Report under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), Regulation 9A

2019-2024

Conservation status assessment for the habitat:

H91J0 - *Taxus baccata* woods of the British Isles

Wales

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JNCC

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Important note - Please read

- The information in this document represents Wales Report under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), Regulation 9A, for the period 2019-2024.
- It is based on supporting information provided by Natural Resources Wales, which is documented separately.
- The Habitats Regulations reporting 2019-2024 Approach Document provides details on how this supporting information contributed to the UK Report and the fields that were completed for each parameter.
- Maps showing the distribution and range of the habitat are included.
- Explanatory notes (where provided) are included at the end. These provide additional audit trail information to that included within the assessments. Further underpinning explanatory notes are available in the related country reports.
- Some of the reporting fields have been left blank because either: (i) there was insufficient information to complete the field; (ii) completion of the field was not obligatory; and/or (iii) the field was not relevant to this habitat (section 11 National Site Network coverage for Annex I habitats).

Further details on the approach to the Habitats Regulations Reporting 2019-2024 are available on the JNCC website.

Assessment Summary: *Taxus baccata* woods of the British Isles

Distribution Map

Range Map

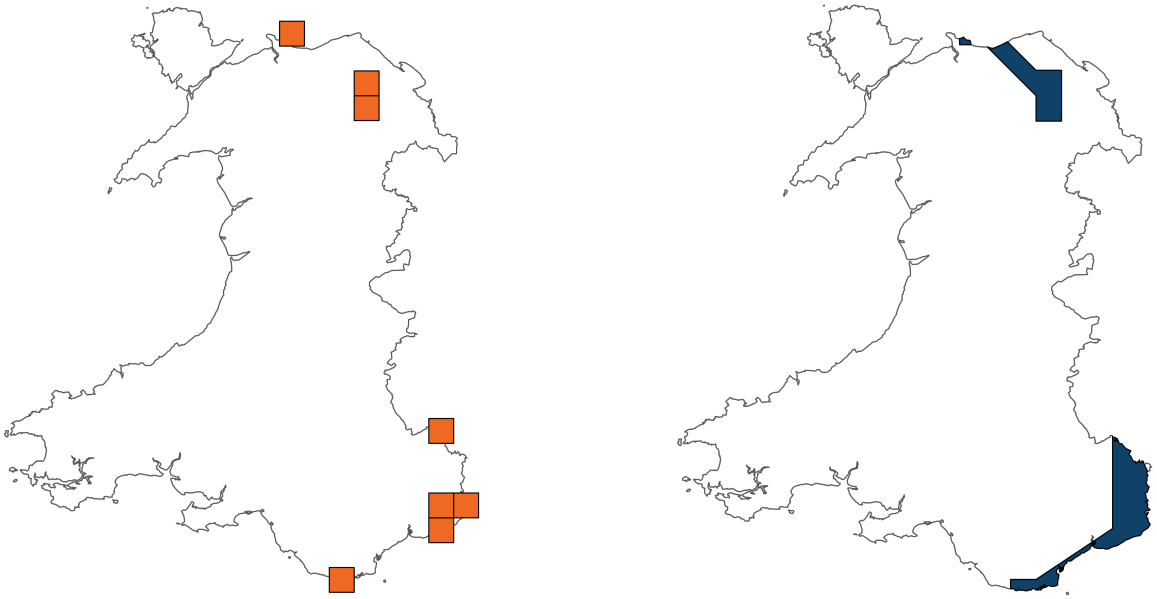

Figure 1: Wales distribution and range map for H91J0 - *Taxus baccata* woods of the British Isles. Coastline boundary derived from the Oil and Gas Authority's OGA and Lloyd's Register SNS Regional Geological Maps (Open Source). Open Government Licence v3 (OGL). Contains data © 2017 Oil and Gas Authority. The 10km grid square distribution map is based on available habitat records within the current reporting period.

Table 1: Table summarising the conservation status for H91J0 - *Taxus baccata* woods of the British Isles. Overall conservation status for habitat is based on assessments of range, area covered by habitat, structure and functions, and future prospects.

