



Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora

and

Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds

**FORMAT FOR
A PRIORITISED ACTION FRAMEWORK (PAF)
FOR NATURA 2000**

For the EU Multiannual Financing Period 2014-2020

SCOTLAND

(Draft 20/12/12)

SECTIONS A & B

COMPLETED FOR UK – PLEASE SEE ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENT

C. LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS FOR THE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE NATURA 2000 SITES

C.1 Relevant legal provisions

The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) represent the main transposition of the requirements of the Habitats Directive for Scotland, containing provision for the selection and designation of sites (Part II), the protection of species (Part III), the adaptation of planning and other controls (Part IV) and appropriate assessments for land use plans (Part IV).

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) also apply for functions in Scotland which are reserved to the UK Government.

The Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007, as amended, transpose the requirements of the Habitats Directive for the offshore marine environment (i.e. beyond 12 nautical miles).

Co-designation with Sites of Special Scientific Interest (“Underpinning”)

The majority of land-based SACs and SPAs are also notified as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) under the [Nature Conservation \(Scotland\) Act 2004](#). This “underpinning” provides the statutory basis for maintaining and improving the condition of terrestrial European sites, for example via the lists of Operations Requiring Consent which are associated with each SSSI, and through management agreements.

The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 (“the 2004 Act”) replaced in its entirety the existing statute governing the notification and protection of SSSIs in Scotland. Following the passage of that Act, the Habitats Regulations were amended by the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (“the 2004 Regulations”) to bring European sites into line with the protection regime set out in Part 2 of the 2004 Act for SSSIs. It should be stressed that these regulations act only for Scotland, and provide for the protection and management of Natura 2000 sites irrespective of whether they are underpinned by SSSI such that:

- i) there is an offence of intentional or reckless damage to a European Site irrespective of whether or not the land is notified as SSSI (Regulation 18 as inserted by Regulation 9 of the 2004 Regulations)
- ii) Scottish Ministers may make nature conservation orders prohibiting any activity they choose to specify in such an order for European sites or on any land they consider to be of special interest, irrespective of whether the land is notified as SSSI (Regulation 19 as inserted by Regulation 9 of the 2004 Regulations)
- iii) Scottish Ministers may make land management orders compelling appropriate land management (on advice from SNH) for European Sites irrespective of whether the land is notified as SSSI (under regulation 19 as inserted by Regulation 9 of the 2004 Regulations). This is additional to existing legislation (Regulation 16 of the 1994 Regulations) which allows SNH to enter into management agreements with every owner, lessee and occupier of land

forming part of a European site, or land adjacent to such a site, for the management, conservation, restoration or protection of the site, or any part of it

iv) Regulation 19 of the 1994 Regulations (as inserted by Regulation 9 of the 2004 Regulations) also applies sections 39, 40, 41 43, 44 and 46 of the 2004 Act (relating to acquisition of land by SNH, restoration orders, signs, etc, powers of investigation etc, powers of entry and offences, penalties and time limits) to European Sites (irrespective of whether they are underpinned by SSSI).

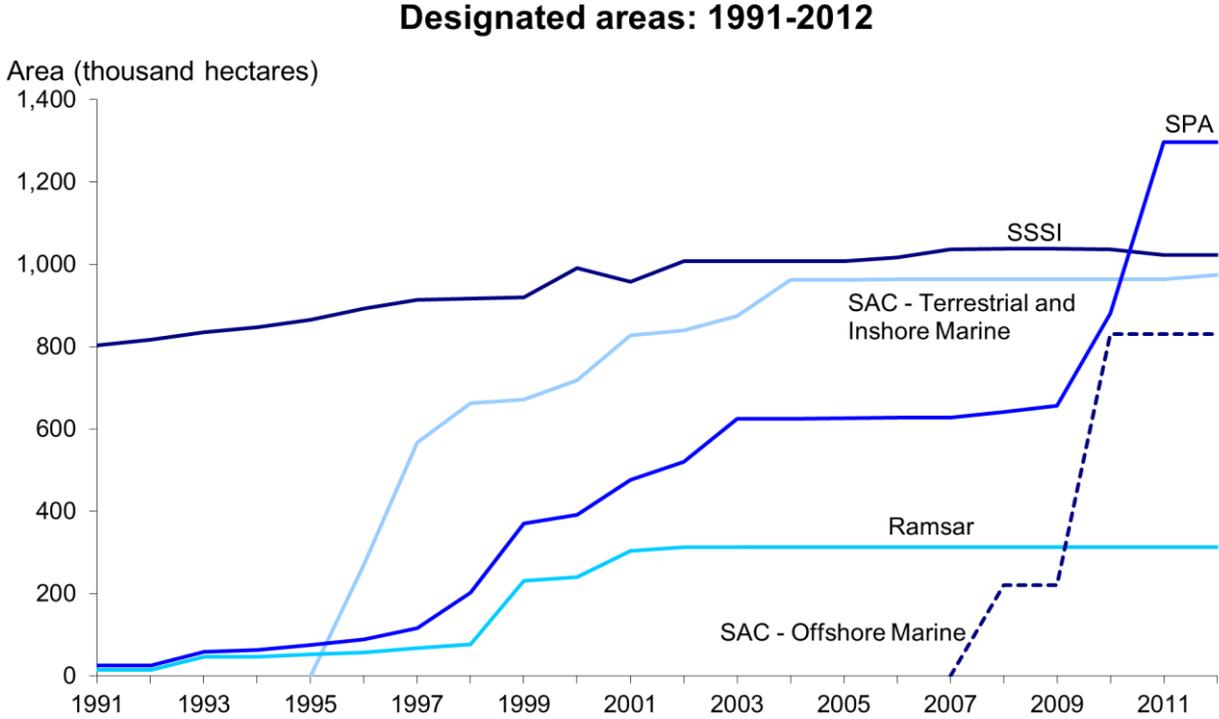
These provisions coupled with existing provision which allow SNH to enter into management agreements mean that in certain limited circumstances, the Scottish Ministers and Scottish Natural Heritage consider that in certain limited circumstances it is not always necessary to underpin European sites. However, this situation is kept under review by Scottish Natural Heritage to ensure that compliance with the requirements of the Directive is always achieved.

The Extent of the Network in Scotland

The Natura 2000 network now covers some 15% of land in Scotland.

