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

2019-2024

Conservation status assessment for the habitat:

H7240 - Alpine pioneer formations of the *Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae*

Wales

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Natural Resources Wales

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: Alpine pioneer formations of the *Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae*

Distribution Map

Range Map

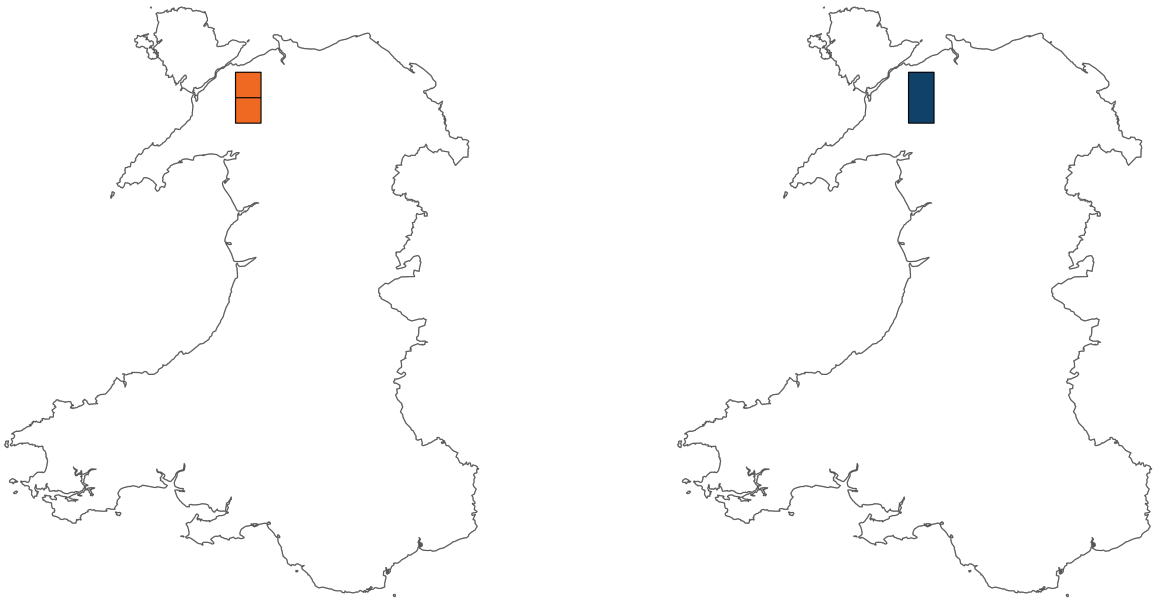

Figure 1: Wales distribution and range map for H7240 - Alpine pioneer formations of the *Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae*. Coastline boundary derived from the Oil and Gas Authority's OGA and Lloyd's Register SNS Regional Geological Maps (Open Source). Open Government Licence v3 (OGL). Contains data © 2017 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 H7240 - Alpine pioneer formations of the *Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae*. 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)	**Unknown (XX)**
Area covered by habitat (see section 5)	**Unknown (XX)**
Structure and functions (see section 6)	**Unknown (XX)**
Future prospects (see section 9)	**Unfavourable-bad (U2)**

List of Sections

National Level

1. General information

1.1 Country	Wales
1.2 Habitat code	H7240 - Alpine pioneer formations of the *Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae*

2. Maps

2.1 Year or period	2012-2016
2.2 Distribution map	Yes
2.3 Distribution map; Method used	Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate

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)	200

4.2 Short-term trend; Period

4.3 Short-term trend; Direction	Unknown
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	Insufficient or no data available
4.6 Long-term trend; Period	
4.7 Long-term trend; Direction	Unknown
4.8 Long-term trend; Magnitude	
a) Minimum	
b) Maximum	
c) Rate of decrease	
4.9 Long-term trend; Method used	Insufficient or no data available

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	1996-2012
5.2 Surface area (km²)	
a) Minimum	
b) Maximum	
c) Best single value	0.03
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	Unknown
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	
c) Unknown	Yes
d) Method used	
e) Quality of information	

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
aii) Maximum	0
Area not in good condition	
bi) Minimum	0
bii) Maximum	0
Area where condition is unknown	
ci) Minimum	0.03
cii) Maximum	0.03
6.2 Condition of habitat; Method used	Insufficient or no data available
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
PA07: Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock	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)
PF05: Sports, tourism and leisure activities	Ongoing and likely to be in the future	Medium (M)
PI02: Other invasive alien species (other than species of Union concern)	Ongoing and likely to be in the future	Medium (M)
PJ01: Temperature changes and extremes due to climate change	Ongoing and likely to be in the future	High (H)
PJ03: Changes in precipitation regimes due to climate change	Ongoing and likely to be in the future	High (H)
PJ10: Change of habitat location, size, and / or quality due to climate change	Ongoing and likely to be in the future	High (H)
PJ11: Desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change	Ongoing and likely to be in the future	Medium (M)
PK04: Atmospheric N-deposition	Ongoing and likely to be in the future	High (H)