Overall Conservation Status (see section 10)

Unfavourable-bad (U2)

Breakdown of Overall Conservation Status

Range (see section 4)	**Favourable (FV)**
Area covered by habitat (see section 5)	**Unknown (XX)**
Structure and functions (see section 6)	**Unfavourable-bad (U2)**
Future prospects (see section 9)	**Unfavourable-bad (U2)**

List of Sections

National Level

1. General information

1.1 Country	Wales
1.2 Habitat code	H91J0 - *Taxus baccata* woods of the British Isles

2. Maps

2.1 Year or period	1985-2012
2.2 Distribution map	Yes
2.3 Distribution map; Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

2.4 Additional information

No additional information

Biogeographical Level

3. Biogeographical and marine regions

3.1 Biogeographical or marine region where the habitat occurs	ATL

3.2 Sources of information

See section 13 References

4. Range

4.1 Surface area (km²)	969.9
4.2 Short-term trend; Period	2013-2024
4.3 Short-term trend; Direction	Stable
4.4 Short-term trend; Magnitude	

a) Estimated minimum

b) Estimated maximum	
c) Pre-defined range	
d) Unknown	
e) Type of estimate	
f) Rate of decrease	
4.5 Short-term trend; Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
4.6 Long-term trend; Period	
4.7 Long-term trend; Direction	
4.8 Long-term trend; Magnitude	
a) Minimum	
b) Maximum	
c) Rate of decrease	
4.9 Long-term trend; Method used	

4.10 Favourable Reference Range (FRR)

a) Area (km²)	
b) Pre-defined increment	Current range is less than 2% smaller than the FRR
c) Unknown	No
d) Method used	Reference-based approach
e) Quality of information	moderate

4.11 Change and reason for change in surface area of range

a) Change	No
b) Genuine change	
c) Improved knowledge or more accurate data	

d) Different method	
e) No information	
f) Other reason	
g) Main reason	

4.12 Additional information

No additional information

5. Area covered by habitat

5.1 Year or period	1985-2000
5.2 Surface area (km²)	
a) Minimum	
b) Maximum	
c) Best single value	0.5
5.3 Type of estimate	Best estimate
5.4 Surface area; Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
5.5 Short-term trend; Period	
5.6 Short-term trend; Direction	Unknown
5.7 Short-term trend; Magnitude	
a) Estimated minimum	
b) Estimated maximum	
c) Pre-defined range	
d) Unknown	
e) Type of estimate	
f) Rate of decrease	
5.8 Short-term trend; Method used	Insufficient or no data available
5.9 Long-term trend; Period	

5.10 Long-term trend; Direction	
5.11 Long-term trend; Magnitude	
a) Minimum	
b) Maximum	
c) Confidence interval	
d) Rate of decrease	
5.12 Long-term trend; Method used	
5.13 Favourable Reference Area (FRA)	
a) Area (km²)	
b) Pre-defined increment	Current area is less than 2% smaller than the FRA
c) Unknown	No
d) Method used	Reference-based approach
e) Quality of information	moderate

5.14 Change and reason for change in surface area of range

a) Change	No
b) Genuine change	
c) Improved knowledge or more accurate data	
d) Different method	
e) No information	
f) Other reason	
g) Main reason	

5.15 Additional information

No additional information

6. Structure and functions

6.1 Condition of habitat (km²)	
Area in good condition	
ai) Minimum	0.2
aii) Maximum	0.2
Area not in good condition	
bi) Minimum	0.07
bii) Maximum	0.07
Area where condition is unknown	
ci) Minimum	0.23
cii) Maximum	0.23
6.2 Condition of habitat; Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
6.3 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition; Period	
6.4 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition; Direction	Unknown
6.5 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition; Method used	Insufficient or no data available
6.6 Typical species	
Has the list of typical species changed in comparison to the previous reporting period?	No
6.7 Typical species; Method used	

6.8 Additional information

Typical species were not used directly in the assessment of conservation status for habitat structure and function as a comprehensive list of typical species for each habitat was not available. However, the status of typical species was considered when the

condition of individual sites was assessed using Common Standards Monitoring Guidance. Common Standards Monitoring (CSM) data was used to assess the area of habitat in 'good' and 'not good' condition (field 6.1). Species were a component of the attributes assessed under CSM. Therefore, an assessment of species is considered to have formed part of the reporting under field 6.1 which supported the Habitats Structure and Function assessment (field 10.3).

