

# **PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2010 TARGET IN WALES: WALES REPORT FROM THE 2008 UK BAP REPORTING ROUND**

## **Contents**

1.0 Introduction.....	2
2.0 Key Messages .....	3
3.0 Trends for Priority Species and Habitats .....	4
3.1 Trends for UKBAP species relevant to Wales.....	4
3.2 Trends for Welsh UKBAP species broken down by species group.....	6
3.3 Trends for UKBAP habitats relevant to Wales.....	6
3.4 Trends for UKBAP habitats relevant to Wales broken down by ecosystem type.....	8
4.0 Success in Wales.....	9
4.1 Examples of species successes in Wales .....	9
4.2 Examples of habitat successes in Wales .....	9
4.3 Successes in species and habitat action plans, relevant to Wales, in the UK .....	9
4.4 Local Biodiversity Action Plan topic area successes.....	9
5.0 Threats to Species and Habitats .....	11
5.1 Summary of threats to species in Wales .....	11
5.2 Threats to Welsh species.....	11
5.3 Differences with UK species threats.....	12
5.4 Summary of threats to habitats in Wales .....	12
5.5 Threats to Welsh habitats.....	12
5.6 Differences with UK habitat threats .....	13
5.7 Threats to Welsh habitats broken down by type .....	14
6.0 Progress towards UK targets relevant to Wales.....	17
6.1 Species Maintenance Targets.....	17
6.2 Species enhancement targets.....	19
6.3 Habitat Maintenance Targets .....	21
6.4 Habitat enhancement targets .....	23
7.0 State of Knowledge.....	28
7.1 Adequate information on status .....	28
7.2 Adequate information on trend .....	32
7.3 Accuracy of reporting on status .....	37
7.4 Accuracy of reporting on trends .....	38
8.0 Constraints to achieving BAP targets and their Solutions .....	40
8.1 Constraints to achieving species action plan targets.....	40
8.2 Solutions to the constraints to achieving species action plan targets.....	40
8.3 Constraints to achieving habitat action plan targets .....	41
8.4 Solutions to the constraints to achieving habitat action plan targets .....	42
8.5 Constraints to achieving Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) targets .....	43
9.0 Local Biodiversity Action Plan Integration into Policy.....	45
9.1 Levels of local policy integration in Wales .....	45

## 1.0 Introduction

The Welsh Assembly Government is committed to the Gothenburg target to halt biodiversity loss by 2010 (Link here to the: 2010 web resource) and under the NERC Act all public bodies now have a duty to conserve, enhance and protect biodiversity.

Biodiversity conservation is gaining momentum, while the pressures from development and agriculture continue to grow. Now more than ever it is vital to be able to report on progress towards the 2010 target – and beyond. Progress towards actions and targets set in UK and local plans are reported on every 3 years.

Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.

This report has been produced by CCW. Please consult the CCW website for further information [www.ccw.gov.uk](http://www.ccw.gov.uk).

## 2.0 Key Messages

1. **Targets:** Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.
2. **Successes:** Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.
3. **Constraints:** Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.
4. **Threats:** Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.
5. **Solutions:** Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.
6. **State of knowledge:** Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.
7. **Trends:** Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.
8. **Local authority policy integration:** Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.

### 3.0 Trends for Priority Species and Habitats

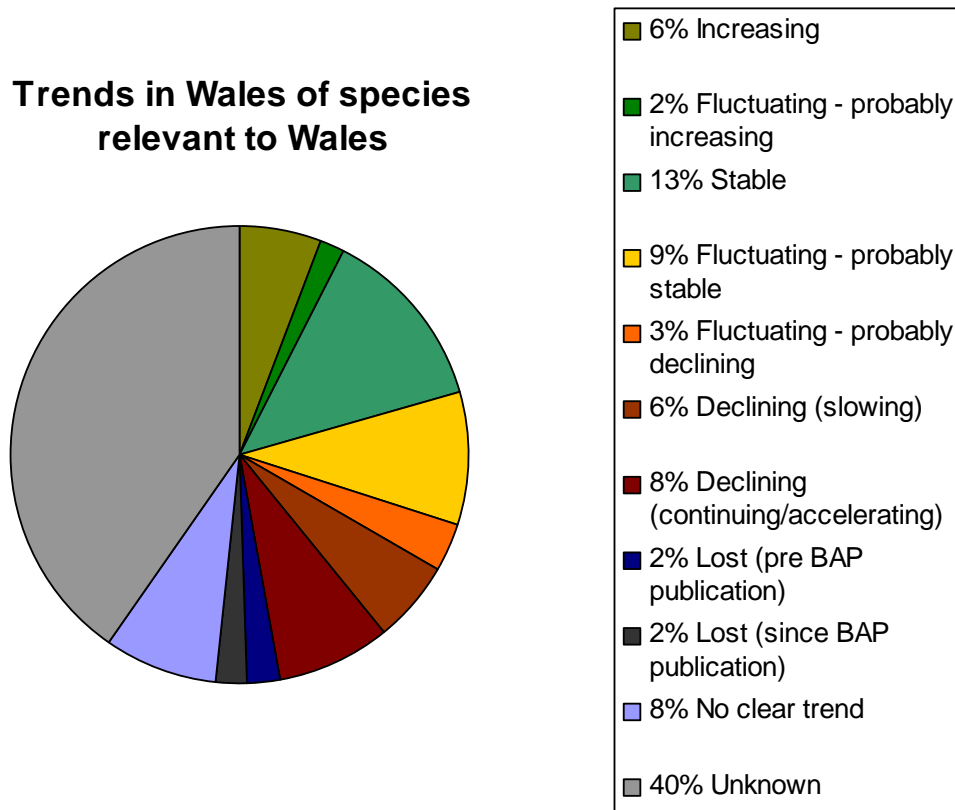
Trends are used to measure progress towards the 2010 target and to ascertain whether the status of priority species and habitats is improving, declining or stable.

This section explores trend categories for priority species and habitats relevant to Wales and directly compares results for the UK. This allows easy analysis of progress in Wales, to identify successes and shortfalls specific to Wales and also to compare like-for-like at the UK level to measure Welsh progress in a UK context.

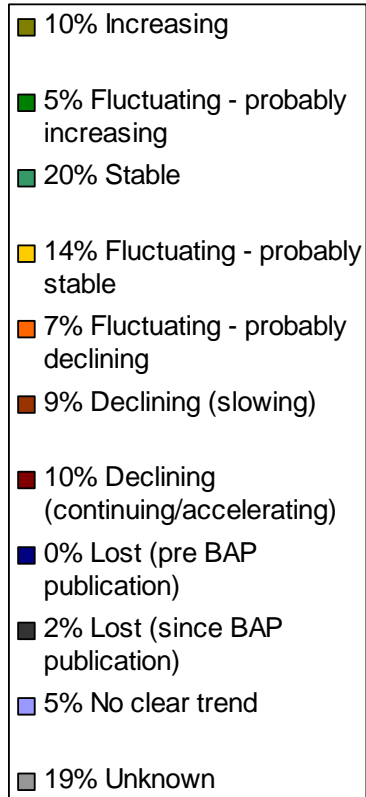
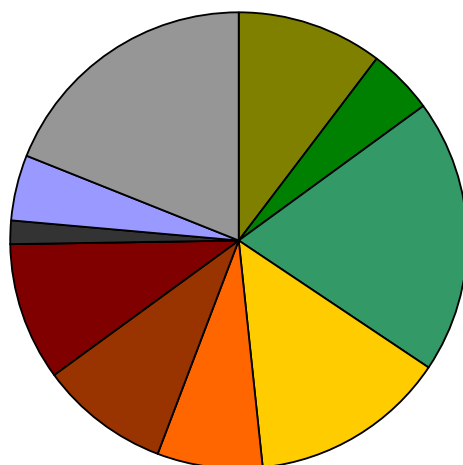
#### 3.1 Trends for UKBAP species relevant to Wales

The following figures summarise reported trends for UKBAP species considered relevant to Wales, both within Wales (top) and at a UK level (bottom). Although a smaller proportion of species are considered to be increasing or probably increasing in Wales (8%: 13 instances) than at a UK level (15%: 26 instances), part of this difference is due to the higher percentage reported as unknown in Wales than in the UK as a whole.

*Note: Here and throughout the report, percentages quoted in graphics and tables have been rounded to the nearest integer, so may not sum to exactly 100% and different areas or lengths may be associated with the same quoted percentage.*



## Trends in UK of species relevant to Wales



### Species lost from Wales (pre BAP publication)

Plan name	Common name	Data source / comments
<i>Noctua orbona</i>	Lunar Yellow Underwing	Source: Butterfly Conservation's "Action for Threatened Moths Project. A single example was found in Sussex in 2006, but this is the only record this century and may have been of an immigrant. Last seen in Wales in 1994.
<i>Jodia croceago</i>	Orange Upperwing	
<i>Hydroporus rufifrons</i>	a Diving Beetle	
<i>Donacia aquatica</i>	a Reed Beetle	

### Species lost from Wales (post BAP publication)

Plan name	Common name	Data source / comments
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtle Dove	
<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern	NB 2 pairs bred in Wales in 2006
<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	Corn Bunting	
<i>Chaenotheca phaeocephala</i>	a Lichen	Barn in Radnor now partially collapsed. All relocated material lost. Tree near Welshpool - Not seen at this location in recent years.

Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.

### 3.2 Trends for Welsh UKBAP species broken down by species group

The following tables show the population trend of various groupings of Biodiversity Action Plan species in Wales and the UK. These are expressed as a percentage, and absolute number, of all species in each group.

#### Population trends for BAP species in Wales

Trend	Amp/rept		Bird		Fish		Invert		Mammal		Marine sp		Plant	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Increasing	33	1	11	2	0	0	4	2	18	2	0	0	5	3
Fluctuating - probably increasing	33	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	0
Stable	0	0	11	2	50	1	20	10	0	0	0	0	17	10
Fluctuating - probably stable	0	0	11	2	0	0	6	3	0	0	3	1	17	10
Fluctuating - probably declining	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5
Declining (slowing)	33	1	11	2	0	0	10	5	9	1	0	0	2	1
Declining (continuing/accelerating)	0	0	5	1	0	0	12	6	9	1	13	4	3	2
Lost (pre BAP publication)	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lost (since BAP publication)	0	0	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
No clear trend	0	0	5	1	0	0	14	7	0	0	0	0	10	6
Unknown	0	0	26	5	50	1	24	12	64	7	80	24	36	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>59</b>

#### Population trends for BAP species, relevant to Wales, in the UK

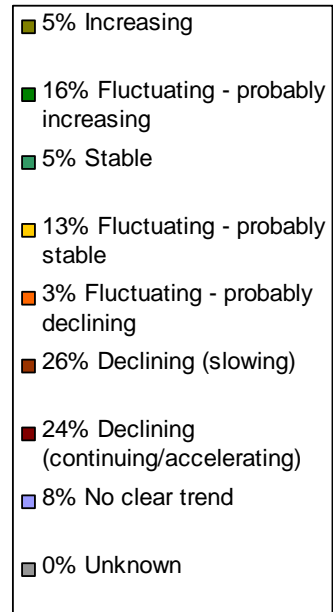
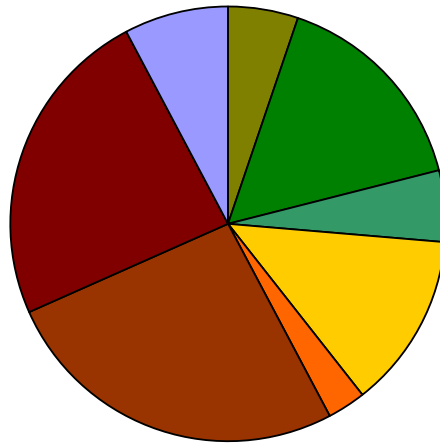
Trend	Amp/rept		Bird		Fish		Invert		Mammal		Marine sp		Plant	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Increasing	0	0	21	4	0	0	6	3	45	5	13	4	3	2
Fluctuating - probably increasing	33	1	5	1	0	0	6	3	9	1	0	0	3	2
Stable	0	0	11	2	50	1	26	13	0	0	20	6	20	12
Fluctuating - probably stable	0	0	21	4	0	0	14	4	9	1	3	1	19	11
Fluctuating - probably declining	33	1	11	2	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	12	7
Declining (slowing)	33	1	11	2	0	0	16	8	9	1	10	3	2	1
Declining (continuing/accelerating)	0	0	21	4	0	0	12	6	9	1	3	1	8	5
Lost (since BAP publication)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	1
No clear trend	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	7	2	5	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	50	1	4	2	18	2	43	13	25	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>59</b>

### 3.3 Trends for UKBAP habitats relevant to Wales

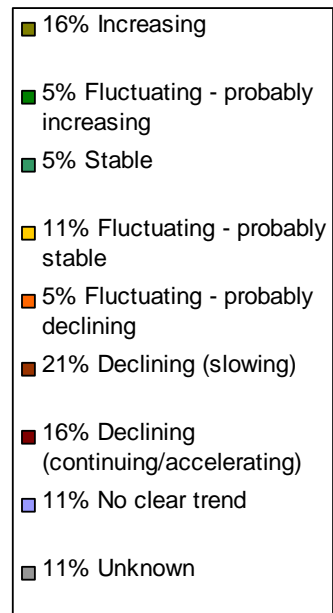
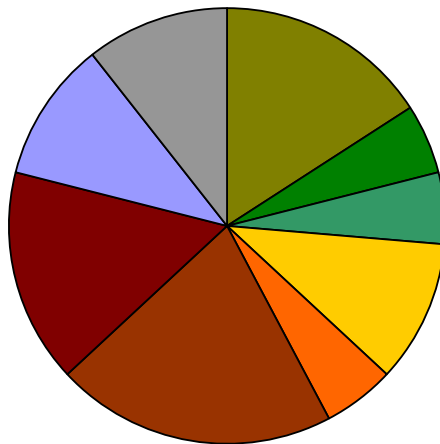
The following figures summarise reported trends for UKBAP habitats considered relevant to Wales, both within Wales (top) and at a UK level (bottom). Smaller proportion increasing 5% cf 16% but when combined with fluctuating –probably increasing they are the same. Although a larger proportion are considered to be declining or probably declining in Wales (53%: 20 instances) than at a UK level

(42%: 16 instances), it is worth noting however that 11% of habitats at the UK level were reported as unknown.

### Trends in Wales of habitats relevant to Wales



### Trends in UK of habitats relevant to Wales



Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.

### 3.4 Trends for UKBAP habitats relevant to Wales broken down by ecosystem type

The following tables show the trend, of the extent, of various groupings of BAP habitats in Wales and the UK. These are expressed as a percentage of all habitats in each ecosystem group and an absolute number.

#### Trends for UKBAP habitat extent in Wales

Trend	COASTAL		FARMLAND		FRESHWATER		GRASSLAND & LOWLAND HEATH		MARINE		UPLAND		WETLAND		WOODLAND	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Increasing	0	0	50	1	33	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fluctuating - probably increasing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	1	0	0	83	5
Stable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	1	25	1	0	0
Fluctuating - probably stable	0	0	50	1	0	0	0	0	30	3	0	0	0	0	17	1
Fluctuating - probably declining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Declining (slowing)	50	2	0	0	33	1	80	4	0	0	50	2	25	1	0	0
Declining (continuing/accelerating)	25	1	0	0	33	1	0	0	60	6	0	0	25	1	0	0
No clear trend	25	1	0	0	0	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	25	11	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>

#### Trends for UKBAP habitats, relevant to Wales, extent in the UK

Trend	COASTAL		FARMLAND		FRESHWATER		GRASSLAND & LOWLAND HEATH		MARINE		UPLAND		WETLAND		WOODLAND	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Increasing	0	0	50	1	0	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	25	1	50	3
Fluctuating - probably increasing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	2
Stable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	25	1	0	0	0	0
Fluctuating - probably stable	0	0	50	1	33	1	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	17	1
Fluctuating - probably declining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	25	1	0	0
Declining (slowing)	0	0	0	0	33	1	80	4	0	0	50	2	25	1	0	0
Declining (continuing/accelerating)	75	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
No clear trend	25	1	0	0	33	1	0	0	0	0	25	1	25	1	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>

## 4.0 Success in Wales

This section looks at areas of BAP activities where actions have been successfully implemented and targets benefiting priority habitats and species have been met.

The following species and habitat successes were reported for Wales:

### 4.1 Examples of species successes in Wales

Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.

### 4.2 Examples of habitat successes in Wales

Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.

### 4.3 Successes in species and habitat action plans, relevant to Wales, in the UK

Of the 174 species action plans in Wales 99 are reported as having successful actions recorded against them. Of the 38 habitat action plans 31 have successful actions recorded against them. The table below summarises the percentages of cited successes for species and habitats reported by lead partners against each success category. The most commonly cited success category was ‘research, survey and information’, comprising 44% (109 instances) and 37% (29 instances) of cited successes for species and habitats respectively, compared to the ‘species and habitat management’ categories which comprised 10% (24 instances) and 13% (10 instances) of cited successes for species and habitats respectively.

<b>Success Category</b>	<b>% (Number) of cited successes for UK Species Action Plans</b>
Research, survey and information	44 (109)
Communication	21 (51)
Partnership	13 (33)
Species and habitat management	10 (24)
Funding and incentives	5 (13)
Action plan process	4 (11)
Policy, legislation and designation	3 (7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 (248)</b>

<b>Success Category</b>	<b>% (Number) of cited successes for UK Habitat Action Plans</b>
Research, survey and information	37 (29)
Funding and incentives	16 (13)
Partnership	16 (13)
Species and habitat management	13 (10)
Communication	11 (9)
Action plan process	4 (3)
Policy, legislation and designation	3 (2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 (79)</b>

### 4.4 Local Biodiversity Action Plan topic area successes

Successes were reported for 119 LBAP topic areas, and a breakdown of these figures is given below. The most commonly cited success categories were ‘public awareness / communication’ and ‘survey / monitoring’, each with 19 citations (16%).

Success Topic Area	% (number) of Welsh LBAP Successes
Public awareness/communication	16 (19)
Survey/monitoring	16 (19)
Community/local involvement	12 (14)
Partnership building	11 (13)
Development/planning	8 (10)
Education	8 (9)
Data management	5 (6)
Agriculture	4 (5)
Funding (implementation)	3 (4)
Forestry	3 (3)
Funding (co-ordination)	1 (1)
Links to local strategies and programmes	1 (1)
Other	13 (15)

Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.