Designation	Number	Area (ha)
SPA	153	1,296,000
SAC	240	963,000

Graph Showing the Establishment of the Network in Scotland (to date)



C.2 Progress and perspectives for management planning for the sites

<p>Progress in establishing conservation objectives</p>	<p>Scotland</p> <p>There is no obligation to implement a Natura 2000 site management plan, although there is a legal obligation to produce a Site Management Statement (SMS) for every SSSI. Where an SSSI underpins a Natura 2000 site, the SMS takes account of the Natura interest(s). However, land managers are not obliged to implement the SMS.</p> <p>Specific management plans are in operation for all National Forest Estate designated sites. Long term forest plans are also a tool which is used for privately owned sites.</p> <p>As part of the statutory notification package, all owners and occupiers of SSSIs are issued with a list of Operations Requiring Consent (the ORC list). These are operations or activities which have the potential to damage the features of interest of the SSSI. Where SSSIs underpin Natura 2000 sites, the ORC list takes account of the qualifying interests of the Natura 2000 site. Land managers intending to undertake any activity on the ORC list must apply to SNH for consent. Where the interests of a Natura 2000 site may be affected, SNH will undertake an appraisal under the Habitats Regulations to ensure that there is no adverse effect on site integrity in view of the site’s conservation objectives. If it cannot be ascertained that adverse effects on the integrity of the Natura 2000 site will be avoided, consent for the operation will be refused. The conservation objectives for Natura 2000 sites are based on the requirements of Article 6.2 of the Habitats Directive (to avoid deterioration and significant disturbance) and the requirements of favourable conservation status for habitats and species (as defined in Article 1). Conservation objectives are available for all Natura sites in Scotland via Sitelink on SNH’s website: http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/portal/page?_pageid=53,910284,53_920284&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL</p> <p>Management of Natura 2000 sites is often supported (financially and otherwise) by the Scotland Rural Development Programme, and in particular the Rural Development Contracts – Rural Priorities scheme. Further information on SRDP and RDC-RP can be found via the following links: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/12/10103119/9 and http://www.snh.gov.uk/land-and-sea/managing-the-land/farming-crofting/grants-and-funding/rural-development-contracts-%28rdc%29/</p> <p>All Scottish SACs and SPAs have Conservation Objectives in place.</p>
<p>% of sites with plans completed</p>	<p>See Art 17 general report</p>
<p>% of sites with plans</p>	<p></p>

in preparation	
% of sites with no plans	
Link to web sites with plans & any guidelines	
<p>More background information on plans and comment on other instruments/approaches for management planning, information on and plans for particular sectors (e.g. forestry etc.)</p>	<p>Scotland Information and links as supplied in previous sections.</p>

C.3 Relevant government and non-governmental plans

The Scotland Rural Development Programme

The [Scotland Rural Development Programme](#) (SRDP) is the main source of Government funding for rural land management, including the management of Natura 2000 sites and people's enjoyment of these assets. The SRDP is a programme of economic, environmental and social measures, utilising some €680m of European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development funding plus Scottish Government match funding. The programme is designed to support rural Scotland from 2007 to 2013. Individuals and groups may seek funding to help deliver the Government's strategic objectives in rural Scotland.

National Indicator on Designated (SSSI and Natura 2000) Site Condition

In 2007, the Scottish Government established a National Indicator to increase to 95% the proportion of protected nature sites in favourable condition. The first cycle of site condition monitoring was undertaken between 1st April 1999 to 31st March 2005. At the end of the first cycle, 71.4% of natural features were found to be in favourable condition. By the end of March 2011, 77.2% of natural features were assessed as being in a favourable condition, compared to 78.0% at the end of March 2010.

Scottish Natural Heritage has the main responsibility for delivering this National Indicator with a significant contribution from Forestry Commission Scotland. These bodies set priorities and direction, and provide financial support to land owners and others to secure improvement in the condition of habitat features and for priority species. Some of this support is delivered through Rural Development Contracts under the Scotland Rural Development Programme. The Scottish Government and other bodies with responsibilities in Scotland's marine environment also play an important role.

The national forest estate plays an important role in managing Natura 2000 sites on a long term basis, with a very high % of site is favourable/recovering condition (c97% for all the designated sites).

Biodiversity Strategy

Scotland's biodiversity strategy, [Scotland's Biodiversity: It's in Your Hands](#), was published in 2004 and set out how the government will conserve biodiversity for the health, enjoyment and wellbeing of the people of Scotland now and in the future. The strategy set out our aim of halting biodiversity loss by 2010 and of Scotland being recognised as a world leader in biodiversity by 2030.

Implementation Plans supporting the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy ensure delivery is integrated with actions for priority habitats and species (as identified in the Strategy), utilising an ecosystems approach. Actions under the strategy are overseen by the five Scottish Biodiversity Forum Ecosystem Groups: Upland, woodland, marine/coastal, freshwater/wetland, and lowland/farmland.

The strategy is currently under review and consultation has recently been undertaken on the [2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity](#) which will be Scotland's response to the [European Biodiversity Strategy](#) for 2020 and the [UN 'Aichi' targets](#).

Biodiversity Duty under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004

A duty to further the conservation of biodiversity was placed on all public sector bodies in Scotland in 2004. This biodiversity duty is about connecting people with the environment and managing biodiversity in the wider environment all around us, not just in specific protected sites.

Land Use Strategy

Scotland's first [Land Use Strategy](#) was laid in Parliament on 17 March 2011. A [short guide](#) to the Strategy is available. The development of the Strategy is a key commitment of Section 57 of the [Climate Change \(Scotland\) Act 2009](#).

There is a wide consensus that we are not getting the best from Scotland's land even though we continue to demand more and more from it. The Land Use Strategy for the first time takes a strategic approach to the challenges facing land use in Scotland. By recognising the benefits and implications of our decisions and by focusing on common goals for different land users, the Strategy will help to achieve a more integrated approach to land use, maintaining the future capacity of Scotland's land.

The Strategy sets out three Objectives relating to the economy, environment and communities - the three pillars of sustainability. It also provides a set of Principles for Sustainable Land Use to guide policy and decision making by Government and across the public sector. And it builds on the Government's current activities through further Proposals to help meet the Objectives.

A Strategy for Marine Nature Conservation in Scotland's Seas

The strategy sets out the aims and objectives for protecting and, where appropriate, enhancing Scotland's valuable marine biodiversity and includes objectives for protected areas. The strategy is designed to facilitate co-operation in pursuit of shared marine objectives in the UK and to meet national and international obligations. These include the implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directives and achievement of Good Environmental Status under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD). This strategy extends to the marine area where Scottish Ministers have devolved responsibility (Scottish territorial waters and the Scottish offshore region).