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	Only inside 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
MA06: Stop mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities e.g. burning (incl. restore or improve habitats)	High (H)
MA05: Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities (e.g. burning)	High (H)
MF05: Reduce/eliminate air pollution from industrial, commercial, residential and recreational areas and activities	High (H)
MK01: Reduce impact of mixed source pollution	High (H)
MJ01: Implement climate change mitigation measures	High (H)

8.6 Additional information

Only part of the measures identified have been taken.

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	Unknown (XX)
10.2 Area	Unknown (XX)
10.3 Specific structure and functions (incl. typical species)	Unknown (XX)
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	0.03
11.2 Type of estimate	Best estimate
11.3 Habitat area inside the network; Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
11.4 Short-term trend of habitat area within the network; Direction	Unknown
11.5 Short-term trend of habitat area within the network; Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data
11.6 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition within the network; Direction	Stable
11.7 Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition within the network; Method used	Based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data

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

Hearn, S. (in prep). Eryri SAC monitoring summary report: 7240 Alpine pioneer formations of Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae. NRW internal report.

Hill, M.O., Preston, C.D., Bosanquet, S.D.S & Roy, D.B. (2007). BRYOATT: Attributes of British and Irish Mosses, Liverworts and Hornworts. NERC

Jones, P.S. (2012). Supporting documentation for the Third Report by the United Kingdom under Article 17 on the implementation of the Directive from January 2007 to December 2012. Conservation status assessment for Habitat: H7240 - Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae. NRW.

Jones, P.S., Stevens, J., Bosanquet, S.D.S., Turner, A.J., Birch, K.S. & Reed, D.K. (2012b). Distribution, extent and status of Annex I wetland habitats in Wales: supporting material for the 2013 Article 17 assessment. Countryside Council for Wales, Bangor.

Lewis, H. (2003). 7240 Alpine pioneer formations of Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae. SAC Monitoring report. NRW internal report.

Lewis, H. (2012). 7240 Alpine pioneer formations of Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae. SAC Monitoring report. NRW internal report.

NRW, 2013. Supporting documentation for the Third Report by the United Kingdom under Article 17 for Wales; H7240 Alpine pioneer formations of Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae. JNCC. Available from: https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20180804112104mp_/http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Article17Consult_20131010/H7240_WALES.pdf

Stevens, J., Turner, A.J. & Jones, P.S. (2012). H7240 Alpine pioneer formations Habitat Inventory for Wales. Countryside Council for Wales, Bangor.

Turner, A.J. (2011). A conspectus of the vegetation of the Welsh uplands, with particular reference to Snowdonia. In: Proceedings of a Memorial Conference for Dr David Paul Stevens 1958-2007: Grassland Ecologist and Conservationist. Eds: Blackstock, T.H., Howe, E.A., Rothwell, J.P., Duigan, C.A & Jones, P.S. pp. 116-134. CCW Staff Science Report 10/03/05, Countryside Council for Wales, Bangor.

UK Government (2010). The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010. Available from: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/1001/contents

Welsh Government (2023). The Agriculture (Wales) Act 2023. Available from: https://www.gov.wales/agriculture-wales-act-2023

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

Welsh Government (2024b). The Environment (Air Quality and Soundscapes) (Wales) Act 2024. Available from: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asc/2024/2/contents