### Success detail - Delivery of Local Biodiversity Action Plan expectations

These reported successes have been used to assess how Welsh LBAPs are meeting their full purpose, as set out in the original UK Local Issues Advisory Group guidance for LBAPs in 1998.

Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.

## 5.0 Threats to Species and Habitats

Understanding the significant threats to priority habitats and species over the next 5 years is essential if we are going to control or limit their impact.

BAP partners in each devolved country had the opportunity to list the threats relevant to the species and habitats in that country. Threats relevant to Wales were listed under several categories. The threats and their associated categories have been ranked in terms their frequency of being cited to identify the 10 most frequently cited threats to species and also to habitats.

### 5.1 Summary of threats to species in Wales

---

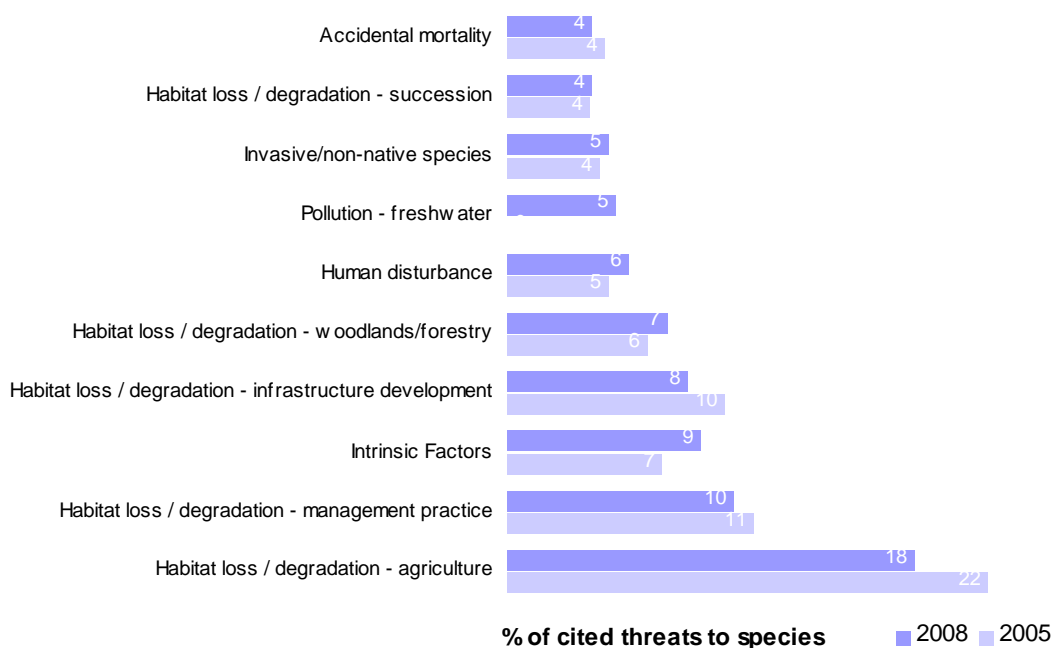
Threats were reported for a total of 113 species action plans out of the 174 species action plans in Wales.

The two most frequently cited threats to priority species in Wales both involve forms of habitat loss / degradation, together constituting 29% (151 instances) of all cited threats.

### 5.2 Threats to Welsh species

---

The ten most frequently reported threats to species in Wales are presented below, along with comparable information from the 2005 reporting round. Although the percentage of cited threats due to agricultural habitat loss / degradation has reduced from 22% (99 instances) to 18% (97 instances), this remains the most frequently cited threat by some margin.



### 5.3 Differences with UK species threats

---

The pattern of cited threats to species in Wales was similar to the corresponding patterns in the other three countries of the UK.

*Cross-tabulation given below to support the above statement during drafting.*

Threat category	Wales	England	NI	Scotland
Accidental mortality	20	19	15	16
Changes in native species dynamics	18	17	10	16
Global warming	18	16	6	11
Habitat loss / degradation - agriculture	97	90	30	53
Habitat loss / degradation - drainage/abstraction	15	11	2	8
Habitat loss / degradation - erosion	4	3	0	1
Habitat loss / degradation - extraction	4	4	2	2
Habitat loss / degradation - fisheries	11	5	4	6
Habitat loss / degradation - freshwater	9	9	1	3
Habitat loss / degradation - infrastructure development	43	38	1	14
Habitat loss / degradation - management practice	54	48	7	21
Habitat loss / degradation - succession	20	18	2	6
Habitat loss / degradation - woodlands/forestry	38	34	5	12
Harvesting	8	6	4	5
Human disturbance	29	25	10	12
Intrinsic Factors	46	29	6	20
Invasive/non-native species	24	20	9	15
Natural disasters	8	6	2	3
Pollution - atmospheric	3	1	1	3
Pollution - freshwater	26	22	6	14
Pollution - land	15	12	1	6
Pollution - marine	14	7	5	7
Unknown	2	2	0	2
Total	526	442	129	256

### 5.4 Summary of threats to habitats in Wales

---

Threats were reported for a total of 37 habitat action plans out of the 38 habitat action plans in Wales.

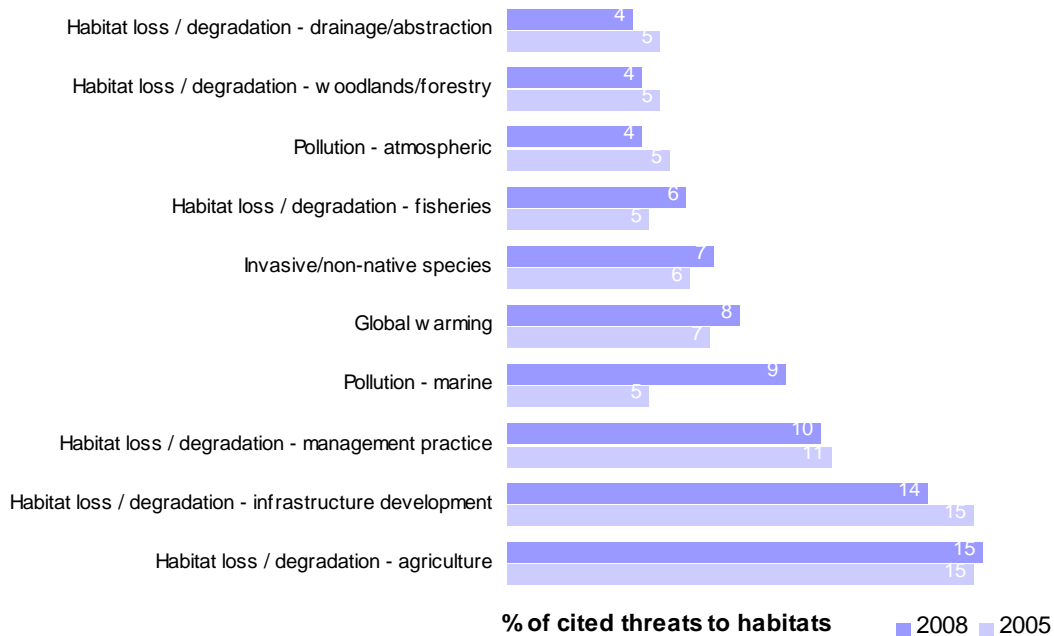
The three most frequently cited threats to priority habitats in Wales involve forms of habitat loss / degradation, together constituting 39% (135 instances) of all cited threats.

Lowland habitats such as woodlands, bogs and fens will be modified due to climate change. A rise in sea level will put coastal and marine habitats such as sand dunes, mudflats and coastal vegetated shingle under increased pressure. The combined effects of sea level rise and sea / air temperature rises are largely unknown, however current predictions put many priority habitats at serious risk.

### 5.5 Threats to Welsh habitats

---

The ten most frequently reported threats to habitats in Wales are presented below, along with comparable information from the 2005 reporting round. Some 40% of citations in both the current and previous reporting periods relate to habitat loss / degradation as a result of agriculture, infrastructure development and management practice.



### 5.6 Differences with UK habitat threats

The pattern of cited threats to habitats in Wales was similar to the corresponding patterns in the other three countries of the UK. Perhaps the only notable exceptions being the higher number of citations for marine pollution, habitat loss / degradation due to fisheries and habitat loss / degradation due to infrastructure development in Wales.

