

21. Trends in pressures on biodiversity

Type: State indicator

Surface water body status

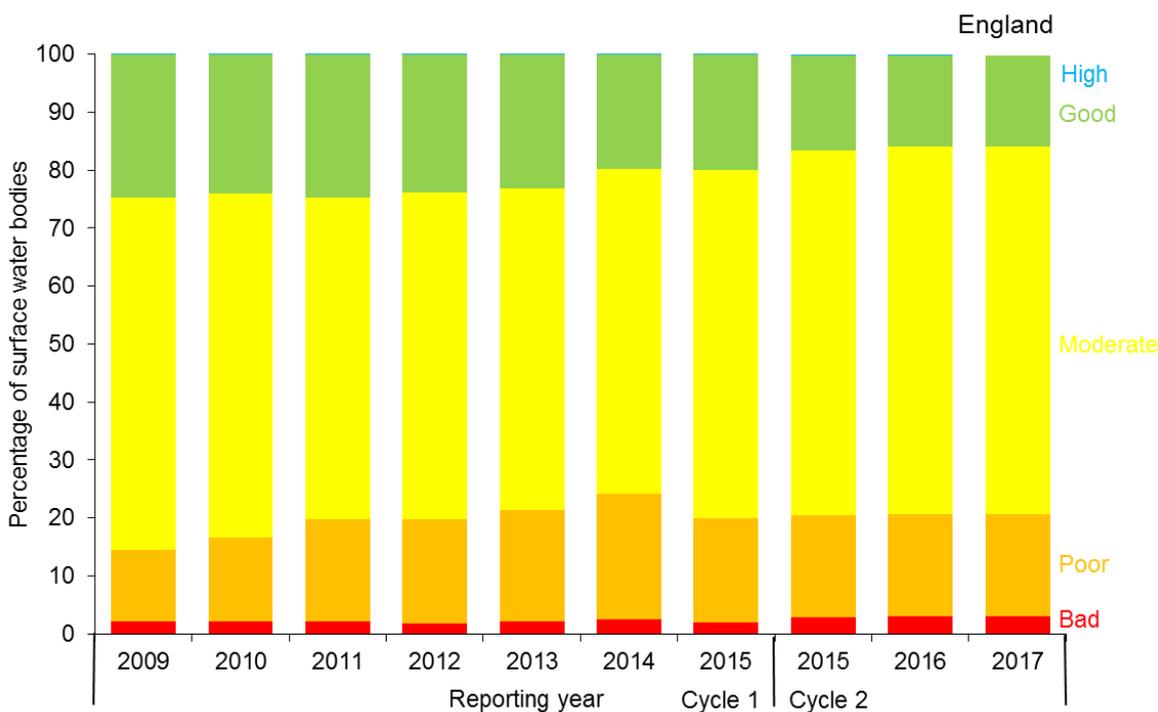
There has been a 33% decrease in the percentage of surface water bodies in England awarded high or good status between 2012 and 2017. In 2017, 16% of surface water bodies assessed under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) were in high or good status compared to 24% in 2012; the indicator is assessed as declining in the short term.

In 2015, England adopted the new WFD monitoring and classification standards laid out in cycle 2 of WFD which may in part explain the step change in classifications; Figure 21.1 shows the data for both cycle 1 and cycle 2 in 2015.

Indicator Description

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) is an important mechanism for assessing and managing the water environment in the EU, through a 6 yearly cycle of planning and implementing measures to protect and improve the water environment. The indicator shows the percentage of water bodies in each status class under the WFD. Around 5,000 water bodies were assessed in each year of the indicator; including rivers, canals, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters.

Figure 21.1: Status classifications of surface water bodies in England under the Water Framework Directive, 2009 to 2017



Notes:

1. Based on the numbers of surface water bodies classified under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) in England. These include rivers, canals, lakes, estuaries and coastal water bodies, but exclude SSSI ditches and surface water transfers.
2. A water body is a management unit, as defined by the relevant authorities.
3. Water bodies that are heavily modified or artificial (HMAWBs) are included in this indicator alongside natural water bodies. HMAWBs are classified as good, moderate, poor or bad 'ecological potential'. Results have been combined; for example, the number of water bodies with a good status class has been added to the number of HMAWBs with good ecological potential.