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/marine/marine-environment/Conservationstrategy/marineconstrategy>

Climate Change – Scottish Adaptation Programme

Sets out the Scottish Government's long-term objectives (up to the 2050s) and the shorter-term priorities for this Programme (up to 2018) with the following objectives:

Objective N1 – Enhance the health and resilience of Scotland's terrestrial environment and natural capital.

The priorities for the next five years will be to:

- Improve the quality and health of our air, water and soils.
- Enhance natural capacity for reducing flood risk.
- Enhance natural processes to maintain coastal resilience.
- Promote the sustainable use of Scotland's natural resources.
- Improve habitat management where activities such as grazing, burning or drainage cause declines in diversity or size of species populations.
- Encourage an adaptive approach to land and conservation management.
- Encourage the use of an ecosystem approach, summarised in three principles: consider natural functions; take account of the services that ecosystems provide; and involve people in decisions that affect them.
- Enhance the contribution of farming to the protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- Work towards ensuring that all water bodies in Scotland achieve good or better status .
- Use transport network auditing regimes to monitor biodiversity impacts.

Objective N2 – Help nature adapt.

The priorities for the next five years will be to:

- Targeted action for species and habitats;
- Strengthen habitat networks;
- Enhance opportunities for species to disperse by reducing fragmentation and increasing the amount of habitat available;
- Enhance habitat diversity;
- Reduce pressures from invasive non-native species;
- Plan for habitat change where assessments indicate losses of habitats or species are inevitable;
- Consider translocation of species where assessments indicate likely loss and where there are suitable areas for nature to adapt.

Objective N3 – Minimise negative climate change impacts on the marine environment and enhance the resilience of marine ecosystems.

The priorities for the next five years will be to:

- Development of a well managed network of MPAs
- Use Scottish, UK and international processes for monitoring and surveillance of climate change impacts on the marine environment.
- Develop new tools, e.g. for predictive modelling, to allow for better forecasting of the marine environment in light of change.
- Put in place response plans to deal with climate change events.
- Put in place better management through marine planning.
- Use the new science emerging from implementation of the Scottish and UK Marine Science Strategies to inform adaptation decision making for nature conservation and planning.
- Implement a tiered approach to managing the risks from invasive species: (1) preventing the release of all non-native species into the wider environment will be given the highest priority as the most effective and least environmentally damaging intervention; (2) where prevention fails, early eradication or removal from the environment should be the next

consideration; (3) if invasive species are having serious negative impacts it may be desirable to control or contain the population, or mitigate those impacts.

- Identify and take into account combined effects – e.g. interactions of pollution, overfishing, climate change, habitat loss etc.
- Assess any impact from increased leisure activities (currently a data gap) on the marine environment, and ensure consideration of this issue when developing marine plans, MPA management plans and Priority Marine Feature measures.
- Better understand and consider the effects of flooding on salmon and sea trout spawning grounds.
- Develop technical standards for Scottish fish farm equipment to minimise risk of escapes through changing weather / tidal conditions.

Objective N4 – Maintain and restore functional forest habitats that are resilient to climate change impacts.

The priority for the next five years will be to:

- Increase native woodland creation and halt woodland loss and fragmentation of existing priority habitats, and increase natural regeneration around priority woodland habitats, with the aim of building climate resilience and facilitating adaptation.
- Deal with potential new or exacerbated threats from invasive non-native species.
- Develop our understanding of the benefits of habitat connectivity and habitat networks, including integrating forest and open habitat networks, for biodiversity in response to a changing climate.
- Ensure climate change is factored into approaches to the conservation and sustainable management of all woodlands.

Central Scotland Green Network

The Scottish Government's second National Planning Framework (NPF2) designates the Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN) as one of 14 National Developments. The CSGN is intended to deliver "a step change in environmental quality, woodland cover and recreational opportunities", to make Central Scotland "a more attractive place to live and do business, help to absorb CO₂, enhance biodiversity, and promote healthier, more active lifestyles".

Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS), Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) and the Scottish Government's Food, Drink and Rural Communities Division (SGFDRC) have committed resources to the CSGN Development Fund for three years from 2012-15, to support the development and implementation of CSGN delivery projects. It involves public agencies and stakeholders working together to align their policies, programmes and actions to achieve a common aim.

The Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN) will change the face of Central Scotland, by restoring and transforming the landscape of an area stretching from Ayrshire and Inverclyde in the west, to Fife and the Lothians in the east.

Local Biodiversity Action Plans

Co-ordinated action is also secured locally through Local Biodiversity Action Plans. Local Biodiversity Action Partnerships operate at a local authority level and help conserve and

enhance biodiversity and engage local community input. Local Biodiversity Action Plan Partnerships were set up in the UK as part of Britain's response to ratifying the Convention on Biological Diversity following the Rio Earth Summit in 1992.

Each partnership is made up of a number of organisations, from one (or more) local authority area with a balance of national agencies and organisations and more local biodiversity expertise. Local authorities normally play host to a biodiversity officer for the partnership other than in the Loch Lomond & Trossachs and Cairngorms National Parks which have their own distinct plans and biodiversity officers.

The partnerships deliver a wide range of biodiversity conservation, communication and education work in their local areas. Each partnership has a biodiversity action plan which identifies the habitats and species for which work is underway or planned. You can find links to these plans below.