*Cross-tabulation given below to support the above statement during drafting.*

Threat category	Wales	England	NI	Scotland
Changes in native species dynamics	3		2	1
Global warming	26	20	14	16
Habitat loss / degradation - agriculture	53	42	29	39
Habitat loss / degradation - drainage/abstraction	14	12	3	6
Habitat loss / degradation - erosion	5	5	2	4
Habitat loss / degradation - extraction	5	1	1	2
Habitat loss / degradation - fisheries	20	4	8	8
Habitat loss / degradation - infrastructure development	47	19	15	13
Habitat loss / degradation - management practice	35	32	15	25
Habitat loss / degradation - succession	5	5	3	4
Habitat loss / degradation - woodlands/forestry	15	9	7	7
Harvesting	2	1	1	1
Human disturbance	10	7	4	3
Intrinsic Factors	10	4	3	6
Invasive/non-native species	23	11	13	8
Natural disasters	8	4	1	1
Pollution - atmospheric	15	14	9	13
Pollution - freshwater	6	5	4	5
Pollution - land	10	9	5	7
Pollution - marine	31	11	7	5
Total	343	215	146	174

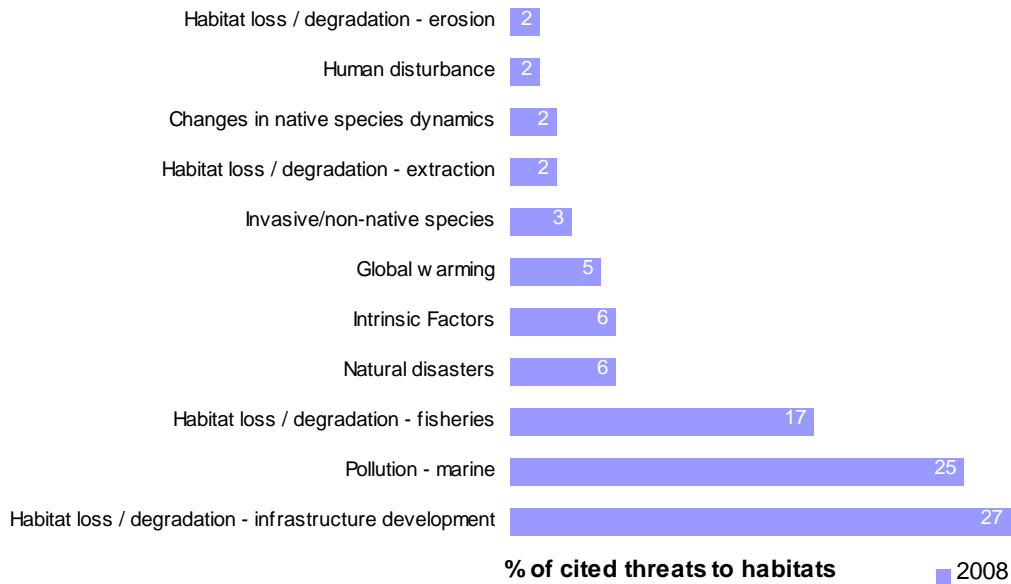
## 5.7 Threats to Welsh habitats broken down by type

---

The following section shows the number of times each of the categories of threats to Welsh habitats is cited against habitats in the marine, terrestrial and freshwater environments.

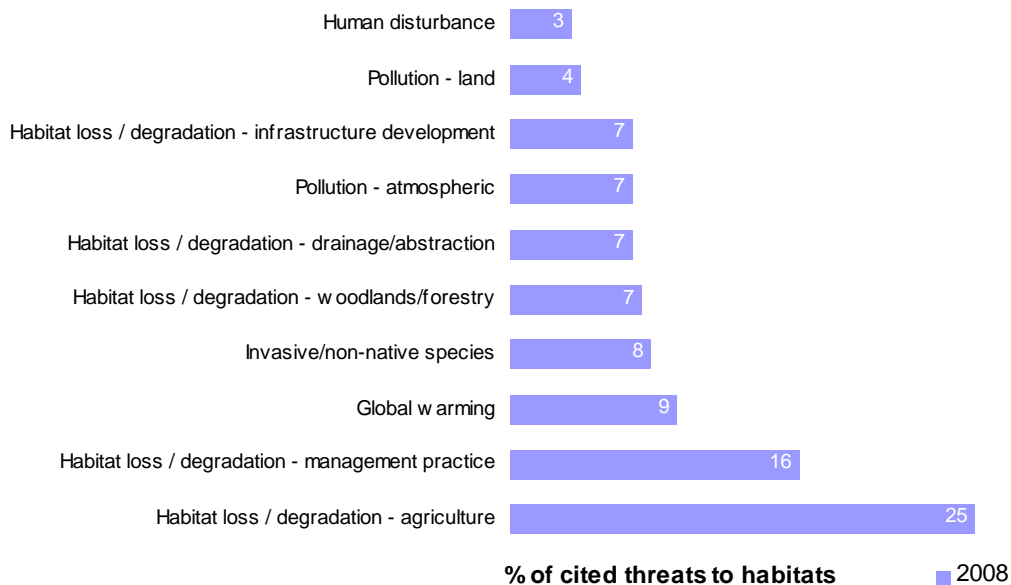
### Marine habitats

The ten most frequently cited threats to the ten marine habitats in Wales are presented below. Three of the categories combined encompass approximately 70% (83 instances) of these threats: habitat loss / degradation as a result of infrastructure development, marine pollution and habitat loss / degradation due to fisheries.



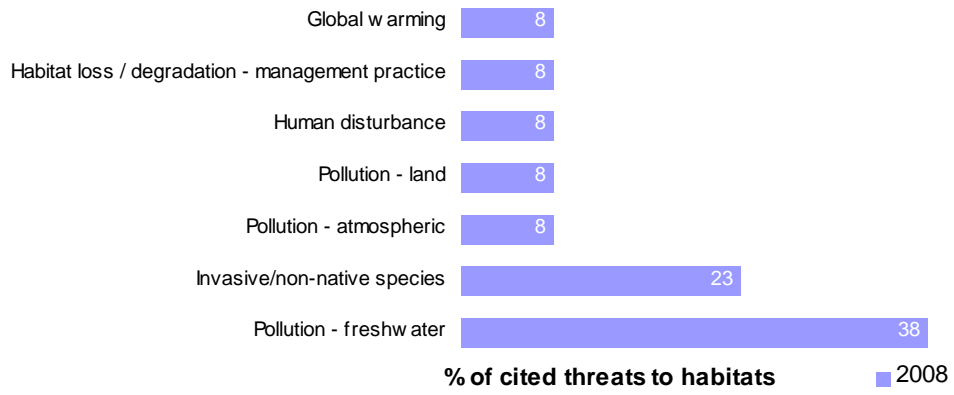
### Terrestrial habitats

The ten most frequently cited threats to the 24 terrestrial habitats in Wales are presented below. Approximately 40% (86 instances) are related to habitat loss / degradation as a result of agriculture and management practice.



### Freshwater habitats

There were seven threat categories to the three freshwater habitats in Wales, leading to total of 13 citations. Eight citations (c. 60%) are for pollution of freshwater and invasive, non-native species.



## 6.0 Progress towards UK targets relevant to Wales

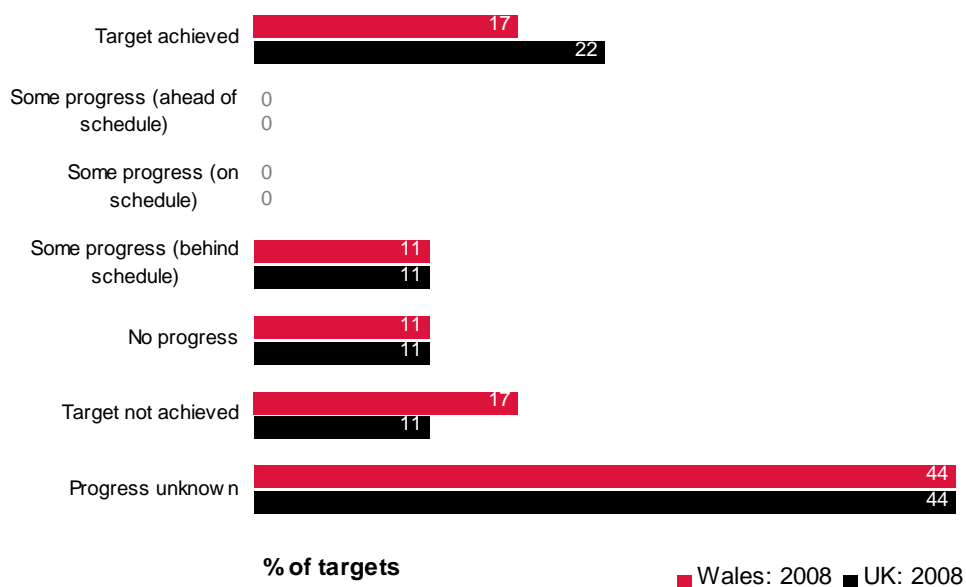
Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.

### 6.1 Species Maintenance Targets

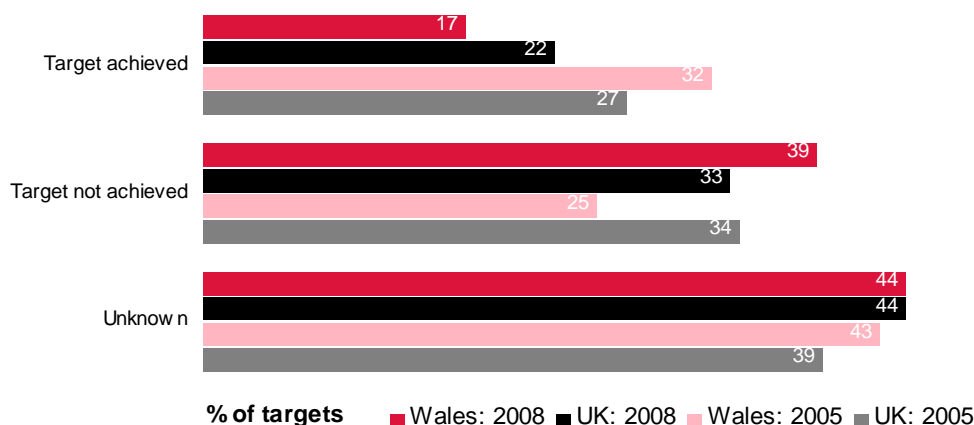
#### Maintaining species population size

---

For the 18 species with maintenance of population size as a target, reported progress in Wales is summarised below alongside reported progress for these species in the UK as a whole. Achievement of the target was reported for 17% (3 instances) of these species in Wales compared 22% (4 instances) in the UK.

