

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

Supporting documentation for the
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:

S1096 - Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*)

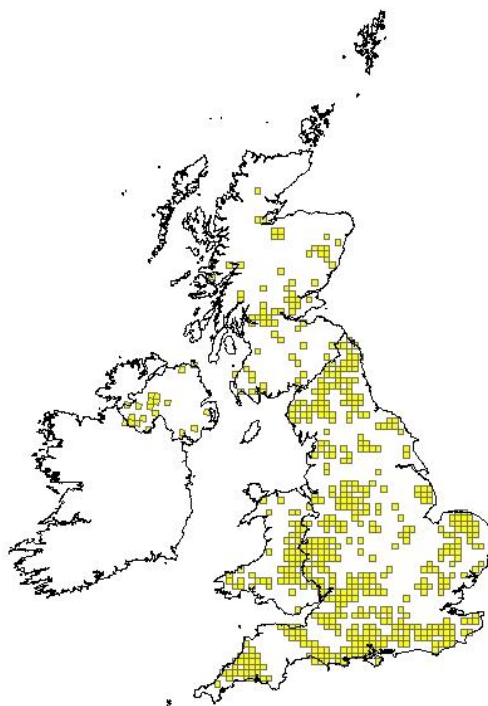
IMPORTANT NOTE – PLEASE READ

- The country-level reporting information contained in this document is a contribution to the Article 17 UK report for the habitat/species concerned.
- It has been provided by **Scottish Natural Heritage** and refers only to the state of the habitat/species in **Scotland** - it does not constitute an assessment for the whole of the UK.
- The Article 17 UK Approach document provides details on how this information has been used and, combined with information supplied by other Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies
- The format of the document is closely aligned to that set out by the European Commission for Member State reporting – as a result, some of the fields are not applicable at a country-level and have deliberately been left blank – in addition, the content of most fields is constrained by the EC reporting categories.

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	S1096
	0.2.2 Species scientific name	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>
	0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name Optional	
	0.2.4 Common name Optional	Brook lamprey

1.1 Maps		
1.1.1 Distribution map		Sensitive False
	The distribution map of <i>L. planeri</i> may have changed as a result of new information gathered during SCM surveys. The distribution of <i>L. planeri</i> habitat is likely to change from year to year according to the scale of channel and so habitat changing processes.	



1.1.2 Method used - map	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling
	<p>APEM. 2004. Distribution of sea, brook and river lampreys on the River Tay. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 032 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=200.</p> <p>Biological Records Centre: Database and Atlas of Freshwater Fishes.</p>

	<p>(http://www.brc.ac.uk/DAFF/daff.htm)</p> <p>Bull C, Watt J. 2012. Site condition monitoring of lamprey in the River Teith Special Area of Conservation 2011. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.</p> <p>Campbell R, Corson P. 2005. The assessment of lamprey distribution and abundance in the River Tweed cSAC/SSSI. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.</p> <p>Ecological Research Associates. 2005. A national lamprey survey of Scotland. Report for Scottish Natural Heritage, Clydebank.</p> <p>Forth Fisheries Foundation. 2004. River and brook lamprey monitoring of the Endrick Water cSAC/SSSI. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 057 www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/commissioned_reports/F03AC607.pdf</p> <p>Hume JB. 2011. Adult lamprey survey of the Endrick Water SSSI and SAC 2009–2010. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No.480 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=1848.</p> <p>Loch Lomond Fishery Trust. 2005. River and brook lamprey monitoring of Endrick Water cSAC/SSSI.</p> <p>Maitland PS, Lyle AA. 2000. Distribution of lampreys in the River Teith. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.</p> <p>North East Scotland Biological Records Centre: NE Scotland fish records 1800–2010.</p> <p>Watt J, Bull C, Ravenscroft NOM, Seed M. 2011. Lamprey Survey of the Endrick Water SSSI/SAC 2008. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 320 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=1849.</p> <p>Watt J, Bull C, Ravenscroft NOM. 2012. Lamprey site condition monitoring of the River Tweed SSSI and SAC 2011. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.</p> <p>Watt J, Ravenscroft NOM, Seed M. 2008. Site condition monitoring of lamprey in the River Tay Special Area of Conservation. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 292 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=1337.</p>
1.1.3 Year or period	1990-2012
1.1.4 Additional distribution map	False
1.1.5 Range map	