7. Main pressures

7.1 Characterisation of pressures

Table 2: Pressures affecting the habitat, including timing and importance/impact ranking. Pressures are defined as factors acting currently and/or during the reporting period (2019–2024). Rankings are: High (direct/immediate influence and/or large spatial extent) and Medium (moderate direct/immediate influence, mainly indirect and/or regional extent).

Pressure	Timing	Ranking
PF05: Sports, tourism and leisure activities	Ongoing and likely to be in the future	High (H)
PH08: Other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above	Ongoing and likely to be in the future	High (H)
PI03: Problematic native species	Ongoing and likely to be in the future	High (H)
PK03: Mixed source air pollution, air-borne pollutants	Ongoing and likely to be in the future	High (H)
PK04: Atmospheric N-deposition	Ongoing and likely to be in the future	High (H)
PI02: Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern)	Ongoing and likely to be in the future	Medium (M)
PJ14: Other climate related changes in abiotic conditions	Ongoing and likely to be in the future	Medium (M)
PJ03: Changes in precipitation regimes due to climate change	Only in future	Medium (M)
PI04: Plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Only in future	Medium (M)

7.2 Sources of information

See section 13 References

7.3 Additional information

No additional information

8. Conservation measures

8.1: Status of measures

a) Are measures needed?	Yes
b) Indicate the status of measures	Measures identified and taken
8.2 Main purpose of the measures taken	Maintain the current range, surface area or structure and functions of the habitat type
8.3 Location of the measures taken	Both inside and outside National Site Network
8.4 Response to measures	Medium-term results (within the next two reporting periods, 2025–2036)

8.5 List of main conservation measures

Table 3: Key conservation measures addressing current pressures and/or anticipated threats during the next two reporting periods (2025–2036). Measures are ranked by importance/impact: High (direct/immediate influence and/or large spatial extent) and Medium (moderate direct/immediate influence, mainly indirect and/or regional extent).

Conservation measure	Ranking
MF03: Reduce impact of outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities (incl. restoration of habitats)	High (H)
MH03: Reduce impact of other specific human activities	High (H)
MI03: Management, control or eradication of other invasive alien species	Medium (M)
MI05: Management of problematic native species	High (H)
MJ02: Implement climate change adaptation measures	Medium (M)
MK01: Reduce impact of mixed source pollution	Medium (M)
MA11: Reduce/eliminate air pollution from agricultural activities	Medium (M)

MC09: Manage/reduce/eliminate air pollution from resource exploitation and energy production	Medium (M)

8.6 Additional information

No additional information

9. Future prospects

9.1a Future trends of parameters

ai) Range	Unknown
bi) Area	Unknown
ci) Structure and functions	Negative - slight/moderate deterioration

9.1b Future prospects of parameters

aii) Range	Unknown
bii) Area	Unknown
cii) Structure and functions	Bad

9.2 Additional information

No additional information

10. Conclusions

10.1 Range	Favourable (FV)
10.2 Area	Unknown (XX)
10.3 Specific structure and functions (incl. typical species)	Unfavourable-bad (U2)
10.4 Future prospects	Unfavourable-bad (U2)
10.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Unfavourable-bad (U2)
10.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status	Unknown

10.7 Change and reason for change in conservation status

This field is not reported as the period 2019-2024 marks the first instance in which conservation status has been assessed at the national level, meaning no comparisons to previous reports can be drawn.