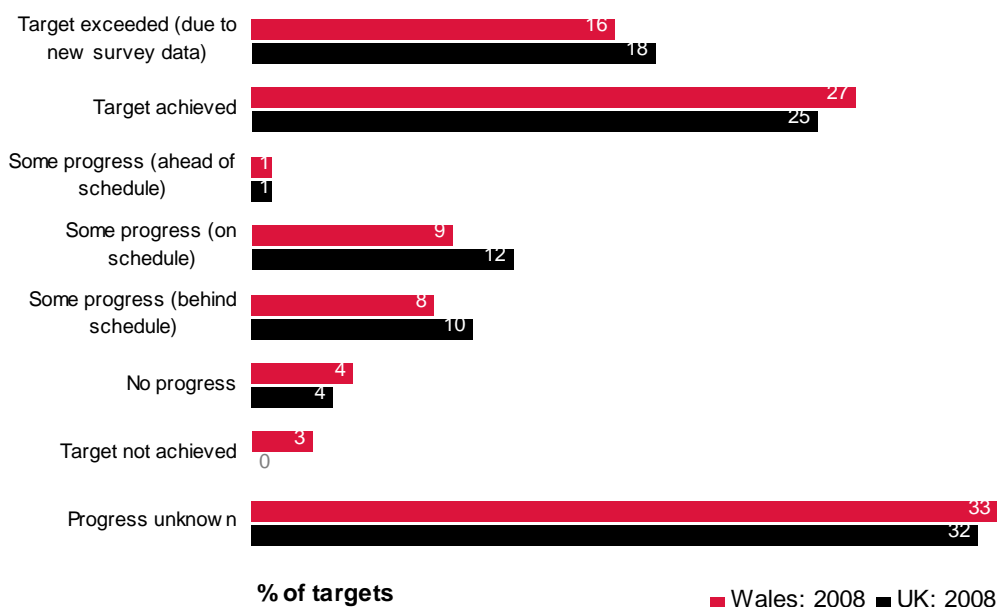


Comparison of the above figures with the equivalent values from the 2005 reporting round requires them to be amalgamated due to the smaller number of reporting classes in the 2005 report. The proportion of species for which the target is reported as met has gone down.

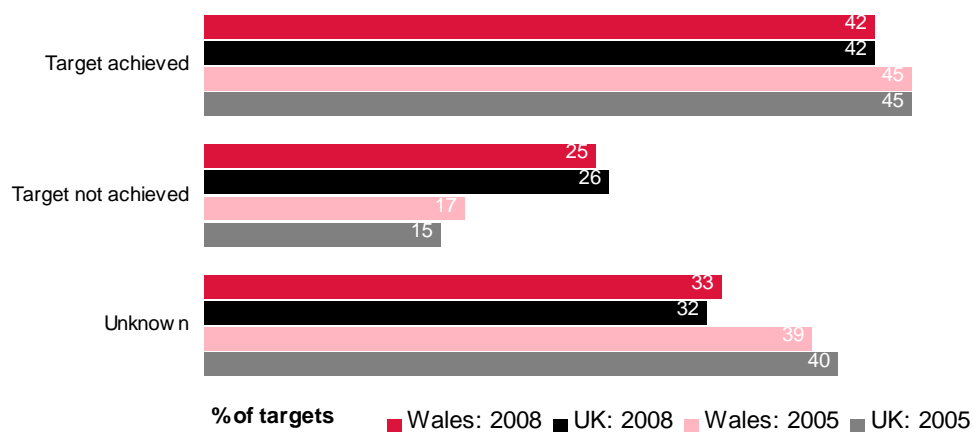


### Maintaining species range

For the 113 targets involving maintenance of species range, reported progress in Wales is summarised below alongside reported progress for these species in the UK as a whole. Progress was reported as being on schedule, or better, for 53% (59 instances) of the targets in Wales, compared with 15% (17 instances) for which progress was reported as, at best, behind schedule.



Comparison of the above figures with the equivalent values from the 2005 reporting round requires them to be amalgamated due to the smaller number of reporting classes in the 2005 report. The proportion of species for which the target is reported as met (42%) has changed little since the 2005 reporting round.



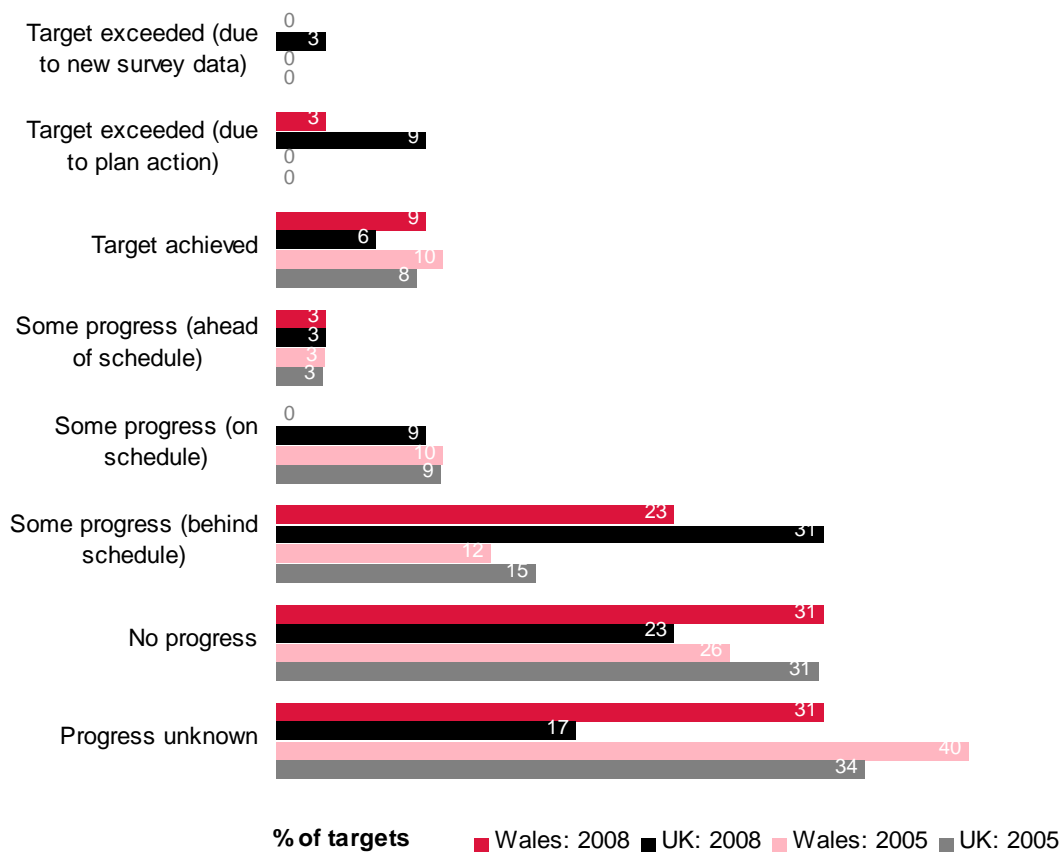
## 6.2 Species enhancement targets

### Establish ex-situ species conservation programme

There is currently no ex-situ conservation for any of the Biodiversity Action Plan species relevant to Wales.