Main pressures

7.2 Sources of information

No sources of information

14. Explanatory Notes

Field label	Note
2.1: Year or period	All digitised records date from surveys undertaken between 1996 and 2005 (see Table H7240.1 of Jones et al., 2012b). Presence of this habitat has been confirmed in both hectads during monitoring in 2012, and (for the northern of the two squares) 2016 (Lewis 2012; Hearn 2016). No additional survey evidence is known since the 2013-2018 reporting round.
2.3: Distribution map; Method used	Records for this habitat in Wales come from upland Phase 2 (plant community [NVC] level) – see table H7240.1 of Jones 2012b for sources – and also the expert knowledge of A.J. Turner. Phase 2 mapping yields polygon records assigned to NVC communities/sub-communities and non-NVC units mapped and then transferred to a Mapinfo GIS platform. Polygons (whether relating to individual vegetation types or mosaics) for plant communities/sub-communities judged as conforming to this habitat have been selected and used to create a Mapinfo inventory for this habitat based on polygon locations and areas and also hectad presence. Most occurrences of this habitat are as small patches and the survey data may not be complete. No additional survey evidence is known since the 2013-2018 reporting round.
3.2: Sources of information	This section has not been updated and is based on the 2012 and 2018 information.
4.3: Short-term trend; Direction	This was assessed as 'Stable' in the previous reporting round but lack of recent survey/assessment data means this assessment has to change to unknown in 2025.
4.11: Change and reason for change in surface area of range	The range data have not been updated for this reporting round so we are unable to detect whether there are any changes to the surface area of the range.
5.3: Type of estimate	This value of 3 ha is an estimate of likely maximum total extent based on expert opinion (A.J. Turner). The sum total of polygons mapped as this habitat is significantly lower (0.99 ha), reflecting the possibility that (i) not all stands may

	have been located and (ii) that accurate area measurements are difficult because many examples of this habitat are tiny (<10 m2) and will have fallen below the minimum mappable unit thresholds of the surveys described under 2.3.
5.6: Short-term trend; Direction	Lewis (2012) notes an increase in the area of this habitat at one of its localities (Cwm Glas Bach) on Eryri and its apparent disappearance from another (Cwm Glas Mawr). However accurate assessments of extent and changes in extent have not been undertaken and no recent information on this parameter is available for most stands. This assessment has not been updated for the 2025 reporting round.
5.14: Change and reason for change in surface area	The range data have not been updated for this reporting round so we are unable to detect whether there are any changes to the surface area of the range. It is of concern that we are unable to report on possible changes in the area of this highly localised and threatened habitat.
6.2: Condition of habitat; Method used	This assessment is based wholly on condition monitoring of Eryri SAC in 2012, which found the habitat to be in favourable condition (Lewis 2012). A more recent monitoring visit in 2016 (Hearn in prep) provisionally concluded that stands at Cwm Glas Bach were still in favourable condition and given the stability of management it is likely that the condition of the other key areas of the habitat within the SAC have remained favourable. However, no more recent systematic assessment has been undertaken and thus the entire area has been assigned to the not known category.
6.5: Short-term trend of habitat area in good condition; Method used	This assessment is based on 2012 and 2016 common standards monitoring assessments of the habitat on Eryri SAC (Lewis 2012; Hearn in prep.), both of which found the habitat monitored to be in favourable condition (although both assessments only considered only parts of what is a highly fragmentary feature). Comparison to an earlier monitoring assessment in 2003 (Lewis 2003) indicates a

	degree of flux in some stands, perhaps in response to variation in grazing intensity.
7.1: Characterisation of pressures	This section has not been updated for the 2025 reporting round and is largely based on 2013 evidence. Pressures and threats are largely taken from the 2013 report (NRW 2013) with the categories used for reporting updated to the new reporting classes and codes on the basis of the supporting text and where necessary expert judgement. The methodology used to derive the pressures and threats for the 2012 report was described as follows. 'CCWs Actions Database has been used to extract information on 'issue sub-categories' (namely management or other issues relevant to the condition of nature conservation features) for individual management units on protected sites – see Guest [D] (2012). The database was firstly searched for records of the SSSI feature montane flush and spring occurring within management units within SAC SSSIs. The search was not limited to examples of the habitat occurring as a key habitat due to the already low sample size. The extracted population of records amounted to 50 units with management issues ('issue sub-categories') identified across 7 SSSI SAC components, but unfortunately the sites on which this habitat occurs in north Wales were not included. The representation of sub-issue categories on SACs has been calculated as a % of component SSSI of the SACs rather than just SACs to give a better indication of how many sites actions are relevant to. Some 18 units for this habitat were accepted as having genuine null actions for this habitat. The montane flush and spring SSSI category will include habitats additional to H7240 but these will be subject to similar pressures." Pressures: PA07 Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock. Over-grazing which affects 14.7% of SSSI units for montane flush and spring. Improvements in the condition of this feature within the Eryri SAC have been attributed at least in

part to a decrease in grazing pressure, and this reflects concerted efforts on the part of CCW and its partners to address this. Light grazing is beneficial to a degree though and insufficient grazing was listed as a 'sub-issue category' for 8.8% of SSSI units supporting this feature, though none of the SAC stands were included in this analysis. Concerns over grazing type/timing were registered for 38% of the SSSI features, suggesting that a more mixed grazing regime than simply sheep, with periodic grazing by larger grazing animals, could be beneficial. However, the relevance of this to the decidedly montane examples of H7240 is unclear.

