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:

H7120 - Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration

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)

NATIONAL LEVEL

1. General information

1.1 Member State	**UK (England information only)**
1.2 Habitat code	**7120 - Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration**

2. Maps

2.1 Year or period	2018-
2.3 Distribution map	Yes
2.3 Distribution map Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
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	Natural England (2015) Hydrological Functioning IPENS SIPs Diack (2016) Review of SSSI series for Raised Bogs. Unpublished Natural England report Lindsay & Immirzi (1996) Lowland Raised Bog Inventory

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		

5. Area covered by habitat

5.1 Year or period	2018-018-		
5.2 Surface area (in km²)	a) Minimum 126.84	b) Maximum 136.84	c) Best single value 131.84
5.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate		
5.4 Surface area Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate		

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5.5 Short-term trend Period	2007-2018		
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) 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			

6. Structure and functions

6.1 Condition of habitat	a) Area in good condition (km²)	Minimum 0	Maximum 0
	b) Area in not-good condition (km²)	Minimum 126.84	Maximum 126.84
	c) Area where condition is not known (km²)	Minimum 0	Maximum 0
6.2 Condition of habitat Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate		
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	Increasing (+)		
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	Area decreasing as successful restoration is turning degraded bog into active bog.		

7. Main pressures and threats

7.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats

Pressure	Ranking
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	H
Modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams) (B27)	H
Agricultural activities generating air pollution (A27)	H

Natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices) (L02)	H
Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters (A26)	H
Conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage) (B01)	H
Mixed source air pollution, air-borne pollutants (J03)	H

Threat	Ranking
Drainage for use as agricultural land (A31)	H
Modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams) (B27)	H
Agricultural activities generating air pollution (A27)	H
Natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices) (L02)	H
Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters (A26)	H
Conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage) (B01)	H
Mixed source air pollution, air-borne pollutants (J03)	H

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, 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		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)
Reduce diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters from agricultural activities (CA11)
Prevent conversion of (semi-) natural habitats into forests and of (semi-)natural forests into intensive forest plantation (CB01)
Adapt/change forest management and exploitation practices (CB05)
Manage drainage and irrigation operations and infrastructures in agriculture (CA15)
Reduce impact of mixed source pollution (CJ01)
Restore habitats impacted by multi-purpose hydrological changes (CJ03)

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8.6 Additional information	Some restoration work has been successful and many measures have been taken particualrly on SAC sites, but many remain outstanding on both SAC and more particualrly on non-SAC dgeraded bog, hence 'none yet taken'

9. Future prospects

9.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range b) Area c) Structure and functions
9.2 Additional information	While positive for restoration to active bog, N dep remains a threat to S&F and full restoration prospects.

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 56.37 b) Maximum 66.37 c) Best single value 61.37
11.2 Type of estimate	Best estimate
11.3 Surface area of the habitat type inside the network Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
11.4 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition within the network Direction	Increasing (+)
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
11.6 Additional information	Decrease in degraded bog due to change to active bog following restoration, so this is positive for bog conservation.

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12. Complementary information