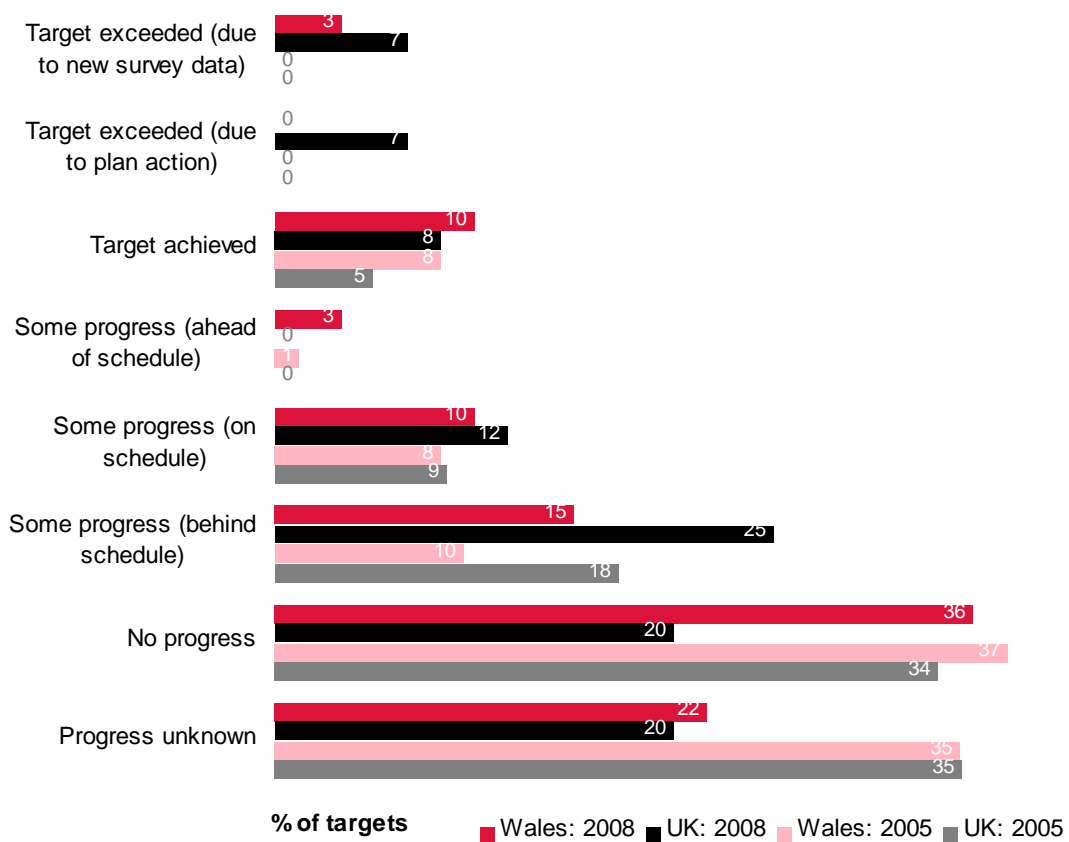
### Increase species population size

For the 35 BAP species which have an increase in population size as a target, some 15% (5 instances) are reported as being on schedule, or better, in Wales. This compares with 54% (19 instances) which are reported as behind schedule or no progress achieved. The corresponding figures for the 2005 reporting round were 22% (16 instances) and 38% (28 instances) respectively, although these were based on double the number of targets (73). At a UK level, 30% (10 instances) were reported as on schedule, or better, compared with 20% (15 instances) in the 2005 reporting round.



### Increase species range

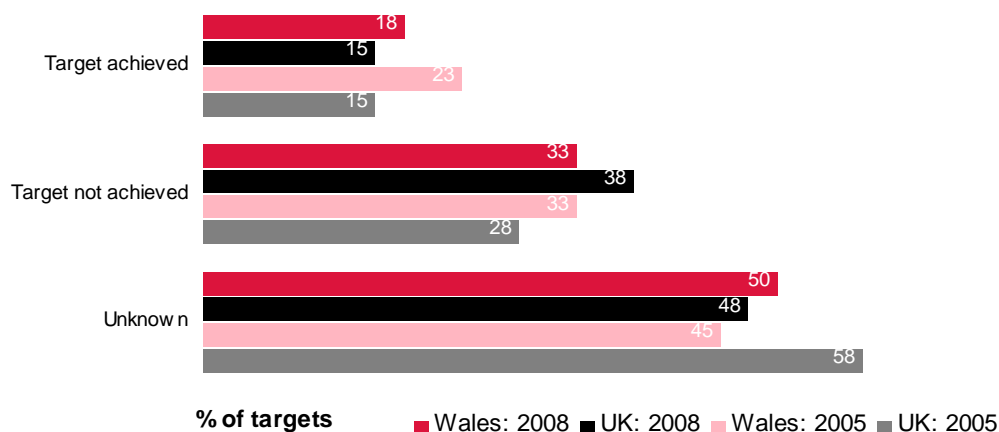
For the 59 BAP species which have an increase in species range as a target, some 26% (16 instances) are reported as being on schedule, or better, in Wales. This compares with 51% (30 instances) which are reported as behind schedule or no progress achieved. The corresponding figures for the 2005 reporting round were 17% (15 instances) and 47% (39 instances) respectively, although these were based on 83 targets. At a UK level, 34% (20 instances) were reported as on schedule, or better, compared with 14% (11 instances) in the 2005 reporting round.



### 6.3 Habitat Maintenance Targets

#### Maintaining habitat extent

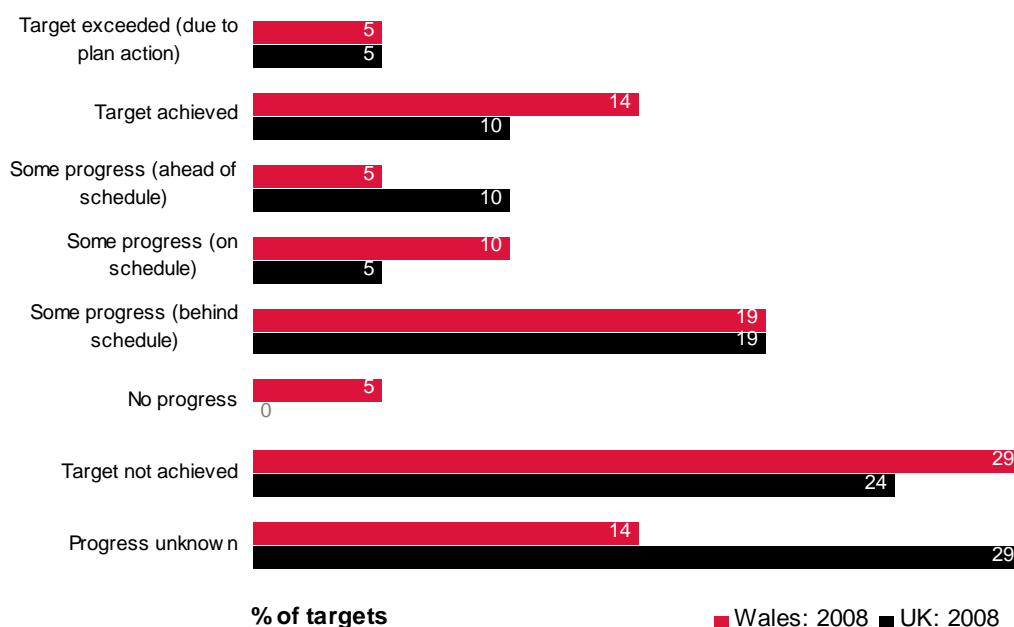
For the 40 targets involving maintenance of habitat extent, assessment of achievements has been provided for roughly one half, both for Wales and the UK, for the 2005 and 2008 reporting rounds. Where assessments have been provided, the rate of achievement for habitats relevant to Wales is higher in Wales (53%) than at the UK level (39%).



Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.

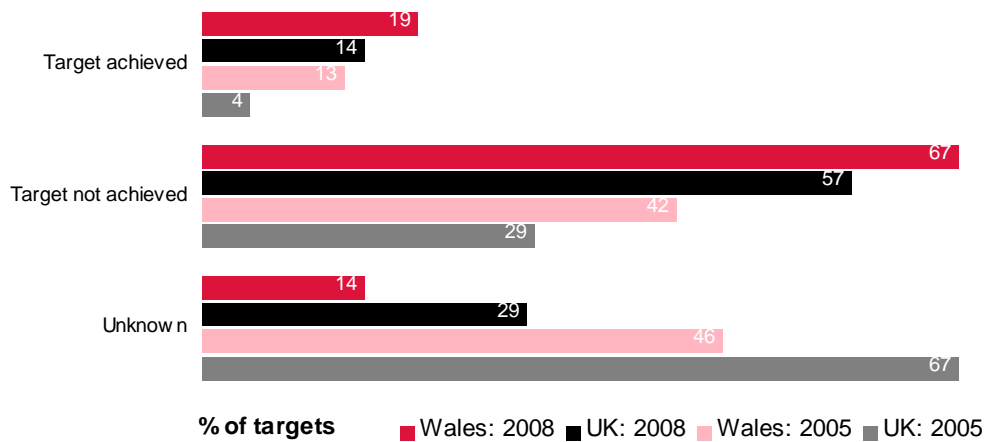
### Maintaining habitat condition

For the 21 targets involving maintenance of habitat condition, some 35% (7 instances) report progress as being on schedule or better in Wales, compared with 30% (6 instances) at a UK level. It should be noted, when comparing these results, that the rate of assessment was higher in Wales.



