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:

H3160 - Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds

SCOTLAND

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)

NATIONAL LEVEL

1. General information

1.1 Member State	**UK (Scotland information only)**
1.2 Habitat code	**3160 - Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds**

2. Maps

2.1 Year or period	2007-
2.3 Distribution map	Yes
2.3 Distribution map Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
2.4 Additional maps	No

BIOGEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL

3. Biogeographical and marine regions

3.1 Biogeographical or marine region where the habitat occurs	**Atlantic (ATL)**
3.2 Sources of information	Previous report SCM Database

4. Range

4.1 Surface area (in km²)		
4.2 Short-term trend Period		
4.3 Short-term trend Direction	Stable (0)	
4.4 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	b) Maximum
4.5 Short-term trend Method used		
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)	
	b) Operator	
	c) Unknown	No
	d) Method	
4.11 Change and reason for change in surface area of range	No change The change is mainly due to:	
4.12 Additional information	The range is based upon the estimate used in the previous round. The underlying peatland substrate requires an extensive time to form and there is therfore unlikely to have been a genuine expansion of range. Newly collated vegetation map information (HabMoS) has identified some new potential occurrences of this habitat which did not appear in previous Article 17 reporting distribution maps. However, these have not been ground truthed. Therefore the maps and range submitted for the previous reporting period will be used again.	

5. Area covered by habitat

5.1 Year or period	2007-007-

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5.2 Surface area (in km²)	a) Minimum	b) Maximum	c) Best single value 8.54
5.3 Type of estimate	Minimum		
5.4 Surface area Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data		
5.5 Short-term trend Period	2007-2017		
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 (km²) b) Operator c) Unknown No d) Method		
5.14 Change and reason for change in surface area of range	No change The change is mainly due to:		
5.15 Additional information	Natural peat stained lochs and lochans tend to be shallow and small (less than 5ha) They are therfore relatively susceptible to seasonal or succesional change However there has been extensive peatland restoration work since the last reporting period - e.g. the Peatland Action project has funded work on 9 lowland raised bog SACs (438ha), 16 SSSIs (339.85 ha) and 18 non designated bogs (305ha). Raising the water table within the bogs one of the key restoration activities is likely to increase the area of dystrophic waters. These figures are a minimum as they do not include projects from the latest 2017 funding round. Based on the large resource in Scotland it is likely that the overall area is relatively stable.		

6. Structure and functions

6.1 Condition of habitat	a) Area in good condition (km²)	Minimum 8.54	Maximum	
	b) Area in not-good condition (km²)	Minimum 0	Maximum	
	c) Area where condition is not known (km²)	Minimum	Maximum	
6.2 Condition of habitat Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of 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	Stable (0)			
6.5 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition Method used	Based mainly on expert opinion with very limited 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				

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6.8 Additional information	The 16 SACs and additional 9 SSSIs where dystrophic standing waters are a feature are all classified as is in favourable condition as of 2 May 2018. The area is an estimate based actual areas where available and 0.3ha for sites too small to appear on either the UK LAkes Database or The Standing Waters Database

7. Main pressures and threats

7.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock (A09)	M
Conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage) (B01)	M
Sports, tourism and leisure activities (F07)	M
Problematic native species (I04)	M

Threat	Ranking
Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock (A09)	M
Conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage) (B01)	M
Clear-cutting, removal of all trees (B09)	M
Forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters (B23)	M
Sports, tourism and leisure activities (F07)	M
Droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change (N02)	M
Problematic native species (I04)	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		Expand the current range of the species (related to ‘Range’)
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

Habitat restoration/creation from resources, exploitation areas or areas damaged due to installation of renewable energy infrastructure (CC07)
Prevent conversion of (semi-) natural habitats into forests and of (semi-)natural forests into intensive forest plantation (CB01)
Reduce diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters from agricultural activities (CA11)
Reduce diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters from forestry activities (CB10)

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Management of problematic native species (CI05)

Implement climate change adaptation measures (CN02)

8.6 Additional information	All of the designated sites are considered to be in favourable condition however, although unknown, the extent of the habitat is much larger than the area designated