Scottish LBAPs

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| Argyll & Bute LBAP   | Fife LBAP  | Scottish Borders LBAP  |
| Ayrshire LBAP  | Glasgow LBAP  | Shetland LBAP  |
| Borders LBAP   | Highland LBAP  | South Lanarkshire LBAP  |
| Cairngorms LBAP   | Loch Lomond National Park
LBAP  | Stirling Biodiversity  |
| Clackmannanshire LBAP  | Midlothian LBAP  | Tayside LBAP  |
| Dumfries LBAP   | North East LBAP  | West Lothian LBAP  |
| Dumbarton LBAP  | North Lanarkshire LBAP  | Western Isles LBAP  |
| East Lothian LBAP  | Orkney LBAP  | |
| Edinburgh LBAP  | Renfrewshire, East Renfrewshire,
Inverclyde  | |
| Falkirk LBAP  | | |
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D CURRENT EXPERIENCE WITH USE OF EU FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

D1 European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)

Provide a summary of allocations under relevant provisions of rural development fund for Natura 2000 management, (as well as other relevant national/regional financing)

Fund	Provision	Level of Use*
EAFRD	213 Natura 2000 payments	NU
	224 Forest Natura 2000 payments	NU
	214 agri-environment	VS
	225 forest-environment measures	VS
Other relevant (national/regional) payment schemes for Territory	SNH Natural Care Programme http://www.snh.gov.uk/land-and-sea/managing-the-land/farming-crofting/grants-and-funding/natural-care-programme/	
Summary of key Natura 2000 related measures being undertaken under fund: The Scotland Rural Development Programme (SRDP) is now the main source of Government funding for rural land management, including management to benefit nature and landscapes and people's enjoyment of these assets.		
Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the demand led approach of EAFRD can be problematic where there are reluctant landowners lack of any incentivisation within EAFRD rules (costs incurred and revenue foregone) 		

* Where estimates are available they should be provided. Otherwise indicate as VS Very significant; MU Moderate Use; MI Minor use; NU No use

D.2 European Fisheries Fund (EFF)

Provide a summary of allocations under Axis 1-4 of EFF used for Natura 2000 management, (as well as other relevant national/regional funding)

Fund	Provision	Level of Use*
EFF	Axis 1	NU
	Axis 2	NU
	Axis 3	NU
	Axis 4	NU
Other (national/regional) payment schemes for Territory		
Summary of key Natura 2000 related measures being undertaken under fund:		

Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered:

Where estimates are available they should be provided. Otherwise indicate as VS Very significant; MU Moderate Use; MI Minor use; NU No use

D.3 Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund

Provide a summary of allocations under relevant provisions of structural funds used for Natura 2000 management, (as well as other relevant national/regional funding)

Fund	Provision	Level of Use*
ERDF	Category 51	NU
	Category 55	NU
	Category 56	NU
	Total	NU
	INTERREG	MU
European Social Fund (ESF)		NU
Summary of key Natura 2000 related measures being undertaken under fund:		
No direct measures utilised to benefit Natura. A minor part of an NPP project looked to address some climate change issues for coastal Natura sites.		
Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered:		
Current measures do not reflect Natura requirements.		

Where estimates are available they should be provided. Otherwise indicate as VS Very significant; MU Moderate Use; MI Minor use; NU No use

D.4 LIFE+

Provide a summary of allocations under LIFE+ for Natura 2000 management,

Fund	Provision	Level of Use*
LIFE+	Nature and Biodiversity	MU
Summary of key Natura 2000 related measures being undertaken under fund:		
LIFE has been an important source of funding for positive action for biodiversity in Scotland including many Natura 2000-specific projects. Those undertaken to date are listed as follows:		

Project Title	Project n°	Year of Finance	Lead partner country	Type of Beneficiary
[+] Conservation of Scottish lowland raised bogs	LIFE92 NAT/UK/013400	1992	UK	NGO- Foundation
<p>Themes: Habitats- Bogs and Mires/ Keywords: information system/protected area/restoration measure/survey/ Habitats: Specific (i.e.for technical reasons or specific issue)/ Species: None or non applicable/</p>				
[+] CONSERVATION OF ACTIVE BLANKET BOG IN SCOTLAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND	LIFE94 NAT/UK/000802	1994	UK	NGO- Foundation
<p>Themes: Habitats- Bogs and Mires/ Keywords: agricultural method/forest management/land purchase/management plan/protected area/restoration measure/wetland/ Habitats: Specific (i.e.for technical reasons or specific issue)/ Species: None or non applicable/</p>				
[+] SCOTLAND'S CALEDONIAN FOREST	LIFE94 NAT/UK/000580	1994	UK	Public enterprise
<p>Themes: Habitats- Forests/ Keywords: emergency plan/forest ecosystem/management plan/protected area/restoration measure/survey/ Habitats: Non applicable (i.e.species project)/ Species: None or non applicable/</p>				
[+] Conservation management of priority upland habitats through grazing: guidance on management of ...	LIFE95 NAT/UK/000826	1995	UK	NGO- Foundation
<p>Themes: Biodiversity issues- High Nature Value farmland/ Keywords: management plan/protected area/ Habitats: Non applicable (i.e.species project)/ Species: None or non applicable/</p>				
[+] UK marine SACs - To develop and promote the necessary conservation measures for UK marine SACs	LIFE96 NAT/UK/003055 	1996	UK	National authority
<p>Keywords: coastal area/environmental impact assessment/integrated management/management plan/protected area/social participation/ Habitats: Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae)/Coastal lagoons/Estuaries/Large shallow inlets and bays/Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)/Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide/Reefs/Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand/Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time/Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)/Submerged or partially submerged sea caves/ Species: Phocoena phocoena/</p>				
[+] Atlantic Oakwoods - Restoration of Atlantic Oakwoods	LIFE97 NAT/UK/004244	1997	UK	Mixt enterprise
<p>Keywords: environmental impact of agriculture/environmental impact of forestry/forest ecosystem/protected area/research project/restoration measure/ Habitats: Bog woodland/Caledonian forest/Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica</p>				

tetralix/Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles/
Species: None or non applicable/

[\[+\] Wet Woods - Wet Woods Restoration Project](#) LIFE98
NAT/UK/005431  1998 UK National authority

Keywords: forest ecosystem/management plan/protected area/research project/restoration measure/

Habitats: "Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*)"/Bog woodland/

Species: None or non applicable/

[\[+\] Natura 2000 Rivers - Safeguarding Natura 2000 Rivers in the UK](#) LIFE99
NAT/UK/006088  1999 UK National authority

Keywords: decision making support/ecological assessment/environmental impact assessment/freshwater ecosystem/monitoring system/protected area/research project/river/

Habitats: Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation/

Species: *Alosa alosa*/*Alosa fallax*/*Austropotamobius pallipes*/*Coenagrion mercuriale*/*Cottus gobio*/*Lampetra fluviatilis*/*Lampetra planeri*/*Lurionium natans*/*Lutra lutra*/*Margaritifera margaritifera*/*Petromyzon marinus*/*Salmo salar*/*Vertigo mouliinsiana*/

[\[+\] Core forest sites - Woodland Habitat Restoration : Core sites for a forest habitat network](#) LIFE00
NAT/UK/007074  2000 UK Public enterprise