4. The results published each year relate to data reported in that year under the WFD; data reported in a given year relate to data collected over the previous year. In 2016, the Environment Agency moved to a triennial reporting system and will report next in 2019. As classifications are valid until they are next assessed, the latest available data from 2016 have been carried forward.
5. The percentage of water bodies in each status class has been calculated based on the total number of water bodies assessed in each year.
6. The total number of assessments varies slightly from year to year: in 2009, 5,805 water bodies were assessed; in 2010, 5,739 were assessed; in 2011, 5,760; in 2012, 5,692; in 2013, 5,735; in 2014, 5,769; in 2015, 5,738 under cycle 1 and 4,656 under cycle 2; and in both 2016 and 2017, 4,656 water bodies were assessed.
7. The relatively large reduction in the number of assessments in 2015 was due to England adopting the monitoring and classification standards laid down in cycle 2 of the WFD. This means that data from 2015 onwards are not directly comparable to those in earlier years.

Source: Environment Agency

Indicator assessment

Assessment of change in status of England surface water bodies			
	Long term	Short term	Latest year
Percentage surface water bodies in 'High' or 'Good' ecological status	⊙	⊗ 2012–2017	No change (2017)

Note: Assessment of the measure is based on a 3-year average from the baseline.

The WFD specifies the quality elements that can be used to assess the surface water status of a water body. Quality elements can be biological (e.g. fish, invertebrates and plants), chemical (e.g. heavy metals, pesticides and nutrients) or indicators of the condition of the habitats and water flows and levels (e.g. presence of barriers to fish migration and modelled lake level data). Classifications indicate where the quality of the environment is good, where it may need improvement and what may need to be improved. They can also be used, over the years, to plan improvements, show trends and monitor progress.

Surface water status is a composite measure that looks at both the chemical status and the ecological (including biological and habitat condition) status of a water body.

Relevance

Surface waters with good status support a diverse assemblage of aquatic invertebrates, fish, mammals and birds. The EU Water Framework Directive aims to improve and integrate the way water bodies are managed throughout Europe. Member States aim to reach good chemical and ecological status in inland and coastal waters by 2027 at the latest. England is striving to improve and protect the condition of the water environment: objectives to improve and protect each water body have been set; and measures defined to ensure meeting the objectives.

The indicator shows progress towards commitments to reduce environmental pressures and protect freshwater ecosystems. It is relevant to outcomes 1, 2 and 3 of [Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services](#) (see Annex A). The indicator is also relevant to international goals and targets (see Annex B of the aforementioned publication for further details).

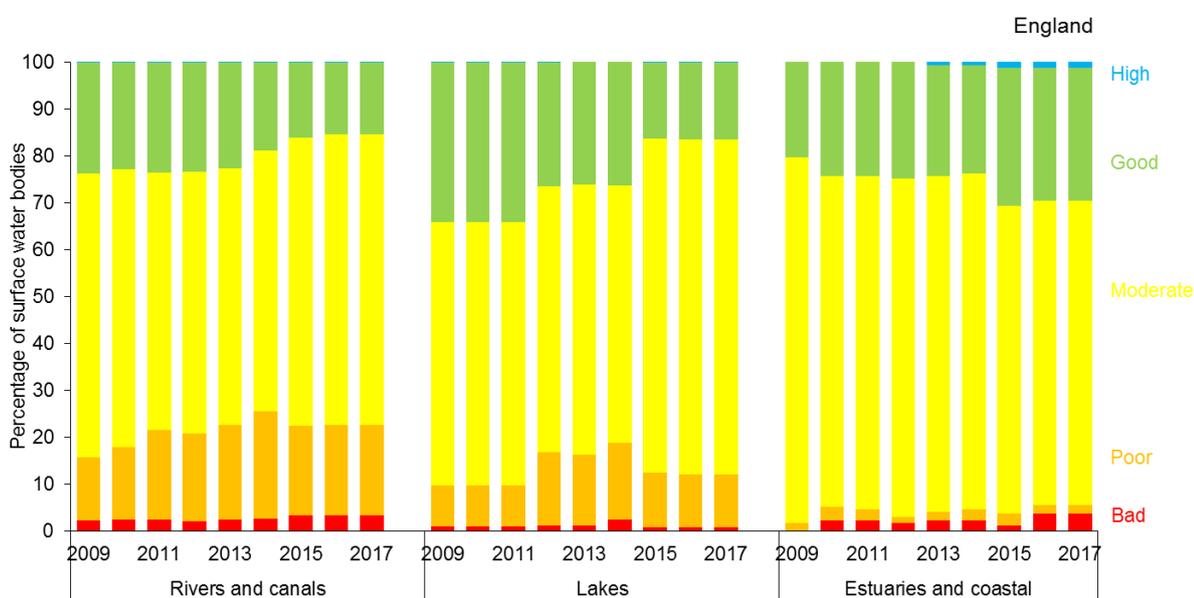
Background

The WFD came into force in December 2000 and became part of English, Welsh, Scottish and Northern Irish law in December 2003. It requires the UK to plan and deliver a better water environment. The WFD has a number of water quality objectives. The key aspects for the EU are the protection of:

- aquatic ecology;
- specific unique and valuable habitats;
- drinking water resources; and
- bathing water.