10.7 Change and reason for change in conservation status trend

This field is not reported as the period 2019-2024 marks the first instance in which conservation status has been assessed at the national level, meaning no comparisons to previous reports can be drawn.

10.8 Additional information

No additional information

11. UK National Site Network (pSCIs, SCIs, SACs) coverage for Annex I habitat types

11.1 Surface area of the habitat type inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network (km²)

a) Minimum	
b) Maximum	
c) Best single value	0.27
11.2 Type of estimate	Best estimate
11.3 Habitat area inside the network; Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
11.4 Short-term trend of habitat area within the network; Direction	Uncertain
11.5 Short-term trend of habitat area within the network; Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
11.6 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition within the network; Direction	Unknown

11.7 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition within the network; Method used	Insufficient or no data available

11.8 Additional information

No additional information

12. Complementary information

12.1 Justification of percentage thresholds for trends

No justification information

12.2 Other relevant information

No other relevant information

13. References

Biogeographical and marine regions

3.2 Sources of information

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Welsh Government. 2024a. The Clean Air Plan for Wales 2024. Available from: https://www.gov.wales/clean-air-plan-wales-healthy-air-healthy-wales

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Main pressures

7.2 Sources of information

No sources of information

14. Explanatory Notes

Field label	Note
2.1: Year or period	An analysis of the range and extent of H91J0 Taxus baccata woodland in Wales was carried out in 2012 through a review of the records available for the habitat (NRW, 2013). No new information has become available to significantly update this analysis, and there is also no reason to expect that the range and extent of the habitat has changed significantly since 2012. For these reasons the figures and analysis for 2012 are reproduced here.
2.3: Distribution map; Method used	(Analysis as for 2012; see section 2.1). 91JO Taxus baccata woodland of the British Isles is a scarce habitat in Wales, restricted to a few localities, usually over limestone. In the NVC it corresponds to W13 (JNCC, 2017), which in Latham (2001) has only 5 Welsh records. It is also known from inclusions within beech and ash woodland which sometimes, although noted on NVC surveys, have not been assumed to be sufficiently yew dominated or continuous enough to be mapped as W13. Knowledge of the resource of Taxus woodland in Wales, therefore is limited to these few records, which provide an outline of its likely range. It is not possible to identify examples more comprehensively using Phase 1 Habitat Survey (Blackstock, 2010). The total area of Taxus baccata woodland recorded in Wales is 29.2 ha. It is unlikely that many large stands have been missed, although many small areas may not have been recorded (Latham, 2000). A cautious estimate of the total area in Wales is 50ha, with perhaps an upper limit of 100ha.
4.11: Change and reason for change in surface area of range	The distribution of Taxus baccata woodland in Wales has not been re-assessed for the current report and 10 km squares from which it has been reported are unchanged.
5.1: Year or period	Total evidence range is based on survey data accumulated from 1985 – 2000.

5.2: Surface area	An analysis of the range and extent of H91J0 Taxus baccata woodland in Wales was carried out in 2012 through a review of the records available for the habitat (NRW, 2013).
5.6: Short-term trend; Direction	An analysis of the range and extent of H91J0 Taxus baccata woodland in Wales was carried out in 2012 through a review of the records available for the habitat (NRW, 2013). No updated analysis has been undertaken for short term trend and consequently trend direction is currently considered unknown.
5.8: Short-term trend; Method used	There is no evidence available to judge short-term trends in the total area of this habitat.
5.14: Change and reason for change in surface area	The area of the habitat has not been re-assessed for this report and so the values are the same as the 2012 submission.
6.1: Condition of habitat	Figures adjusted from SDF by proportion based on reassessment if areas for 2013 submission.
6.2: Condition of habitat; Method used	Some assessment of structure and function can be made from the results of Common Standards Monitoring where the habitat occurs as a feature on two SACs, representing c. 50% of the estimated total resource. This is the only evidence source available for the habitat. At the most recent assessment the majority of the habitat by area on SAC was in favourable condition (c.75%), with one site Favourable and one Unfavourable (NRW, 2018).
6.3: Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition; Period	For the two sites that have been reassessed between 2013 and 2020, one has changed condition from Unfavourable to Favourable (representing c. 40% of total resource), although it is not clear whether is due to real change or to an improved understanding of the ecology of the site. It is not possible to imply overall trends from these results.
6.4: Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition; Direction	For the two sites that have been reassessed between 2013 and 2020, one has changed condition from Unfavourable to Favourable (representing c. 40% of total resource), although it is not clear whether is due to real change or to an improved understanding of the ecology of the site. The other site (representing c. 15% of the total resource) was