Themes: Habitats- Forests/

Keywords: biotope network/ecological assessment/environmental education/forest ecosystem/forest management/forestry/grazing/informal negotiation/integrated management/landscape conservation policy/management contract/management plan/pest control/public-private partnership/reforestation/restoration measure/rural development/site rehabilitation/social participation/sustainable development/

Habitats: "Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*)"/"Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines"/Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles/

Species: None or non applicable/

[\[+\] Blanket bog - Restoring active blanket bog of European importance in North Scotland](#) LIFE00
NAT/UK/007075  2000 UK NGO-Foundation

Keywords: conflicting use/drainage system/forest management/forestry/informal negotiation/integrated management/land purchase/land restoration/landscape conservation policy/management contract/management plan/public awareness campaign/restoration measure/rural development/site rehabilitation/social participation/wetlands ecosystem/

Habitats: Blanket bogs (* if active bog)/Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds/

Species: None or non applicable/

[\[+\] Scottish raised bogs - Restoration of Scottish raised bogs](#) LIFE00
NAT/UK/007078  2000 UK NGO-Foundation

Keywords: drainage system/ecological assessment/environmental protection advice/environmental training/forest management/indicator/information network/integrated management/land restoration/landscape conservation policy/monitoring/pest control/public awareness campaign/renaturation/research project/restoration measure/site

rehabilitation/water resource management/wetlands ecosystem/
 Habitats: Active raised bogs/Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration/
 Species: None or non applicable/

[\[+\] Mink control - Mink control to protect important birds in SPAs in the Western Isles](#) LIFE00
 NAT/UK/007073  2000 UK Regional authority

Themes: Biodiversity issues- Invasive species/
 Keywords: animal damage/hunting/introduction of animal species/island ecosystem/modelling/monitoring/pest control/population dynamics/public awareness campaign/risk management/wildlife sanctuary/
 Species: None or non applicable/

[\[+\] Capercaillie - Urgent Conservation Management for Scottish Capercaillie](#) LIFE02
 NAT/UK/008541  2002 UK NGO-Foundation

Themes: Species- Birds/
 Keywords: conflicting use/ecological assessment/environmental education/forest ecosystem/highland ecosystem/hunting/land purchase/management contract/management plan/monitoring/population dynamics/wildlife sanctuary/
 Habitats: Unknown (site without information)/
 Species: Tetrao urogallus/

[\[+\] SCANS-II - Small Cetaceans in the European Atlantic and North Sea](#) LIFE04
 NAT/GB/000245  2004 UK University

Themes: Habitats- Marine/Species- Mammals/
 Keywords: aquatic ecosystem/cartography/decision making support/ecological assessment/environmental impact assessment/environmentally responsible behaviour/evaluation method/fishing industry/indicator/information network/information system/management plan/marine ecosystem/monitoring/policy integration/population dynamics/research project/risk assessment/
 Habitats: Non applicable (i.e.species project)/
 Species: Delphinus delphis/Phocoena phocoena/Tursiops truncatus/

[\[+\] CASS - Conservation of Atlantic salmon in Scotland](#) LIFE04
 NAT/GB/000250  2004 UK Regional authority

Themes: Biodiversity issues- Ecological coherence/Species- Fish/
 Keywords: animal corridor/aquatic ecosystem/conflicting use/conservation of genetic resources/ecological assessment/environmental education/environmental impact assessment/environmental training/environmentally friendly product/environmentally responsible behaviour/evaluation method/fishing industry/freshwater ecosystem/informal negotiation/information network/information system/integrated management/modelling/population dynamics/public awareness campaign/restoration measure/risk management/rural development/social participation/sustainable development/wildlife sanctuary/
 Habitats: Unknown (site without information)/
 Species: Salmo salar/

[\[+\] ERDUK - Eradication of Ruddy ducks in the UK to protect the white-headed duck](#) LIFE05
 NAT/UK/000142  2005 UK National authority

Themes: Biodiversity issues- Invasive species/
 Keywords: monitoring/population dynamics/protected area/
 Species: Oxyura leucocephala/

[\[+\] Canna Seabirds - Canna seabird](#) LIFE05  2005 UK NGO-

recovery project	NAT/UK/000141			Foundation
Themes: Habitats- Marine/ Keywords: island/population dynamics/protected area/ Species: None or non applicable/				
[+] Scottish machair - Conserving machair habitats and species in a suite of Scottish Natura sites	LIFE08 NAT/UK/000204	 2008	UK	NGO- Foundation
Themes: Species- Birds/ Keywords: agricultural method/migratory species/nature conservation/protected area/ Habitats: Machairs (* in Ireland)/ Species: Calidris alpina schinzii/Crex crex/Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax/				
[+] PIP GB - Pearls in Peril - securing the future of the freshwater pearl mussel in Great Britain	LIFE11 NAT/UK/000383	2011	UK	Regional authority
Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered: Complexity of LIFE eligibility criteria, costs of developing bids, uncertainty of success and provision and sourcing of match funding can be deterrents for many public bodies and particularly for third sector organisations.				

Where estimates are available they should be provided. Otherwise indicate as VS Very significant; MU Moderate Use; MI Minor use; NU No use

D.5 Other key funding sources

Fund	Level of Use*
7th Framework Programme for Research (FP7)	NU
Public/Private Partnership financing schemes	MU
Use of innovative financing	MU
Other (specify)	MU
<p>Summary of key Natura 2000 related measures being undertaken under fund:</p> <p>In Scotland, many Natura sites are in the ownership, management or control of larger NGOs such as RSPB, National Trust for Scotland or Scottish Wildlife Trust who invest substantial amounts (with support from public bodies).</p> <p>Heritage Lottery funding is quite often utilised especially in connection to public access, community involvement and education as well as physical habitat improvement works.</p> <p>Other minor funders include Landfill tax credits and Charitable Trusts/Foundations.</p>	
<p>Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered:</p> <p>Utilising other funds is possible but it is very resource heavy if substantial investment is to be achieved.</p> <p>Many funders have moved away from direct species or habitat investment, but instead prefer to contribute to broader social and economic elements.</p>	

Where estimates are available they should be provided. Otherwise indicate as VS Very significant; MU Moderate Use; MI Minor use; NU No use

E Current estimate of financial needs for management of Natura 2000 for the territory