In 2017, 743 surface water bodies (16%) in England were in high or good status. Figure 21.2 and Table 21.1 present a breakdown of the headline measure by water body type. In 2017, 15% of rivers and canals, 16% of lakes and 30% of estuaries and coastal water bodies in England were in high or good status.

Figure 21.2: Status classifications of surface water bodies in England, by water body type, under the water framework directive, 2009 to 2017



Notes:

1. Based on numbers of surface water bodies classified under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) in England. Includes rivers, canals, lakes, estuaries and coastal water bodies, but excludes SSSI ditches and surface water transfers.
2. A water body is a management unit, as defined by the relevant authorities.
3. Water bodies that are heavily modified or artificial (HMAWBs) are included in this indicator alongside natural water bodies. HMAWBs are classified as high, good, moderate, poor or bad 'ecological potential'. Results have been combined; for example, the number of water bodies with a high status class has been added to the number of HMAWBs with high ecological potential.
4. The results published each year relate to data reported in that year under the WFD; data reported in a given year relate to data collected over the previous year.
5. The percentage of water bodies in each status class has been calculated based on the total number of that type of water body assessed in each year.
6. The total number of water bodies assessed varies slightly from year to year.
7. Data from 2015 onwards are not directly comparable to those in earlier years because of the move to reporting under cycle 2 of the WFD.

Source: Environment Agency.

Table 21.1: Number of surface water bodies in England awarded each status class in 2017; by water body type

Surface Class	Type of water body			Total
	Rivers and canals	Estuaries and coastal	Lakes	
High	5	2	1	8
Good	592	47	96	735
Moderate	2,422	108	421	2,951
Poor	753	3	66	822
Bad	129	6	5	140
Total	3,901	166	589	4,656

Source: Environment Agency

In England, WFD status classification is based on information obtained from monitoring of water quality and biological elements in both long-term surveillance networks and more risk-based operational networks.

The programme of monitoring that takes place in a given period is informed by the results of the previous cycle of monitoring and risk assessments. Where it is known with high certainty that a water body is in good status or in less-than-good status, monitoring effort can be refocused to areas at higher risk. This helps to target resources where they are needed most in the environment.

Surveillance water bodies are monitored more intensively. One objective of surveillance monitoring is to look for signs of impact from pressures in order to validate risk assessments and provide a consistent, long-term monitoring network of sites. At water bodies chosen for the surveillance network, data collectors aim to monitor all quality elements over a river basin management plan cycle.

If there are no sampling data for a particular classification period, results from previous classifications may be rolled-over into the classification assessment. For example, river phosphorus results are calculated from data from the previous 3 years. If there are no data in that sampling period, the last classification assessment is rolled forward.

During 2013 and 2014, England introduced the Ecological Status Indicator (ESI) monitoring program in order to establish a new fixed network of sampling points and provide a complete baseline of ecological status, covering every river water body in England. This new monitoring program significantly increased the number of samples that would normally be collected in any single year. This improved confidence in the classification of ecological status and reported statistics of environmental change in river water bodies from 2014. It also resulted in the step changes to the number of rivers assessed in 2013 and 2014 as being in each of the status classes (see Figures 21.1 and 21.2).

The introduction of new WFD monitoring data and classification standards (including a new baseline adopting all of the new standards, tools, designations and water body boundaries) in 2015 has led to a step change in the number of water bodies assessed as being in each status class in following years. It also led to a reduction in the total number of water bodies being assessed because under the new WFD guidance, water bodies below the 10km² catchment area no longer need to be included. The formal reporting of new standards in cycle 2 of the WFD used the second cycle plans published in 2015. The Environment Agency reported using cycle 2 for the first time in 2015, alongside reporting for the end of cycle 1 in both 2015 and 2016.

Information on the objectives to improve and protect each water body, as well as measures defined to ensure the objectives are met, can be found on the Environment Agency website (see links below). Information on status from more than 127,000 surface water bodies across Europe has been combined into an [EU level report](#).

Web links for information

Reference	Website
GOV.UK	Improving water quality
European Commission	Water Framework Directive
Environment Agency	River Basin Management Plans

Last updated: July 2018

Latest data available: 2017