	recorded as Unknown (Wilkinson, 2020), but presumed to have remained Unfavourable. It is not possible to imply overall trends from these results.
7.1: Characterisation of pressures	Pressures: Five pressures are ranked as High. PF05 recreational activities (often illegal) can have important impacts, causing damage to woodland ground flora regeneration, erosion and specifically damage by fire, recorded here as PH08 (other human activities). These activities are the prime reason for the Unfavourable assessments made (Green, 2013), representing c. 15% of the total estimated resource. Personal observations also suggest that fragments of Taxus woodland are vulnerable to trampling impacts from recreation. PI03 deer browsing (predominantly by naturalised fallow deer Dama dama), has been recorded as likely to have important impacts on regeneration and composition of Taxus woodland, specifically within the SAC sites in the Wye Valley. PK04 Atmospheric N-deposition and PK03 Mixed source of air pollution, air-borne pollutants, appears to be universal with all areas in receipt of deposition rates for atmospheric nitrogen in excess of the critical load for the habitat, although the impacts for this habitat are unquantified. All Taxus baccata woodland in Wales are in areas that are above targets for being Unfavourable for air-borne pollutants, primarily nitrogen. Three pressures are considered to have a medium or low impact. PI02 Invasive Non-Native Species or invasive alien species have been identified as an issue within Taxus woodland on SACs, especially evergreen species such as cherry laurel Prunus laurocerasus and Holm oak Quercus ilex. Grey

squirrels Sciurus carolinensis also can have a serious local impact on yew trees by stripping bark. The presence of Invasive non-Native Conifers (INNCs) has been highlighted as a negative indicator at one site and there is an action for removal.

PJ14 'Other climate related changes in biotic conditions' has been included as a catch-all for the complex of interactions relating to long-term habitat loss, fragmentation, reduction of permeability of the matrix leading to reduced ecological connectivity, combined with the additional pressures of climate change that may require habitat range adaptation. They also interact with many of the specific climate change pressures that have been listed.

PJ03 'droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change' may be impacting negatively on Taxus woodland as the habitat it is associated with the maritime climate of the British Isles, but this unquantified.

Method used – pressures

The assessment was based on the submission for 2013 (NRW, 2013), reconsidered using expert knowledge updated accordingly for 2018. The data held in the 'Actions Database' were used to provide a basis for quantifying pressures/threats relating to Taxus baccata woodland, coupled with expert judgement on the severity of these pressures/threats (at a generic level) to give an overall evaluation of the pressure/threat level (for more details see Guest, 2012). For woodland, the Actions Database does not list Annex 1 habitats on SSSIs, so this analysis is based primarily on issues recorded on SACs, informed where possible by knowledge of the habitat on SSSIs elsewhere.

Threats:

The pressures identified above can be expected to remain

	as threats. In particular: PI02 invasive species may well increase in abundance and additional species become a problem, possibly encouraged by climate change. PI03 deer browsing is currently only a localised issue in Wales but experience from Scotland and England suggests that it could present a significant threat to the habitat as deer populations are likely to expand and increase in density, and may increasingly involve non-native species, particularly muntjac Muntiacus reevesi (see PI02) PI04 remains a serious concern with the increase of tree pathogens in recent years, although none are currently known to pose a particular or serious threat to yew trees. PJ03 'droughts and decreases in precipitation due to climate change' may impact negatively on Taxus woodland which is associated with the maritime climate of the British Isles. Method used – threats: Expert opinion The pressures identified in pressures were used as a basis for threats, but additional information and expert opinion used to extrapolate to possible likely future impacts, and also to identify large scale issues such as those of climate change that are not evident on a site reporting basis.
8.1: Status of measures	While the majority of most important measures have been identified and taken, in reality some identified measures have not yet been taken while other interventions are needed but the mechanisms have not been resolved.
8.2: Main purpose of the measures taken	The majority of the most important measures currently being undertaken are focused on maintaining the structure and functions of existing stands of Taxus baccata woodland habitat. However several are also aimed at restoring the structure and functions both on individual sites and to the

	resource as a whole. This includes Forest Design Plans and habitat management plans incorporating appropriate management that can be applied operationally. Deer surveys have been undertaken to establish a current deer population estimate to guide control measures and encourage increases in natural regeneration of Taxus. This could potentially slow down/halt further Taxus baccata woodland loss and fragmentation.
8.5: List of main conservation measures	MF03: Reduce impact of outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities, and MH03: Reduce impact of other specific human actions. These are likely to be achieved through careful site and visitor management, through both regulation and awareness raising. MI05: Management of problematic native species - the management of deer and their impacts. The long-term objective is to have populations of deer present at levels that are appropriate to their ecological situation, allowing them to deliver a positive ecosystem function. MI03: Management, control or eradication of other invasive alien species. INNS are a medium problem but a significant threat to Taxus baccata woodland habitat, and continued management, vigilance and contingency planning are required. INNCs (Invasive non-native conifers) are also a problem within Taxus woodland and should be targeted for removal. MK01: Reduce impact of mixed source pollution. MA11: Reduce/eliminate air pollution from agricultural activities

MC09: Manage/reduce/eliminate air pollution from resource exploitation and energy production

The impacts are probably high and significant on this habitat, but it is not clear what actions may be done locally to reduce them in addition to national current regulation of air pollution, hence the Medium ranking assigned here.

There are various air quality strategies and initiatives in place to protect and enhance biodiversity. Air quality limit values set out in the Air Quality Strategy (AQS) are transposed into national legislation by the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010. Nitrogen deposition continues to impact semi-natural habitats in Wales. These regulations are not habitat-specific, however with introduction of The Environment (Air Quality and Soundscapes) (Wales) Act 2024 in Wales, brings in new national targets for air quality pollutants, with the potential of directly influencing habitat protection.

This key legislative advancement requires mandatory targets for fine particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) to be established by February 2027, including new powers for Welsh Ministers to set pollutant-specific targets in future years (e.g., ammonia, nitrogen dioxide) linked to biodiversity outcomes, potentially enabling future habitat-sensitive thresholds.

Welsh Government have also introduced The Agriculture (Wales) Act in 2023. It aims to establish a framework of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) objectives to underpin agricultural support, including the Sustainable Farming Scheme (SFS). The Act provides Welsh Ministers with the power to provide support (financial or otherwise) for or in connection with 15 purposes, including 'Improving air quality'. Welsh Government published a consultation on the SFS which closed in March 2024. Welsh Ministers will not be making final scheme design decisions until further stakeholder work is undertaken.

	MJ02: Implement climate change adaptation measures. This relates to the broad need to develop the resilience of the Taxus baccata woodland resource beyond the individual site level, planning large scale ecological networks that provide functional connectivity for relevant species between protected sites that allows both mitigation for long-term habitat loss and fragmentation and the capacity for climate change adaptation, including planning for and facilitating the range expansion of beech where appropriate (e.g. Watts et al., 2005; Latham et al. 2013). MI06: Controlling and eradicating plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests (low ranking). This primarily relates to vigilance and the development of management and contingency plans to address the impacts of tree pathogens such as Phyophthora species.
9.1:Future trends and prospects of parameters	Range: The habitat currently is very restricted in Wales, occurring as isolated stands where suitable conditions over limestone occur. There is potential to increase its range but the probability of that happening is unknown. Area: Overall, the future prospects are unknown as the habitat's long-term dynamics and requirements for establishment are poorly understood. A general increase in woodland cover looks likely in Wales as it is supported by WG policy, but this seems unlikely to be relevant to creating the very specific composition and site requirements of Taxus baccata woodland. There may be very local gains in area possibly from the restoration of ancient woodland (PAWS) sites, again supported by WG policy. Taxus baccata woodland may increase in area through natural processes