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 The change is mainly due to: b) Overall trend in conservation status No change The change is mainly due to:
10.8 Additional information	

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)	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Best single value 8.54
11.2 Type of estimate	Minimum
11.3 Surface area of the habitat type inside the network Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
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	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

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11.6 Additional information

12. Complementary information

12.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

12.2 Other relevant information

Distribution Map

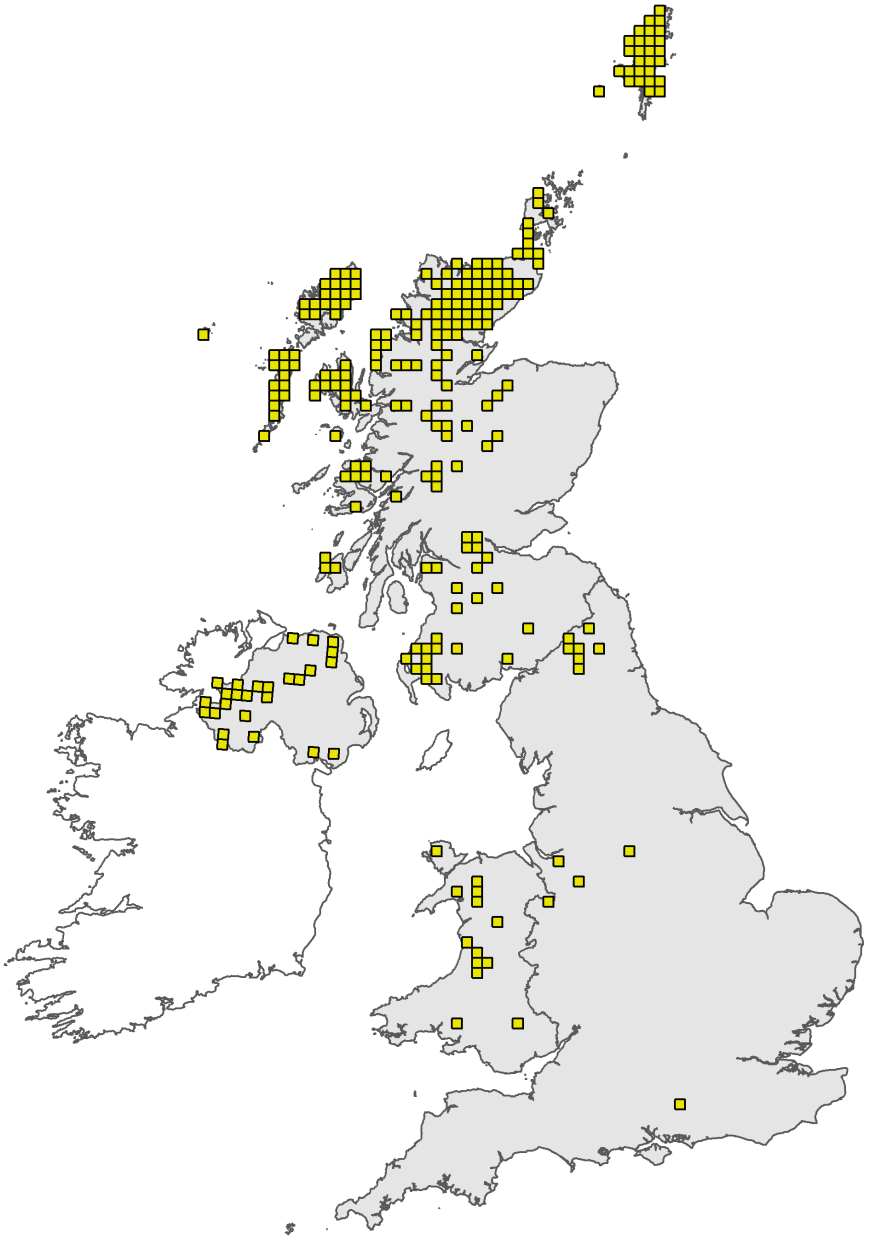

Figure 1: UK distribution map for H3160 - Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds. Coastline boundary derived from the Oil and Gas Authority's OGA and Lloyd's Register SNS Regional Geological Maps (Open Source). Open Government Licence v3 (OGL). Contains data © 2017 Oil and Gas Authority.