Financing requirements for existing sites

Management Actions	Guidance note number	Key Activities	Total cost (£. Pounds Sterling)
ONE OFF COSTS			
Finalisation of Sites	1	Scientific studies, administration, consultation etc	23,278,648
Management Planning	2	Preparing management plans, establishing management bodies, consultation etc	6,365,382
	1+2	Subtotal: One-off costs management	29,644,030
Investment costs	3	Land purchase	0
	4	one-off (ie not regular annual) payment of compensation for development rights.	0
	5	Infrastructure needed for the improvement / restoration of habitat or species	15,426,883
	6	Infrastructure for public access, interpretation works, observatories and kiosks, etc (contributing to conservation)	5,862,517
	3-6	Subtotal: Investment	21,289,400
	1-6	Subtotal: One-off costs	50,933,430
RECURRENT COSTS			
Management planning	7	Running costs of management bodies	2,108,766
	8	Review of management plans	199,404
	9	Public communication	26,050
	7 to 9	Subtotal: management planning	2,334,220

Habitat management and monitoring

	Agri	Forests	Other terr	Inland waters	Wetlands	Coastal	Marine	TOTAL
Conservation management measures—maintenance and improvement of habitats' favourable conservation status	127154	602126	844438	119126	722084	960720		3,375,648
Conservation management measures—maintenance and improvement of species' favourable conservation status	220500	249920	1431000	205000	1200500	1666000		4,972,920
Implementation of management schemes and agreements with owners and managers of land or water for following certain prescriptions	90000	80000	580000	80000	490000	680000		2,000,000
Provision of services; compensation for rights foregone and loss of income; developing acceptability 'liaison' with neighbours	12067	10726	77764	10726	65698	91172		268,153
Monitoring	28855	93064	200953	41249	165098	218763		747,982

Maintenance of facilities for public access to and use of the sites, interpretation works, observatories and kiosks etc.	2700	103600	33900	11600	14900	21400		188,100
Risk management (fire prevention and control, flooding etc)		2500	2000					4,500
Surveillance of the sites	3177	4374	21475	5574	17298	24005		75,903
Subtotal: Habitat management and Monitoring	484453	1146310	3191530	473275	2675578	3662060	0	11,633,206

F STRATEGIC CONSERVATION PRIORITIES FOR NATURA 2000 FOR THE TERRITORY FOR PERIOD 2014-2020

F.1 Summary of priorities for period (and expected outcomes), for priority habitat types and species having regard to the need for to measurable progress on the nature sub-target under EU 2020 biodiversity strategy and for ensuring good functioning of Natura 2000 network (SACs + SPAs)

Special Areas of Conservation

Delivering favourable condition on SAC's.

As of October 2012 in Scotland 71.2% of SAC features were in favourable condition. This equates to 252 SAC features in unfavourable condition.

For the first 3 years of the 2014-2020 period we have initially prioritised 109 SAC features for positive management action – this will address about 40% of the unfavourable SAC features that are amenable to on-site remedies.

The table below identifies the priority SAC features to be prioritised over the next period:

Priority SAC habitats

SAC feature	No. of SAC's
Active raised bogs	1
Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	2
Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion	1
Atlantic de-calcified fixed dunes	1
Caledonian forest	3
Coastal lagoons	7
Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation	1
Limestone pavements	1
Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies	2
Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grassland	7
Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines	2

There are no priority Habitats Directive species on SACs in Scotland.

F.2 Summary of priorities for other habitats and species covered by nature Directives having regard to the need for measurable progress on nature sub-target under EU 2020 biodiversity strategy (Habitats and Birds Directives) and for ensuring good functioning of Natura 2000 network (SACs + SPAs)

The table below identifies the non-priority SAC habitat features to be prioritised over the next period:

Non priority SAC habitats

SAC features	No. of SAC's
Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	3
Alpine and boreal heaths	2
Alkaline fens	2
Blanket bogs	3
Degraded raised bogs	3
Embryonic shifting dunes	1
European dry heaths	13
Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters	1
Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities	2
Large shallow inlets and bays	2
Natural eutrophic lakes	1
Northern Atlantic wet heaths	5
Old sessile oakwoods with Ilex and Blechnum	4
Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters	1
Reefs	2
Sandbanks (sub-tidal)	2
Shifting dunes along the shoreline	1
Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	5
Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	1
Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub	3
Transition mires and quaking bogs	1
Water courses of plains to montane levels	1

The table below identifies the non-priority SAC species features to be prioritised over the next period:

Non-priority SAC species

SAC features	No. of SAC's
Common seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>)	5
Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	11
Great crested newt (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>)	1
Marsh saxifrage (<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>)	1

River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>)	1
Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)	1
Slender green feather-moss (<i>Drepanocladus (Hamatocaulis) vernicosus</i>)	1
Slender naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>)	1

Special Protection Areas

Across the SPA suite in Scotland 70.9% of qualifying features are in favourable condition (as of October 2012). The 29.1% in unfavourable condition equates to 171 SPA features, of which 45 are believed to be amenable to on-site remedies.

For the first 3 years of the 2014-2020 period we have initially prioritised 8 SPA features for positive management action – this will address 17.8% of the unfavourable SPA features that are amenable to on-site remedies.

The table below identifies the SPA features to be prioritised over the next period:

SPA feature	No. of SPA's
Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	3
Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>), non-breeding	1
Little tern (<i>Sternula albifrons</i>), breeding	1
Scottish crossbill (<i>Loxia scotica</i>), breeding	1
Slavonian grebe (<i>Podiceps auritus</i>), breeding	1
Waterfowl assemblage, non-breeding	1

Wider measures

Management measures focussed on Natura sites will contribute to progress against target 1 of the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy. However, we recognise that a much bigger impact can be achieved if measures can also be taken for Natura habitats and species in the wider countryside and the value of building habitat networks around Natura sites to increase their resilience to perturbation (such as the impact of climate change) and add value to their potential to deliver favourable conservation status is recognised. Accordingly in Scotland we plan to develop a suite of wider schemes, some linked to the outcomes of the Atlantic Seminar in the New Biogeographical Process. These schemes will include:

Peatland Challenge fund aimed at restoring areas of damaged peatland. £1.7M over the next 3 years.

Heritage Lottery Funded project for peatland management in the Flow County of northern Scotland.

Elements of the new Scottish Biodiversity Strategy (when complete).

Research into Nitrogen deposition, its effects on European habitats and potential remedial measures.