12.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

12.2 Other relevant information

Distribution Map

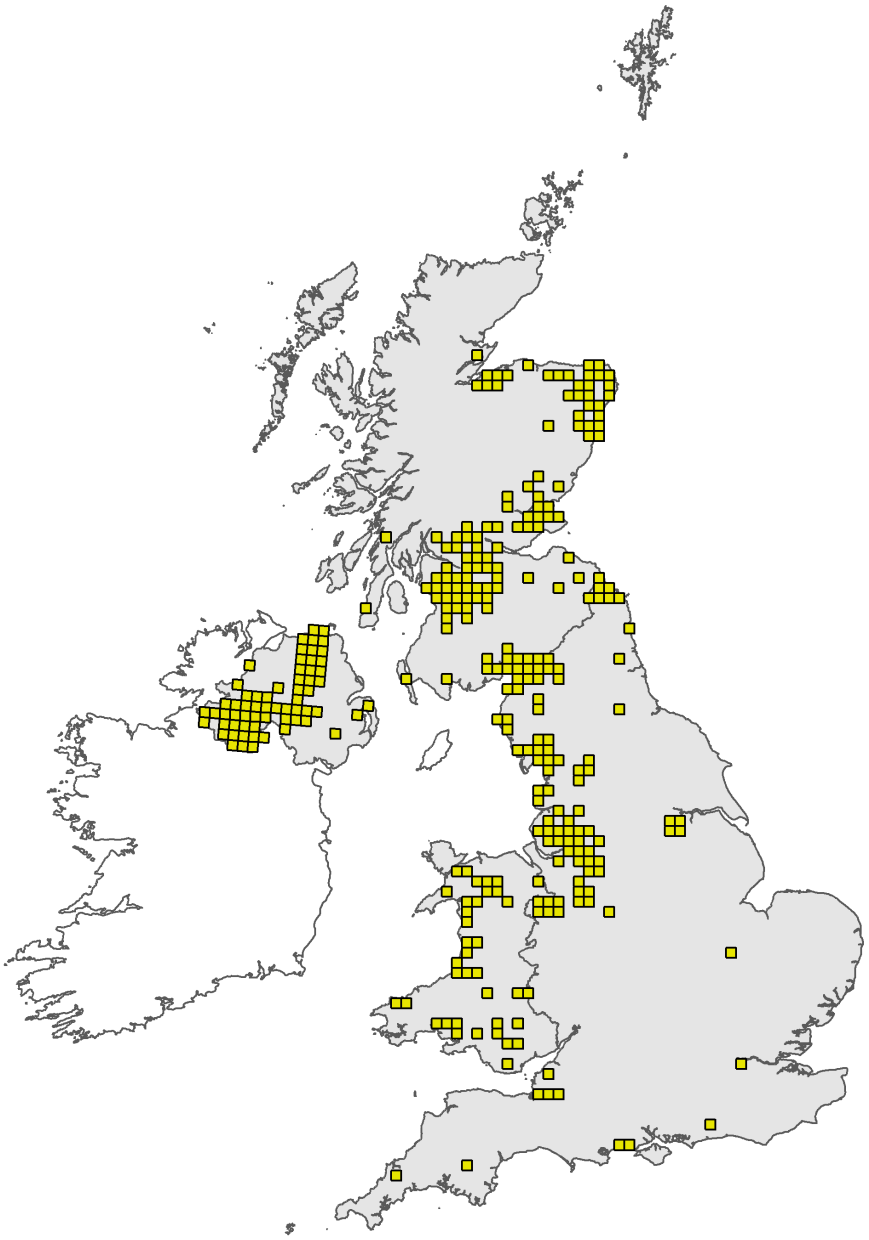

Figure 1: UK distribution map for H7120 - Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration. Coastline boundary derived from the Oil and Gas Authority's OGA and Lloyd's Register SNS Regional Geological Maps (Open Source). Open Government Licence v3 (OGL). Contains data © 2017 Oil and Gas Authority.

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

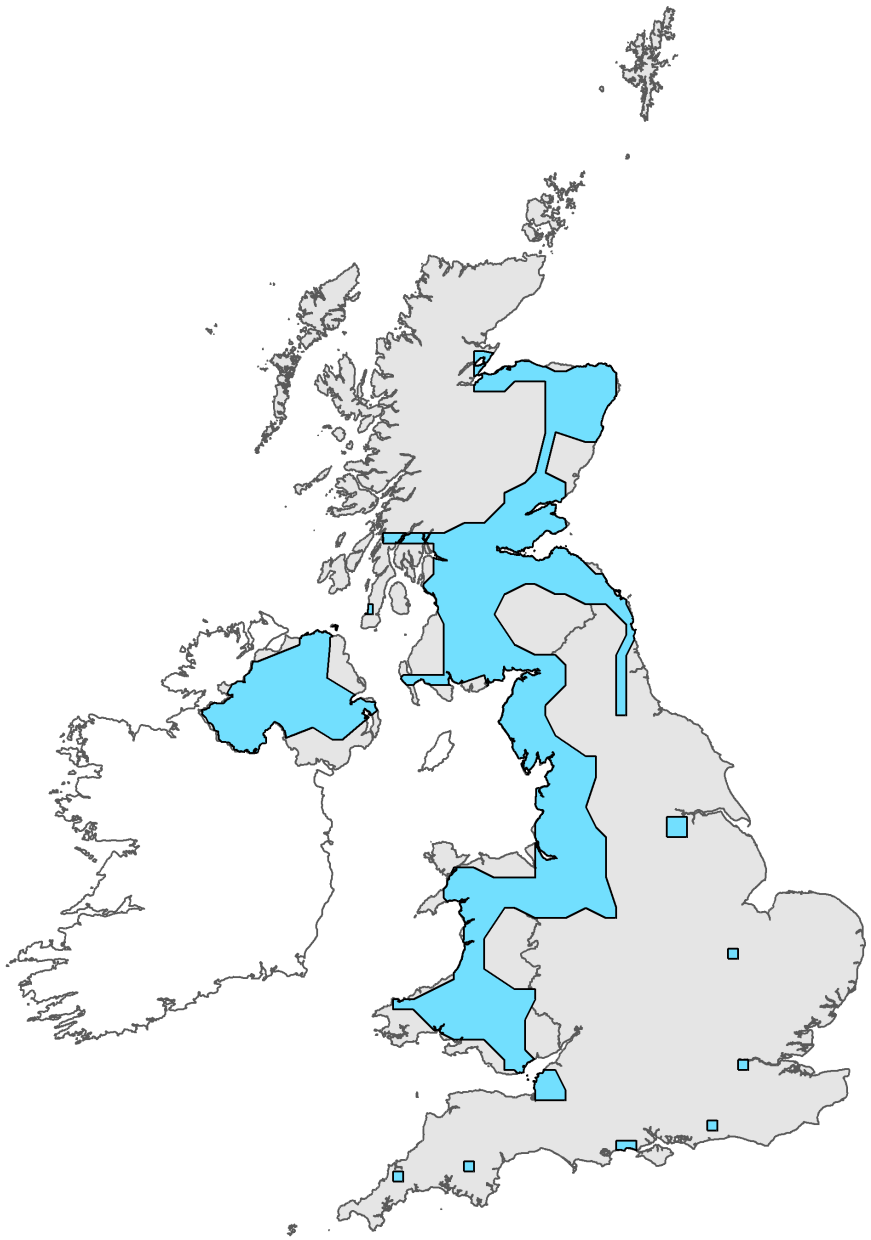

Figure 2: UK range map for H7120 - Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration. Coastline boundary derived from the Oil and Gas Authority's OGA and Lloyd's Register SNS Regional Geological Maps (Open Source). Open Government Licence v3 (OGL). Contains data © 2017 Oil and Gas Authority.

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.