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

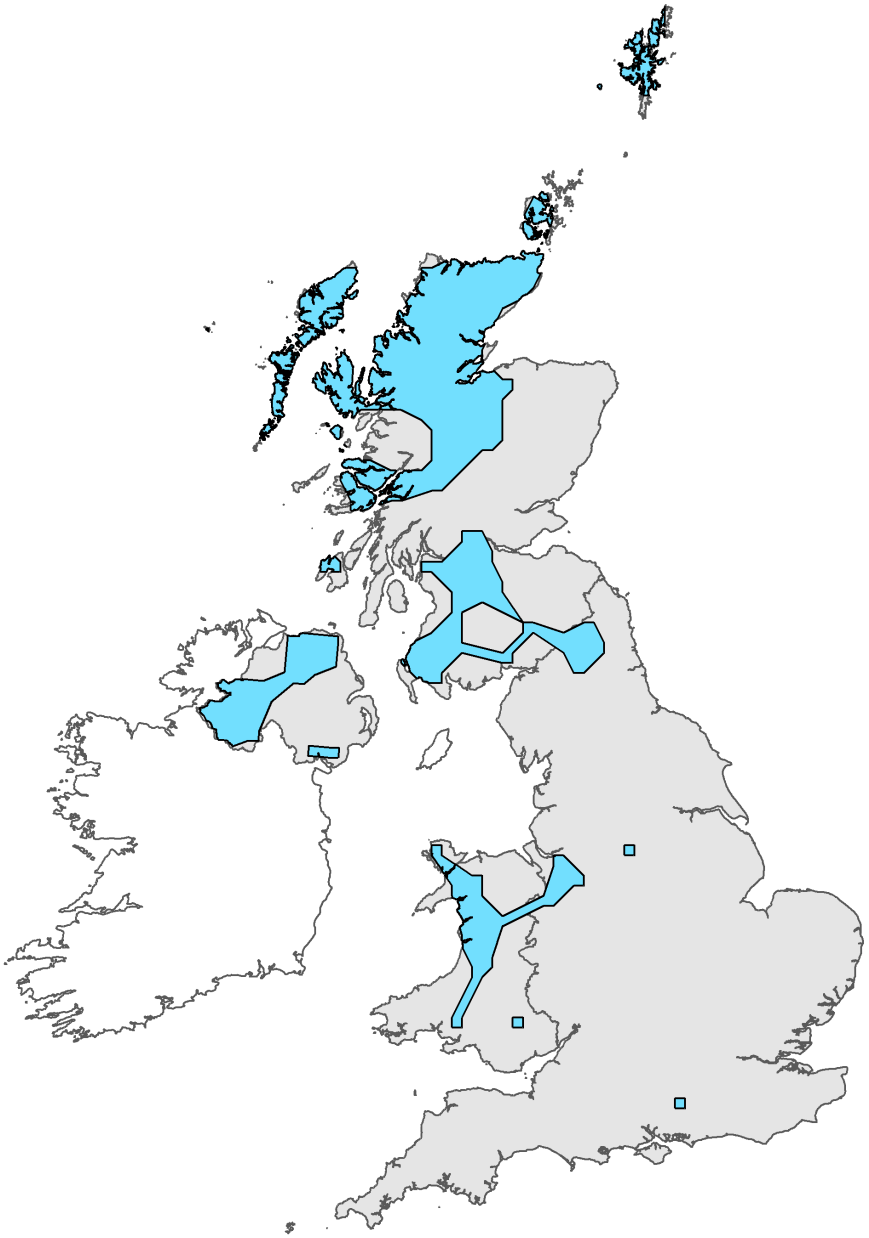

Figure 2: UK range map for H3160 - Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds. Coastline boundary derived from the Oil and Gas Authority's OGA and Lloyd's Register SNS Regional Geological Maps (Open Source). Open Government Licence v3 (OGL). Contains data © 2017 Oil and Gas Authority.

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.