2.1 Biogeographical region & marine regions	ATL
2.2 Published sources	<p>"APEM. 2004. Distribution of sea, brook and river lampreys on the River Tay. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 032 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=200.</p> <p>Biological Records Centre: Database and Atlas of Freshwater Fishes. (http://www.brc.ac.uk/DAFF/daff.htm)</p> <p>Bull C, Watt J. 2012. Site condition monitoring of lamprey in the River Teith Special Area of Conservation 2011. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.</p> <p>Campbell R, Corson P. 2005. The assessment of lamprey distribution and abundance in the River Tweed cSAC/SSSI. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.</p> <p>Ecological Research Associates. 2005. A national lamprey survey of Scotland. Report for Scottish Natural Heritage, Clydebank.</p> <p>Forth Fisheries Foundation. 2004. River and brook lamprey monitoring of the Endrick Water cSAC/SSSI. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 057 www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/commissioned_reports/F03AC607.pdf</p> <p>Harvey JP & Cowx IG. (2003). Monitoring the River, Brook and Sea Lamprey, <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>, <i>L. planeri</i> and <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>. Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Monitoring Series No. 5, English Nature, Peterborough http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/118009</p> <p>Hume JB. 2011. Adult lamprey survey of the Endrick Water SSSI and SAC 2009–2010. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No.480 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=1848.</p> <p>Loch Lomond Fishery Trust. 2005. River and brook lamprey monitoring of Endrick Water cSAC/SSSI.</p> <p>Maitland PS, Lyle AA. 2000. Distribution of lampreys in the River Teith. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.</p> <p>North East Scotland Biological Records Centre: NE Scotland fish records 1800–2010.</p> <p>Watt J, Bull C, Ravenscroft NOM, Seed M. 2011. Lamprey Survey of the Endrick Water SSSI/SAC 2008. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 320 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-</p>

	<p>detail/?id=1849.</p> <p>Watt J, Bull C, Ravenscroft NOM. 2012. Lamprey site condition monitoring of the River Tweed SSSI and SAC 2011. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.</p> <p>Watt J, Ravenscroft NOM, Seed M. 2008. Site condition monitoring of lamprey in the River Tay Special Area of Conservation. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 292 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=1337."</p> <p>APEM. 2004. Distribution of sea, brook and river lampreys on the River Tay. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 032 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=200.</p> <p>Biological Records Centre: Database and Atlas of Freshwater Fishes. (http://www.brc.ac.uk/DAFF/daff.htm)</p> <p>Bull C, Watt J. 2012. Site condition monitoring of lamprey in the River Teith Special Area of Conservation 2011. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.</p> <p>Campbell R, Corson P. 2005. The assessment of lamprey distribution and abundance in the River Tweed cSAC/SSSI. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.</p> <p>Ecological Research Associates. 2005. A national lamprey survey of Scotland. Report for Scottish Natural Heritage, Clydebank.</p> <p>Forth Fisheries Foundation. 2004. River and brook lamprey monitoring of the Endrick Water cSAC/SSSI. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 057 www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/commissioned_reports/F03AC607.pdf</p> <p>Harvey JP & Cowx IG. (2003). Monitoring the River, Brook and Sea Lamprey, <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>, <i>L. planeri</i> and <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>. Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Monitoring Series No. 5, English Nature, Peterborough http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/118009</p> <p>Hume JB. 2011. Adult lamprey survey of the Endrick Water SSSI and SAC 2009–2010. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No.480 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=1848.</p> <p>Loch Lomond Fishery Trust. 2005. River and brook lamprey monitoring of Endrick Water cSAC/SSSI.</p> <p>Maitland PS, Lyle AA. 2000. Distribution of lampreys in the River Teith. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.</p> <p>North East Scotland Biological Records Centre: NE Scotland fish records 1800–2010.</p>
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	<p>Watt J, Bull C, Ravenscroft NOM, Seed M. 2011. Lamprey Survey of the Endrick Water SSSI/SAC 2008. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 320 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=1849.</p> <p>Watt J, Bull C, Ravenscroft NOM. 2012. Lamprey site condition monitoring of the River Tweed SSSI and SAC 2011. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.</p> <p>Watt J, Ravenscroft NOM, Seed M. 2008. Site condition monitoring of lamprey in the River Tay Special Area of Conservation. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 292 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=1337.</p>
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2.3 Range	
2.3.1 Surface area Range	
2.3.2 Method used Surface area of Range	<p>Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling</p> <p>APEM. 2004. Distribution of sea, brook and river lampreys on the River Tay. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 032 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=200.</p> <p>Biological Records Centre: Database and Atlas of Freshwater Fishes. (http://www.brc.ac.uk/DAFF/daff.htm)</p> <p>Bull C, Watt J. 2012. Site condition monitoring of lamprey in the River Teith Special Area of Conservation 2011. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.</p> <p>Campbell R, Corson P. 2005. The assessment of lamprey distribution and abundance in the River Tweed cSAC/SSSI. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.</p> <p>Ecological Research Associates. 2005. A national lamprey survey of Scotland. Report for Scottish Natural Heritage, Clydebank.</p> <p>Forth Fisheries Foundation. 2004. River and brook lamprey monitoring of the Endrick Water cSAC/SSSI. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 057 www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/commissioned_reports/F03AC607.pdf</p> <p>Harvey JP & Cowx IG. (2003). Monitoring the River, Brook and Sea Lamprey, <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>, <i>L. planeri</i> and <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>. Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Monitoring Series No. 5, English Nature, Peterborough http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/118009</p> <p>Hume JB. 2011. Adult lamprey survey of the Endrick Water SSSI and SAC 2009–2010. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No.480 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=1848.</p>