F.3 Strategic priorities in relation to investments in Natura 2000 linked to green tourism and jobs, to support climate change mitigation and adaptation or other ecosystem benefits, for research, education, training, awareness and promotion of co-operation (including cross-border) linked to Natura 2000 management

Green Tourism

2013 is the “Year of Natural Scotland”, a Scottish Government initiative being led by EventScotland, VisitScotland and Scottish Natural Heritage to celebrate our natural heritage and showcase Scotland landscapes and species

<http://www.visitscotland.com/about/nature-geography/year-of-natural-scotland/>

<http://www.snh.gov.uk/enjoying-the-outdoors/year-of-natural-scotland-2013/>

This year-long event will promote Scotland’s natural beauty and biodiversity and promote ways in which visitors can enjoy Scotland’s beautiful landscapes, wildlife and heritage responsibly. Scottish Natural Heritage is the lead national agency for Year of Natural Scotland 2013 with responsibility for the planning and delivery of activity during the year and providing grants.

In addition, the Scottish Government will continue to support sustainable tourism as one of the six key sectors in the SG Economic Strategy. Sustainable tourism has the potential to promote environmental responsibility whilst maximising the economic contribution to the Scottish economy.

The Green Tourism Business Scheme is the national sustainable tourism certification scheme for the UK. Originally developed in partnership with VisitScotland, it is now the only national scheme to be independently validated by the International Centre for Responsible Tourism (ICRT) on behalf of VisitEngland, VisitWales, and the Northern Ireland Tourist hboard and endorsed by VisitScotland and Failte Ireland.

Businesses opting to join Green Tourism are assessed by a qualified grading advisor against a rigorous set of criteria, covering a range of areas, such as, energy, water efficiency waste management, biodiversity etc. Those businesses that meet the required standard, receive a bronze, silver or gold award, based on their level of achievement.

Wildlife tourism and hill walking are valuable niche markets within the tourism industry in Scotland. The industry-led tourism strategy “Tourism Scotland 2020” identifies “nature, heritage and activities” as one of four groups of key assets that the industry will use in targeting the markets that offer Scotland the greatest growth potential.

Climate change mitigation and adaptation

On March 14, 2011 the Scottish Government published the report Low Carbon Scotland: Meeting the Emissions Reduction Targets 2010-2022

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/climatechange/scotlands-action/lowcarbon/rpp>.

This fulfils the duty placed on Scottish Ministers by Section 35 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009, to lay before the Scottish Parliament a Report on Proposals and Policies setting out specific measures for reducing greenhouse gas emissions to meet Scotland's ambitious statutory targets.

On 22 October 2012, the Scottish Government announced plans to restore Scotland's peatland landscape with £1.7 million funding. Peatlands cover about 20 per cent of Scotland and are of international importance. This new funding, part of the Government's Green Stimulus package announced in this year's budget, will support the development of a Peatland Plan for Scotland.

Scotland's first Land Use Strategy was laid in Parliament on 17 March 2011

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/Countryside/Landusestrategy>

The development of the Strategy is a key commitment of Section 57 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009. The Land Use Strategy sets out the need to demonstrate how an ecosystems approach might be taken into account in relevant decisions.

Enhancing the size and quality of habitat networks is an important way of building in resilience to climate change and other pressures and allowing associated species to adapt or move to more favourable sites. Scotland has developed a comprehensive spatial inventory of every native woodland over 0.5ha in size (the Native Woodlands Survey of Scotland). This will report in late 2013 and it will provide a strong basis for prioritising measures to enhance native woodland habitat networks around and including Natura woodlands.

G Description of key measures to achieve priorities

G.1.a General Priority Measures for Natura 2000

Type of activity	Description of measure	Target species/habitats/sites	Potential Financing sources*
Preparation of Natura management plans	Detailed management plans including updates to conservation objectives	All	LIFE+ National public

*Funding sources: EAFRD; ERDF, EFF; ESF, LIFE, National public, Private sources

G.1.b Priority Measures for Natura 2000 agricultural and forest habitats and species

Type of activity	Description of measure	Target species/habitats/sites	Potential Financing sources*
Management of grazing	Reducing deer grazing pressure	Alluvial forests; alpine and sub-alpine calcareous grasslands; alpine and boreal heaths; alkaline fens; blanket bog, Caledonian forest; capercaillie; dry heaths; tilio-acerion forests; sub-arctic Salix scrub; species-rich Nardus;	EAFRD

		alpine pioneer formations; siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands; old sessile oakwoods; north Atlantic wet heaths; hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities.	
Management of grazing	Reducing sheep grazing pressure	Alpine and boreal heaths; blanket bog; dry heaths; limestone pavement; tilio-acerion forests; sub-arctic Salix scrub; species-rich Nardus; siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands; north Atlantic wet heaths	EAFRD
Management of grazing	General grazing management	Active raised bog; degraded raised bogs; dry heaths; freshwater pearl mussel; marsh saxifrage; species rich Nardus; transition mires and quacking bogs; north Atlantic wet heaths	EAFRD
Non-natives	Removing non-native species	Active raised bog; alluvial forests; hard oligotrophic-mesotrophic waters; Caledonian forest; oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters; capercaillie; dry heaths; freshwater pearl mussel; little tern; tilio-acerion forests; slavonian grebe; old sessile oakwoods; transition mires and quacking bogs; natural eutrophic lakes; water courses of plain to montane levels	EAFRD
Muirburn	Improve burning management	Blanket bog; Caledonian forest;	EAFRD

		Dry heaths; north Atlantic wet heaths	
Bracken control		Dry heaths; Limestone pavement; tilio-acerion forests; species-rich Nardus; old sessile oakwoods; siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	EAFRD
Woodland management	General management, deadwood, fence removal	Caledonian forest; capercaillie; tilio-acerion forests; old sessile oakwoods;	EAFRD

*Funding sources: EAFRD; ERDF, EFF; ESF, LIFE, National public, Private sources

G.1.c Priority Measures for Natura 2000 marine and coastal habitats and species

Type of activity	Description of measure	Target species/habitats/sites	Potential Financing sources*
Scrub removal		Embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline	EAFRD
Research and management	Improved understanding of mussel/salmonid population dynamics (& host specificity)	Freshwater pearl mussel	Private EFF LIFE
Research and management	Implementation of site remedies and other responses in response to emerging knowledge from national research into reasons for declines	Common seal	National public
Research and management	Management of biogenic reefs	Reefs	EFF
Ongoing habitat management	Climate change adaptation measures	Coastal lagoons	LIFE
Research and management	Monitoring and management of impacts on maerl beds	Sandbanks slightly covered by seawater all the time; large shallow inlets and bays	EFF