Comparison of the above figures with the equivalent values from the 2005 reporting round requires them to be amalgamated due to the smaller number of reporting classes in the 2005 report. The apparent increase between reporting rounds in the percentage of targets not achieved (from 42% to 67% in Wales), is primarily a result of better reporting rates leading to a significant increase in knowledge rather than a drop in

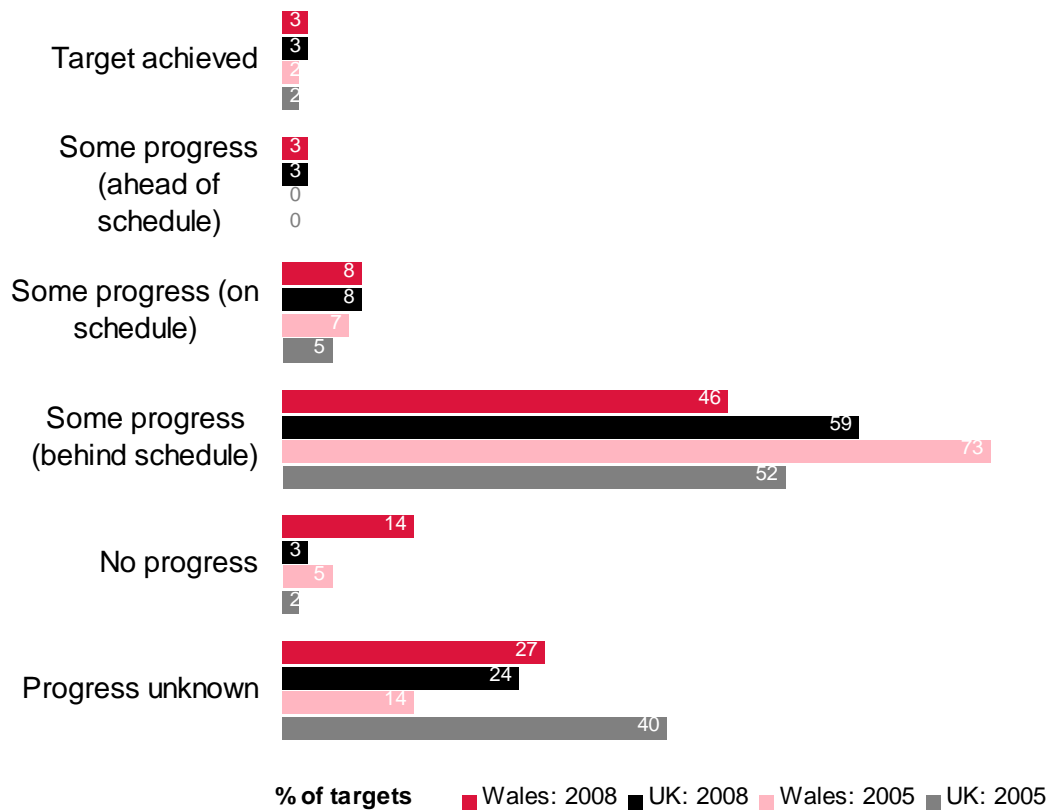
rates of achievement. The Unknown category has correspondingly declined from 46% to 14% in Wales.



## 6.4 Habitat enhancement targets

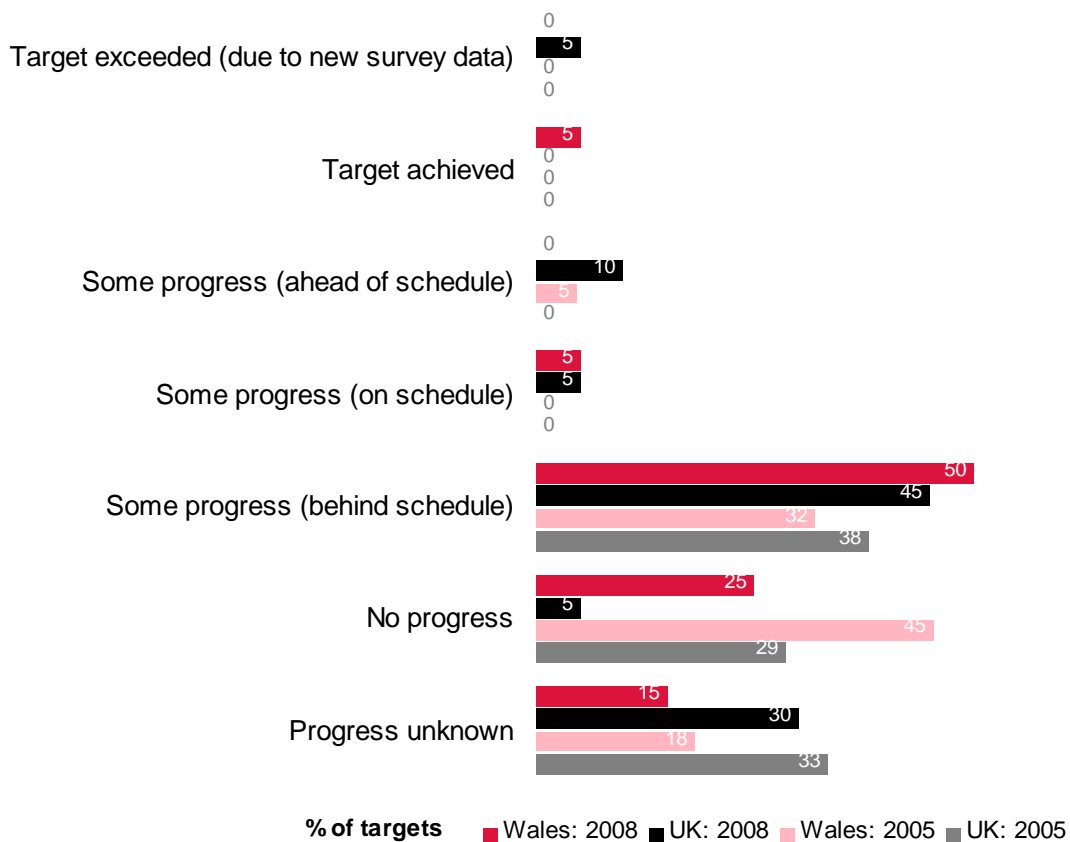
### Achieve habitat condition

For the 37 targets involving achievement of habitat condition, some 14% (5 instances) are reported as being on schedule, or better, in Wales. This compares with 60% (22 instances) which are reported as behind schedule or no progress achieved. The corresponding figures for the 2005 reporting round were 9% (5 instances) and 78% (46 instances) respectively, although these were based on 59 targets. At a UK level, 14% (5 instances) were reported as on schedule, or better, compared with 62% (23 instances) which were reported as behind schedule or no progress achieved, suggesting close correlation between Welsh and UK figures for the 2008 reporting round.



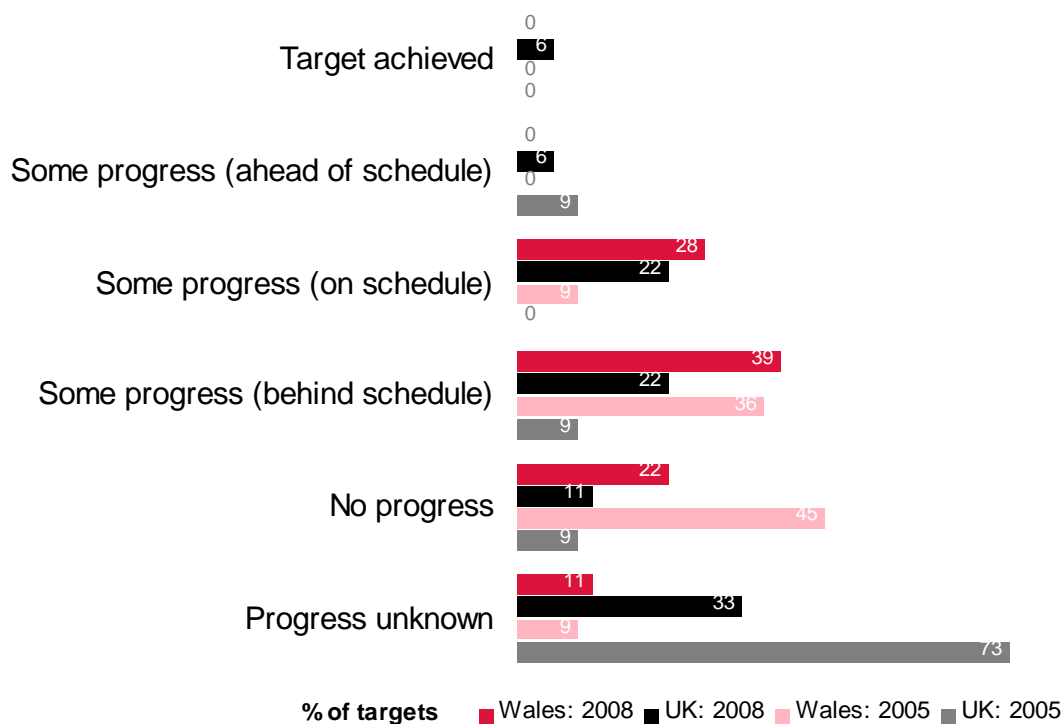
### Habitat expansion

For the 20 targets involving habitat expansion, some 10% (2 instances) are reported as being on schedule, or better, in Wales. This compares with 75% (15 instances) which are reported as behind schedule or no progress achieved. The corresponding figures for the 2005 reporting round were 5% (1 instance) and 77% (17 instances) respectively, these figures being based on 22 targets. At a UK level, 20% (4 instances) were reported as on schedule or better, compared with 0% for the 2005 reporting round.



## Habitat restoration

For the 18 targets involving habitat restoration, some 28% (5 instances) are reported as being on schedule, or better, in Wales. This compares with 61% (11 instances) which are reported as behind schedule or no progress achieved. The corresponding figures for the 2005 reporting round were 9% (1 instance) and 81% (9 instances) respectively, although these were based on 11 targets. At a UK level, 34% (6 instances) were reported as on schedule or better, for the 2008 reporting round, compared with 9% (1 instance) for the 2005 reporting round, although the corresponding reporting rate was then very low (3 out of 11 targets, making 27% of targets reported).



### Numbers of species targets, for species relevant to Wales, in the UK in various groupings

The numbers of species targets underlying the species maintenance and enhancement sections (above) are presented here. Note that the numbers associated with maintenance targets and enhancement targets are summations over the corresponding target types.