	<p>Loch Lomond Fishery Trust. 2005. River and brook lamprey monitoring of Endrick Water cSAC/SSSI.</p> <p>Maitland PS, Lyle AA. 2000. Distribution of lampreys in the River Teith. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.</p> <p>North East Scotland Biological Records Centre: NE Scotland fish records 1800–2010.</p> <p>Watt J, Bull C, Ravenscroft NOM, Seed M. 2011. Lamprey Survey of the Endrick Water SSSI/SAC 2008. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 320 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=1849.</p> <p>Watt J, Bull C, Ravenscroft NOM. 2012. Lamprey site condition monitoring of the River Tweed SSSI and SAC 2011. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.</p> <p>Watt J, Ravenscroft NOM, Seed M. 2008. Site condition monitoring of lamprey in the River Tay Special Area of Conservation. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 292 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=1337.</p> <p>The quality of the data used in the calculation of the range is generally good. However, the actual range is likely to be greater than that shown as most records for <i>L. planeri</i> are produced by targeted surveys undertaken in designated sites. Other records are most likely the result of chance encounters during surveys for other species of fish.</p>	
2.3.3 Short-term trend Period	<p>2001-2012</p> <p>Short-term range trend information is not currently available</p>	
2.3.4 Short term trend Trend direction	<p>unknown</p> <p>Short-term range trend information is not currently available</p>	
2.3.5 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	<p>APEM. 2004. Distribution of sea, brook and river lampreys on the River Tay. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 032 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=200.</p> <p>Biological Records Centre: Database and Atlas of Freshwater Fishes. (http://www.brc.ac.uk/DAFF/daff.htm)</p> <p>Bull C, Watt J. 2012. Site condition monitoring of lamprey in the River Teith Special Area of Conservation 2011. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.</p> <p>Campbell R, Corson P. 2005. The assessment of lamprey distribution and abundance in the River Tweed cSAC/SSSI. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.</p> <p>Ecological Research Associates. 2005. A national lamprey survey of Scotland. Report for Scottish Natural Heritage, Clydebank.</p>