PK04: Atmospheric N-deposition and PK03 Mixed source air pollution, air-borne pollutants. Recorded as an issue for only 6% of units with montane flush and spring, this pressure is undoubtedly under-represented in the actions database. Overlay of the habitat distribution and extent data described under 1.1.2 with N deposition data suggests 100 % of the resource is subject to N deposition in excess of the 15 kg/ha/yr critical load based on 2009 deposition data. It is of some concern that the national modelling data may underestimate local point sources such as intensive poultry units. Visible evidence for atmospheric nutrient enrichment is less tangible. It is to be expected that this habitat would be very sensitive to atmospheric pollution given that its signature species Blindia acuta has a nitrogen (or more accurately fertility) indicator score of just 1 characterised as indicating species of 'extremely infertile sites' (Hill et al., 2007). The context of this habitat on steep slopes subject to more or less continual flushing from above suggests it probably receives a significant annual N load even though the concentration of N in precipitation is likely to be low. Visible evidence for atmospheric nutrient enrichment is less tangible.

PF05 Sports, tourism and leisure activities. One of the stations for this habitat is adjacent to an access route to the summit of Snowdon subject to year-round access pressure.

Its unclear whether the habitat has actually suffered any impacts from this – but it is possible that some small examples of the habitat are damaged by trampling or climbing, particularly during periods of ice or snow cover.

PI02: Invasive non-native species. The primary pressure in this regard is the ongoing spread of the non-native Epilobium brunnescens which is covered during SAC condition monitoring for this feature.

PJ03: Climate change. This may already constitute a current pressure for this montane feature which is at the edge of UK range and thus presumably bioclimatic envelope. Examples which may conform to depauperate expressions of the main relevant NVC community (M11) in south Wales (Turner, 2011) may be especially vulnerable: whilst it is debateable whether these currently conform to H7240 they may once have in the past.

Threats:

PK04: Atmospheric N-deposition and PK03 Mixed source air pollution, air-borne pollutants. This is likely to remain as a threat for the foreseeable future despite reductions in N deposition. The projected 2020 deposition regime for N suggests that 100% of the habitat will continue to receive inputs in excess of the critical load.

PF05 Sports, tourism and leisure activities. A continuing and possibly growing threat given the significant visitor pressure experienced by the Eryri and Carneddau uplands.

PA07 Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock remains as a current threat because of the significance of any changes in stocking rates and because stands of this habitat are likely to experience over-grazing even under

	rates which are acceptable on a management unit basis. The impact of grazing on this feature needs to be monitored. PI02: Invasive non-native species. The primary threat in this regard is the ongoing spread of the non-native Epilobium brunnescens which is covered during SAC condition monitoring for this feature.
8.5: List of main conservation measures	The main emphasis of management must be on either eliminating (MA06) or reducing (MA05) the damaging effects of sheep grazing. MF05 Reduce/eliminate air pollution from industrial, commercial, residential and recreational areas and activities. Stringent regulation of these processes is required to achieve reductions in N deposition both locally and at member state level. 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. MK01 Reduce impact of mixed source pollution. No measures are currently in place to protect this habitat close to footpaths from trampling and erosion.
9.1:Future trends and prospects of parameters	Range: Changes to the 10km2 distribution and linked range of habitat H7240 in Wales may be unlikely to occur within the next two reporting cycles (12 years), but this is unknown . In the longer-term climate change, potentially exacerbated by the cumulative impact of excess deposition of reactive nitrogen, may represent a risk to the habitat which, in Wales, is at the southern-most limit of its UK distribution. Structure & function: Excess deposition of atmospheric pollutants, notably reactive nitrogen, and other pernicious threats such as climate change present ongoing threats to this habitat which are not currently addressed by any existing or planned conservation measures. These adverse influences are considered likely to lead to a deterioration in the habitats structure and function, although the timescale over which they take effect is unclear. The Future prospects for Structure and functions takes into account that at least 25% of the habitat area is expected to

	be in unfavourable (not good) condition in c.2035 due to nutrient N critical load exceedance, unless additional measures are taken to reduce N deposition impacts.
10.1: Range	Conclusion on Range reached because:(i) the short-term trend direction in Range surface area is unknown; 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 Favourable Reference Area is unknown and iii) the change in distribution pattern is unknown.
10.3: Specific structure and functions	Conclusion on Structure and function reached because the condition of the habitat is unknown as over 75% of the habitat has 'unknown' condition.
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 one of the conclusions is Unfavourable-bad.
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.