is thought to be the result of genuine change in Scotland.	

2.5 Habitat for the species		
2.5.1 Area estimation	25702	
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
	There is thought to be a sufficient amount of habitat in the UK to support a viable population of the species.	
2.5.2 Year or period	2006-2012	
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
2.5.3 Method used Habitat for the species	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling	
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
2.5.4 Quality of the habitat	a) Habitat quality	Good
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
	b) Assessment method	Quality is determined by measures of forest quality. <i>M. martes</i> shows no clear preference for coniferous over deciduous woodland or mature native forest over commercial plantations; diversity of structure and availability of prey appear to be more important.
	For further details of how the quality of habitat was assessed, see country audit trails.	
2.5.5 Short-term trend Period	2001-2012	
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
2.5.6 Short-term trend Trend direction	increase	
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.	
2.5.7 Long-term trend Period		
	Optional	
2.5.8 Long-term trend Trend direction		
	Optional	
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat	a) Value in km²	35810

for the species	b) Absence of data indicated as '0'	
2.5.10 Reason for change Is the difference between the value reported at 2.5.1 and the previous reporting round mainly due to	a) Genuine change?	False
	Surface area of habitat was reported as unknown in 2007 so no comparison is possible.	
	b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?	False
	Surface area of habitat was reported as unknown in 2007 so no comparison is possible.	
	c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")?	False
	Surface area of habitat was reported as unknown in 2007 so no comparison is possible.	

2.6 Main pressures		
a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) Pollution qualifier
	H = high importance (max 5 entries) M = medium importance L = low importance	
D01: Roads, paths and railroads	M	
F03: Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial)	M	
B02: Forest and Plantation management & use	L	
B03: forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	L	
B07: Forestry activities not referred to above	L	
F06: Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	L	
K03: Interspecific faunal relations	L	
K05: reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	L	

For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.

2.6.1 Method used – Pressures	based only on expert judgements
	For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.

2.7 Threats		
a) Threat	b) Ranking	c) Pollution qualifier
	H = high importance (max 5 entries) M = medium importance L = low importance	
D01: Roads, paths and railroads	M	
F03: Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial)	M	
B02: Forest and Plantation management & use	L	
B03: forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	L	
B07: Forestry activities not referred to above	L	
F06: Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	L	
K03: Interspecific faunal relations	L	
K05: reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	L	

For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.

2.7.1 Method used – Threats

expert opinion

For further details see the 2013 Article 17 UK Approach document and relevant country-level reporting information.

2.8 Complementary information

2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

2.8.2 Other relevant information

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment

2.9 Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)		
2.9.1 Range	a) Conclusion	Favourable
	Range has been assessed as Favourable because range is greater than FRV and the short term range trend is increasing.	
	b) Qualifier	
2.9.2 Population	a) Conclusion	Favourable
	Population has been assessed as Favourable because the population is at least equal to the FRV, and the short term trend is increasing.	
	b) Qualifier	
2.9.3 Habitat for the species	a) Conclusion	Favourable
	Habitat has been assessed as Favourable because there is thought to be sufficient amount of habitat for the species to be viable, habitat quality is good, and the short term trend is at least stable.	
	b) Qualifier	
2.9.4 Future prospects	a) Conclusion	Favourable
	<p>Future prospects is assessed as Favourable on the basis of assessments of the future prospects of the three parameters, range, population and habitat for species:</p> <p>Range future prospects: Good</p> <p>Population future prospects: Unknown</p> <p>Habitat future prospects: Good</p> <p>Overall future prospects: Favourable.</p> <p>Species prospects are notably favourable in Scotland, which had the majority of the species resource. Active intervention would likely be needed to maintain long-term the small England / Wales populations.</p>	
	b) Qualifier	
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Favourable	
	The overall assessment is Favourable because all parameters have been assessed as Favourable.	
2.9.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status		

3 Natura 2000 coverage & conservation measures - Annex II species

(only applies to species listed under Annex II of the Directive)

3.1 Population	
3.1.1 Population size Estimation of population size included in the SAC network	a) Unit
	b) Minimum
	c) Maximum
3.1.2 Method used	
3.1.3 Trend of population size within the network (short-term trend) Optional	

3.2 Conservation measures														
Conservation measures taken (i.e. already being implemented) within the reporting period and provided information about their importance, location and evaluation.														
3.2.1 Measure	3.2.2 Type					3.2.3 Ranking H = high importance M = medium importance L = low importance	3.2.4 Location where the measure is PRIMARILY applied			3.2.5 Broad evaluation of the measure				
	a) Legal/statutory	b) Administrative	c) Contractual	d) Recurrent	e) One-off		a) Inside	b) Outside	c) Both inside & outside	a) Maintain	b) Enhance	c) Long term	d) No effect	e) Unknown

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