	<p>Forth Fisheries Foundation. 2004. River and brook lamprey monitoring of the Endrick Water cSAC/SSSI. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 057 www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/commissioned_reports/F03AC607.pdf</p> <p>Harvey JP & Cowx IG. (2003). Monitoring the River, Brook and Sea Lamprey, <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>, <i>L. planeri</i> and <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>. Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Monitoring Series No. 5, English Nature, Peterborough http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/118009</p> <p>Hume JB. 2011. Adult lamprey survey of the Endrick Water SSSI and SAC 2009–2010. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No.480 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=1848.</p> <p>Loch Lomond Fishery Trust. 2005. River and brook lamprey monitoring of Endrick Water cSAC/SSSI.</p> <p>Maitland PS, Lyle AA. 2000. Distribution of lampreys in the River Teith. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.</p> <p>North East Scotland Biological Records Centre: NE Scotland fish records 1800–2010.</p> <p>Watt J, Bull C, Ravenscroft NOM, Seed M. 2011. Lamprey Survey of the Endrick Water SSSI/SAC 2008. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 320 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=1849.</p> <p>Watt J, Bull C, Ravenscroft NOM. 2012. Lamprey site condition monitoring of the River Tweed SSSI and SAC 2011. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.</p> <p>Watt J, Ravenscroft NOM, Seed M. 2008. Site condition monitoring of lamprey in the River Tay Special Area of Conservation. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 292 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=1337.</p> <p>When it becomes available, the range trend information may show an increase as a result of new records of <i>L. planeri</i>. However, it is thought that these new records are unlikely to show an increase in the actual range of the species but rather a better understanding of its range.</p>				
<p>2.3.6 Long-term trend Period</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="609 1713 895 1771">b) Maximum</td> <td data-bbox="895 1713 1493 1771"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="609 1771 1493 1827">Long-term range trend information is not currently available</td> </tr> </table>	b) Maximum		Long-term range trend information is not currently available	
b) Maximum					
Long-term range trend information is not currently available					
<p>2.3.7 Long-term trend Trend direction</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="609 1827 895 1886">unknown</td> <td data-bbox="895 1827 1493 1886"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="609 1886 1493 1953">Long-term range trend information is not currently available</td> </tr> </table>	unknown		Long-term range trend information is not currently available	
unknown					
Long-term range trend information is not currently available					

2.3.8 Long-term trend Magnitude Optional	a) Minimum	
	Long-term range trend information is not currently available	
	b) Maximum	
2.3.9 Favourable reference range	a) Value in km²	
	b) Operator for FRR	
	c) FRR is unknown (indicated by "true")	True
	Long-term range trend information is not currently available	
	d) Method used to set FRR	
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?	False
	b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?	True
	It is thought to be unlikely that any new records will be the result of an increase in the actual range of <i>L. planeri</i> but rather will illustrate an increased understanding of the extent of its range	
	c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")?	False

2.4 Population		
2.4.1 Population size estimation (using individuals or agreed exceptions where possible)	a) Unit	
	b) Minimum	
	c) Maximum	

2.4.2 Population size estimation (using population unit other than individuals) Optional (<i>if 2.4.1 filled in</i>)	a) Unit	number of map 1x1 km grid cells
	Number of occupied 1 km grid squares. Attempting to convert the number of occupied 1 km grid squares to individuals would be likely to produce a gross misrepresentation of the actual number of individuals. See the comments made in 2.4.3	
	b) Minimum	121
	c) Maximum	121
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	
	The electric fishing technique used to survey the three species of lamprey found in Scotland differs from that used to survey other species of fish. Records of all three species of lamprey in undesignated sites are generally the result of chance encounters and so little is known about the size of any populations that exist outside of the five sites designated for the species in Scotland. The extent of the lamprey habitat in a river will vary annually and according to the scale of channel changing processes. This is likely to result in significant inter-annual variation in the number of lamprey. Lamprey habitat is considered to be either 'optimal' or 'sub-optimal'. Sub-optimal habitat is ordinarily surveyed using a semi-quantitative technique to provide a minimum density number. The contribution of sub-optimal habitat to the maintenance of a river's lamprey population is likely to be considerable. However, there is currently little information about the extent of either optimal or sub-optimal habitat in Scotland's rivers.	
2.4.4 Year or period	1990-2012	
2.4.5 Method used Population size	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling	
	APEM. 2004. Distribution of sea, brook and river lampreys on the River Tay. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 032 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=200 .	
	Biological Records Centre: Database and Atlas of Freshwater Fishes. (http://www.brc.ac.uk/DAFF/daff.htm)	
	Bull C, Watt J. 2012. Site condition monitoring of lamprey in the River Teith Special Area of Conservation 2011. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.	

Campbell R, Corson P. 2005. The assessment of lamprey distribution and abundance in the River Tweed cSAC/SSSI. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.