	at the expense of other woodland types that have common environmental conditions, in particular Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests that often occur in association with Taxus baccata woodland or have a significant Taxus component. Perversely, Taxus baccata woodland may benefit from the loss of ash trees to Chalara ash dieback, as it may replace ash trees leading to the progressive shift of some ash woodland types (W8) to W13. Structure & function: There are significant issues affecting condition, including notably human recreational impacts, deer browsing, INNS, INNCs, climate change, the potential for tree diseases and the impacts of cumulative and ongoing atmospheric deposition of excess nutrient nitrogen. While there is much uncertainty about their future level of impact on balance a negative trend in structure and function is considered the most likely outcome over the next 12 years.
10.1: Range	Conclusion on Range reached because: (i) the short-term trend direction in Range surface area is stable; and (ii) the current Range surface area is approximately equal to the Favourable Reference Range.
10.2: Area	Conclusion on Area reached because:(i) the short-term trend direction in Area is unknown; (ii) the current Area is approximately equal to the Favourable Reference Area; and iii) there has been no significant change in distribution pattern within range
10.3: Specific structure and functions	Conclusion on Structure and function reached because: i) habitat condition data indicates that more than 25% of the habitat is in unfavourable (not good) condition; ii) short-term trend in area of habitat in good condition is unknown; and iii) expert opinion determines that although there are no significant issues for this habitat, as the short-term trend in area of habitat in good condition is unknown then this habitat should be considered as unfavourable-bad under the precautionary principle.

10.4: Future prospects	Conclusion on Future prospects reached because: (i) the Future prospects for Range are unknown; (ii) the Future prospects for Area covered by habitat are unknown; and (iii) the Future prospects for Structure and function are bad.
10.5: Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Overall assessment of Conservation Status is Unfavourable-bad because two of the conclusions are Unfavourable-bad.
11.3: Surface area of the habitat type inside the network; Method used	NVC maps exist for the majority of woodland SACs in Wales; surveys are described in Latham (2001) and digitised by GIS analysis (held on NRW GIS system). Areas of Taxus baccata woodland have previously been calculated for inclusion on JNCC's data forms: values for each of these for which the habitat is listed as a feature (grades A-D) were compiled, but then compared with habitat maps to re-assess the total area of Taxus baccata woodland included on SACs rather than that originally mapped as a feature.
11.4: Short-term trend of habitat area within the network; Direction	For the two sites that have been reassessed between 2013 and 2020, one has changed condition from Unfavourable to Favourable (representing c. 40% of total resource), although it is not clear whether is due to real change or to an improved understanding of the ecology of the site. The other has changed from Unfavourable to unknown so is presumed to be still Unfavourable.
5.13: Favourable Reference Area (FRA)	The UK-level FRV for surface area was developed by JNCC using an audit trail based on the year the FRV was first established and any changes made in subsequent reporting rounds. The audit may draw from any combination of the 2007, 2013, or 2019 Habitats Directive reports and reflects the full rationale used for the 2019 Article 17 reporting. This FRV was reviewed by Welsh experts and considered appropriate for use in Wales based on current habitat extent and trends.
4.10: Favourable Reference Range (FRR)	The UK-level FRV for range was developed by JNCC using an audit trail based on the year the FRV was first established and any changes made in subsequent reporting rounds. The audit may draw from any

combination of the 2007, 2013, or 2019 Habitats Directive reports and reflects the full rationale used for the 2019 Article 17 reporting. This FRV was reviewed by Welsh experts and considered appropriate for use in Wales based on current distribution and trends.