*Funding sources: EAFRD; ERDF, EFF; ESF, LIFE, National public, Private sources

G.1.d Priority Measures for Natura 2000 wetlands habitats and species (including peatlands)

Type of activity	Description of measure	Target species/habitats/sites	Potential Financing sources*
Hydrological management	Restoring natural hydrological regimes at heath and bog sites	Active raised bogs; degraded raised bogs	EAFRD, National public, private
Scrub/tree removal		Degraded raised bog; Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes; fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation; freshwater pearl mussel; great crested newt; slender green feather moss;	EAFRD
Wildlife crime prevention	Control of pearl fishing	Freshwater pearl mussel	National public
River management	Facilitate movement of salmonids	Freshwater pearl mussel	LIFE
River management	Management of sediments	Freshwater pearl mussel; river lamprey; sea lamprey	LIFE
Freshwater management	Control of water quality	Hard oligotrophic-mesotrophic waters; freshwater pearl mussel; river lamprey; sea lamprey; slavian grebe; slender green feather moss; transition mires and quacking bogs	National public, private
River management	Riperian woodland management	Freshwater pearl mussel; river lamprey; sea lamprey	EAFRD

*Funding sources: EAFRD; ERDF, EFF; ESF, LIFE, National public, Private sources

G.2 Other priority measures

G.2.a Priority Measures for securing ecosystem benefits of Natura 2000, especially in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation

Type of activity	Description of measure	Target species/habitats/sites	Potential Financing sources*
Carbon sequestration	Peatland restoration	active raised bogs; degraded raised bogs; blanket bog	EAFRD, LIFE, National public, Private sources
Flood management	Development and application of sympathetic flood control schemes	all relevant riparian habitats and species	EAFRD, LIFE, National public,

*Funding sources: EAFRD; ERDF, EFF; ESF, LIFE, National public, Private sources

G.2.B Priority Measures for promoting sustainable tourism and employment in relation to Natura 2000

Type of activity	Description of measure	Target species/habitats/sites	Potential Financing sources*
Recreation management		fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation; alpine and sub-alpine heaths; capercaillie	National public

*Funding sources: EAFRD; ERDF, EFF; ESF, LIFE, National public, Private sources

G.2.c Priority Measures to promote innovative approaches in relation to Natura 2000

Type of activity	Description of measure	Target species/habitats/sites	Potential Financing sources*
Engagement with stakeholders and local communities	To promote more opportunities to contribute to management of designated sites, and greater understanding of the scientific rationale for, and possible benefits of designations	Marine species and habitats	LIFE, national budgets
Smarter methods of efficient and effective monitoring and surveillance	More collaboration on use of marine survey vessels, exploration of new survey techniques such as aerial surveys and satellite imagery	Marine species and habitats	LIFE, Framework funding, national budgets

*Funding sources: EAFRD; ERDF, EFF; ESF, LIFE, National public, Private sources

G.3 Summary table of priority measures per habitat type and species

Feature (habitat type or species)	Conservation status (code from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Pressures and threats (codes from HD Article 17 report or BD Article 12 report)	Priority measure (from section G of PAF, possibly by coding)
Alluvial forests	Unfavourable		Management of grazing; non-natives

alpine and sub-alpine calcareous grasslands	Unfavourable		Management of grazing
alpine and boreal heaths	Unfavourable		Management of grazing
alkaline fens	Unfavourable		Management of grazing
blanket bog	Unfavourable		Management of grazing; muirburn
Caledonian forest	Unfavourable		Management of grazing; non-natives; muirburn; woodland management
capercaillie			Management of grazing; non-natives; woodland management; recreation management
dry heaths	Unfavourable		Management of grazing; non-natives; muirburn; bracken control
tilio-acerion forests	Unfavourable		Management of grazing; non-natives; bracken control; woodland management
sub-arctic Salix scrub	Unfavourable		Management of grazing
species-rich Nardus	Unfavourable		Management of grazing; bracken control
alpine pioneer formations			Management of grazing
siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	Unfavourable		Management of grazing
old sessile oakwoods	Unfavourable		Management of grazing; non-natives; bracken control; woodland management
north Atlantic wet heaths	Unfavourable		Management of grazing; muirburn
hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities	Unfavourable		Management of grazing
Limestone pavement	Unfavourable		Management of grazing; bracken control
Active raised bog	Unfavourable		Management of grazing; non-natives; hydrological management
Degraded raised bog	Unfavourable		Management of grazing; hydrological management; scrub/tree removal
Freshwater pearl mussel	Unfavourable		Management of grazing; non-natives; research and management; scrub/tree removal; wildlife crime prevention; river management; freshwater management

Marsh saxifrage	Unfavourable		Management of grazing
Transition mires and quaking bogs	Unfavourable		Management of grazing; non-natives; freshwater management
Hard oligotrophic-mesotrophic waters	Unfavourable		Non-natives; freshwater management
oligotrophic-mesotrophic standing waters	Unfavourable		Non-natives
Little tern			Non-natives
Slavonian grebe			Non-natives; freshwater management
Natural eutrophic lakes	Unfavourable		Non-natives
Water courses of plain to montane levels	Unfavourable		Non-natives
Silicious rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Unfavourable		Bracken control
Embryonic shifting dunes	Unfavourable		Scrub removal
Shifting dunes along the shoreline	Unfavourable		Scrub removal
Common seal	Unfavourable		Research and management
Reefs	Unknown		Research and management
Coastal lagoons	Unfavourable		Habitat management
Sandbanks slightly covered by seawater all the time	Unfavourable		Research and management
Large shallow inlets and bays	Unfavourable		Research and management
Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes	Unfavourable		Scrub/tree removal
Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation	Unfavourable		Scrub/tree removal; recreation management
Great crested newt	Unfavourable		Scrub/tree removal
Slender green feather moss	Favourable		Scrub/tree removal; freshwater management
River lamprey	Unfavourable		River management; freshwater management
Sea lamprey	Unfavourable		River management; freshwater management

Alpine and sub-alpine heaths	Unfavourable		Recreation management
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Section H: Monitoring, evaluation and updating of PAFs

The main tools for monitoring progress of Scotland's PAF will be the reporting rounds for Article 17 and Article 12 in 2013 and 2020.

We would expect to be able to update the PAF in 2014 using information from the 2013 reporting round.