Ecological Research Associates. 2005. A national lamprey survey of Scotland. Report for Scottish Natural Heritage, Clydebank.

Forth Fisheries Foundation. 2004. River and brook lamprey monitoring of the Endrick Water cSAC/SSSI. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 057
www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/commissioned_reports/F03AC607.pdf

Harvey JP & Cowx IG. (2003). Monitoring the River, Brook and Sea Lamprey, *Lampetra fluviatilis*, *L. planeri* and *Petromyzon marinus*. Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Monitoring Series No. 5, English Nature, Peterborough <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/118009>

Hume JB. 2011. Adult lamprey survey of the Endrick Water SSSI and SAC 2009–2010. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No.480 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=1848.

Loch Lomond Fishery Trust. 2005. River and brook lamprey monitoring of Endrick Water cSAC/SSSI.

Maitland PS, Lyle AA. 2000. Distribution of lampreys in the River Teith. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.

North East Scotland Biological Records Centre: NE Scotland fish records 1800–2010.

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Watt J, Bull C, Ravenscroft NOM. 2012. Lamprey site condition monitoring of the River Tweed SSSI and SAC 2011. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report.

Watt J, Ravenscroft NOM, Seed M. 2008. Site condition monitoring of lamprey in the River Tay Special Area of Conservation. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 292 www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=1337.

Owing to the difficulties associated with providing an estimate of the number of individuals, the number of 1 km grid squares in Scotland in which *L. planeri* has been recorded is provided as a surrogate. The calculation was based upon genus (*Lampetra*) and species (*L. planeri*) ammocoete records documented in the sources given above. The calculation is therefore likely to include some records of *L. fluviatilis* but it is not unreasonable to assume that *L. planeri* will co-exist in these (highly likely few) locations. The NGRs of these records were plotted using a GIS and the number of 1 km grid squares in which records fell was calculated. The quality of the data used is generally good.

2.4.6 Short-term trend Period		
	Population not previously estimated	
2.4.7 Short-term trend Trend direction	unknown	
	Population not previously estimated	
2.4.8 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	
	Population not previously estimated	
	b) Maximum	
	c) Confidence interval	
2.4.9 Short-term trend Method used	Absent data	
	Population not previously estimated	
2.4.10 Long-term trend – Period		
	Population not previously estimated	
2.4.11 Long-term trend Trend direction	unknown	
	Population not previously estimated	
2.4.12 Long-term trend Magnitude Optional	a) Minimum	
	Population not previously estimated	
	b) Maximum	
	c) Confidence interval	
2.4.13 Long term trend Method used	0	
	Population not previously estimated	
2.4.14 Favourable reference population	a) Number of individuals/agreed exceptions/other units	

	b) Operator	
	c) FRP is unknown indicated by "true"	True
	Population not previously estimated	
	d) Method used to set FRP	
2.4.15 Reason for change Is the difference between the value reported at 2.4.1 or 2.4.2 and the previous reporting round mainly due to:	a) Genuine change?	False
	b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?	True
	Population not previously estimated	
	c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")?	False

2.5 Habitat for the species	
2.5.1 Area estimation	<p>L. planeri occupies streams and rivers with good water quality and flow. Although this species is not anadromous, adults migrate upstream to spawn and so its distribution may be affected by obstacles. Adults require clean, well oxygenated gravel in which to create nests for spawning. Juvenile L. planeri occupy discrete areas of silt/sand along stream and river margins.</p> <p>It is unknown whether the amount of habitat in the UK is sufficient to support a viable population of the species. Distribution surface area information not yet available. It is likely to misrepresent the true extent of the habitat available due to the fragmented distribution of lamprey habitat in most of the water bodies that support it.</p> <p>It is unknown whether the amount of habitat in the UK is sufficient to support a viable population of the species.</p>
2.5.2 Year or period	1990-2012
2.5.3 Method used Habitat for the species	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling

2.5.4 Quality of the habitat	a) Habitat quality	Moderate
	Due to the exacting habitat requirements of <i>L. planeri</i> , where the species does occur the habitat is generally considered to be in good condition. However, the likelihood that <i>L. planeri</i> is prevented from using areas of otherwise suitable habitat, due to for example poor water quality, persists.	
	The availability of habitat for the species will be based upon distribution surface area information which is not yet available. However, using this information is likely to misrepresent the true extent of the habitat available due to the fragmented distribution of lamprey habitat in most of the water bodies that support it.	
	b) Assessment method	L. planeri is unlikely to survive in anything other than good quality habitat
	L. planeri is unlikely to survive in anything other than good quality habitat	
2.5.5 Short-term trend Period	Habitat area not previously estimated	
2.5.6 Short-term trend Trend direction	unknown Habitat area not previously estimated	
2.5.7 Long-term trend Period	Habitat area not previously estimated	
2.5.8 Long-term trend Trend direction	unknown Habitat area not previously estimated	
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat for the species	a) Value in km²	
	The area of suitable habitat is unknown. The fragmented nature of lamprey habitat means that attempts to estimate are likely to be highly inaccurate	
	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
	Habitat area not previously estimated	
	b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?	True
	Habitat area not previously estimated	
	c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")?	False

2.6 Main pressures		
a) Pressure	b) Ranking	c) Pollution qualifier
	H = high importance M = medium importance L = low importance	
H01: Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	H	
I01: invasive non-native species	H	
J03: Other ecosystem modifications	H	
A07: use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	M	O
C01: Mining and quarrying	M	
A01: Cultivation	L	
A02: modification of cultivation practices	L	
A04: grazing	L	
A06: annual and perennial non-timber crops	L	
B02: Forest and Plantation management & use	L	
E01: Urbanised areas, human habitation	L	
E03: Discharges	L	
J02: human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	L	
M01: Changes in abiotic conditions	L	

Despite improvements in the regulation of the water environment since the last Article 17 reporting, significant concerns about poor water quality associated with land use practices, such as agriculture and forestry, and urbanisation remain. Sources of pollution include both point and diffuse.

Hydromorphological alterations remain the greatest cause for concern. Artificial changes to both the geomorphological and hydrological functioning of streams and rivers may lead to a decrease in habitat. Physical barriers, such as dams and weirs associated with hydro electric power developments, may hamper or prevent the migration of adult lamprey.

Invasive non-native species of plant may lead either directly or indirectly to the loss of habitat by smothering it, or leading to its erosion during the period when the plants die or are absent.

2.6.1 Method used – Pressures	mainly based on expert judgement and other data
	2 and 3 SCM reports and SEPA WFD data

2.7 Threats		
a) Threat	b) Ranking	c) Pollution qualifier
	H = high importance M = medium importance L = low importance	

E03: Discharges	H	
H01: Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	H	
J02: human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	H	
J03: Other ecosystem modifications	H	
A07: use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	M	O
I01: invasive non-native species	M	
M01: Changes in abiotic conditions	M	
A01: Cultivation	L	
A02: modification of cultivation practices	L	
A04: grazing	L	
A06: annual and perennial non-timber crops	L	
B02: Forest and Plantation management & use	L	
C01: Mining and quarrying	L	
E01: Urbanised areas, human habitation	L	

The majority of the current pressures are likely to persist for the foreseeable future.

Predicted climate change induced changes to the hydrological functioning of streams and rivers are likely to result in further pressure being exerted on lamprey habitat.

2.7.1 Method used – Threats	expert opinion

2.8 Complementary information	
2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends	
2.8.2 Other relevant	The accuracy of the assessment is limited by the paucity of

information	information on the distribution and abundance of <i>L. planeri</i> outwith the sites designated for the species.
	The accuracy of the assessment is limited by the paucity of information on the distribution and abundance of <i>L. planeri</i> outwith the sites designated for the species.
2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment	

2.9 Conclusions (*assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period*)

Please refer to the United Kingdom assessment for this species.

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	number of map 1x1 km grid cells
	Any estimate of the population is likely to be a gross misrepresentation.	
	b) Minimum	121
	c) Maximum	121
3.1.2 Method used	Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling	
3.1.3 Trend of population size within the network (short-term trend)	unknown	

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	f) Not evaluated
4.0: Other wetland-related measures	Y					M				Y	Y				
4.1: Restoring/improving water quality	Y					M				Y	Y				
4.2: Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	Y					M				Y	Y				
4.3: Managing water abstraction	Y					M				Y	Y				
8.0: Other measures	Y					M				Y	Y				

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