<b>Species maintenance targets</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2005</b>
Maintain species population range	113	127
Maintain species population size	18	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>183</b>

<b>Species enhancement targets</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2005</b>
Increase species population range	59	87
Increase species population size	35	76
Establish ex-situ conservation program	0	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>187</b>

## **Numbers of habitat targets, for habitats relevant to Wales, in the UK in various groupings**

---

The numbers of habitat targets underlying the habitat maintenance and enhancement targets (above) are presented here. Note that the numbers associated with maintenance targets and enhancement targets are summations over the corresponding target types.

<b>Habitat maintenance targets</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2005</b>
Maintain habitat extent	40	40
Maintain habitat condition	21	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>64</b>

<b>Habitat enhancement targets</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2005</b>
Habitat restoration	18	11
Habitat extent expansion	20	23
Habitat condition achievement	37	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>95</b>

### **Wales's maintenance targets**

- 32% (62) of the 192 total maintenance targets in Wales have been achieved
- 32% (62) have not been achieved
- Progress on 35% (68) is either unknown or has not been reported.

### **Wales's enhancement targets**

- 8% (14) of the 169 total enhancement targets in Wales have been achieved,
- 2% (4) report some progress ahead of schedule
- 9% (15) report some progress on schedule
- 30% (51) report some progress behind schedule
- 27% (46) have not been achieved (no progress)
- Progress on 23% (39) is either unknown or has not been reported due to a lack of adequate data.

## 7.0 State of Knowledge

This section explores our ability to understand changes in status and / or trend of BAP priority habitats and species in Wales and hence our ability to report on progress towards the 2010 target.

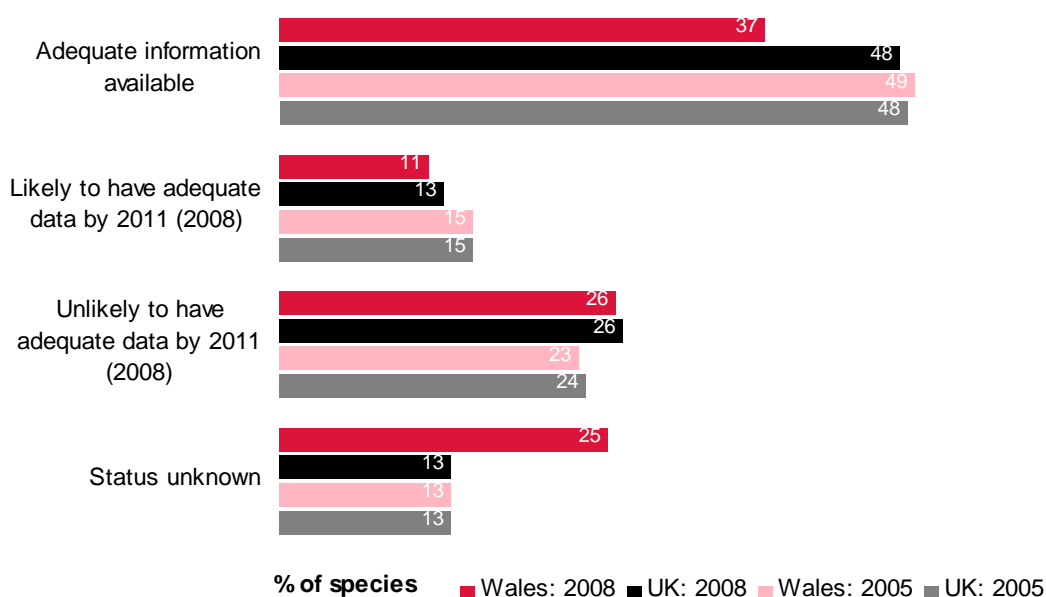
**The status of a habitat or species refers to its current extent. Information on abundance and distribution of a species are used to ascertain known status.**

The state of our knowledge for species and habitat status shows the adequacy of the available survey information for the extent, abundance and distribution of Welsh priority habitats and species. The species and habitat status data available for Welsh habitats is particularly good because we have full Phase 1 habitat survey data for Wales. However more baseline survey is needed for a large number of priority Welsh species.

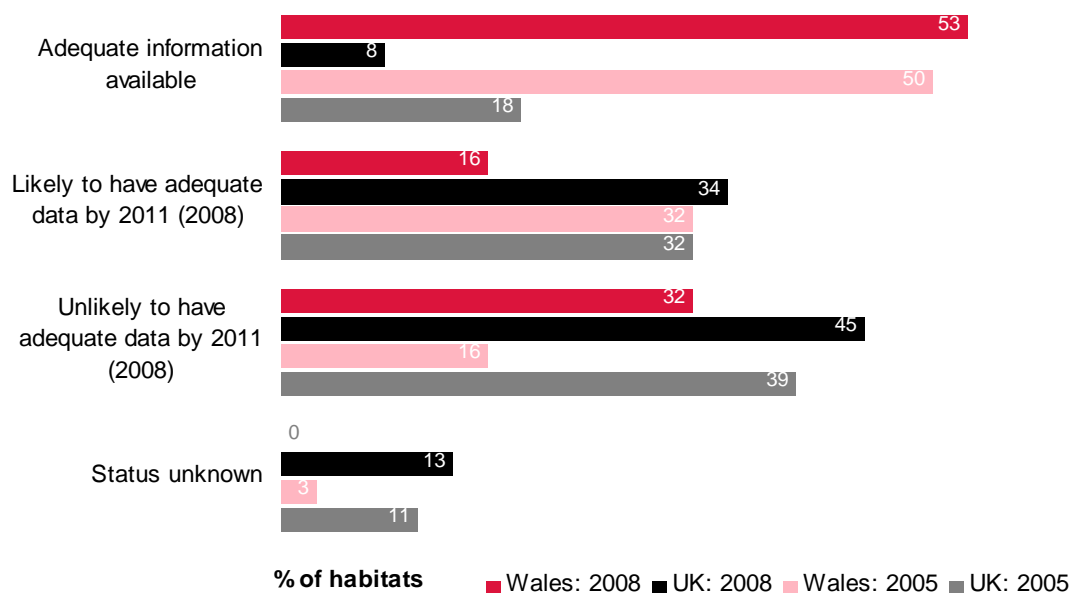
The trend of a habitat or species refers to temporal changes in extent, abundance and distribution. It is more difficult to report on the trend for a species or habitat as this type of report requires monitoring data or complex knowledge of not only the extent or status but also the changing condition.

### 7.1 Adequate information on status

Reported assessments of the information available on the status of the 174 species relevant to Wales are summarised below. For 37% (65 instances) of species, the assessment was that adequate information was available for the 2008 reporting round, compared with a figure of 49% (85 instances) for the 2005 reporting round, leading to the increase from 13% (23 instances) to 25% (44 instances) of species for which status was reported as unknown.



Reported assessments of the information available on the status of the 38 habitats relevant to Wales are summarised below. For 53% (20 instances) of habitats, the assessment was that adequate information was available for the 2008 reporting round, compared with a figure of 50% (19 instances) for the 2005 reporting round. Considerably less information was reported as available at a UK level for habitats for both reporting rounds.



Overall Wales reported adequate status information for 65 species, whereas the UK reported adequate status information for 83 species. Species where we are able to report adequate information in Wales but not at the UK level include: Fen Raft Spider *Dolomedes plantarius*, Freshwater Pearl Mussel *Margaritifera margaritifera* and orange-fruited elm-lichen *Caloplaca luteoalba*.

Species where we are able to report adequate information at a UK level but not for Wales include: a stonefly *Brachyptera putata*, a lichen *Bryoria smithii* and a reed beetle *Donacia bicolora*.

## Information gaps in Wales

### Species with inadequate information on status

Scientific name	Common Name	Likely to have adequate data by 2011?
<i>Alosa alosa</i>	Allis Shad	No
<i>Alosa fallax</i>	Twaite Shad	No
<i>Anotrichium barbatum</i>	a Red Alga	No
<i>Armillaria ectypa</i>	Agaric	Yes
<i>Arthothelium dictyosporum</i>	a Lichen	-
<i>Asilus crabroniformis</i>	Hornet robberfly	No
<i>Atrina fragilis</i>	Fan Mussel	No
<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	Freshwater White-clawed Crayfish	No
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i> (grouped plan for baleen whales)	Minke Whale	-

<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> (grouped plan for baleen whales)	Fin Whale	-
<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	Barbastelle Bat	Yes
<i>Bidessus minutissimus</i>	a Diving Beetle	No
<i>Bombus humilis</i>	Carder Bumblebee	No
<i>Bombus ruderatus</i>	Large Garden Bumblebee	-
<i>Bombus sylvarum</i>	Shrill Carder Bee	No
<i>Brachyptera putata</i>	a Stonefly	No
<i>Bryoria smithii</i>	a Lichen	-
<i>Caretta caretta</i> (grouped plan for marine turtles)	Loggerhead Turtle	No
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cornflower	Yes
<i>Cephaloziella nicholsonii</i>	Greater Copperwort	No
<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking Shark	-
<i>Chaenotheca phaeocephala</i>	a Lichen	No
<i>Chrysis fulgida</i>	Ruby-tailed Wasp	No
<i>Cicindela hybrida</i>	Northern Dune Tiger Beetle	-
<i>Cladonia peziziformis</i>	a Lichen	Yes
<i>Clupea harengus</i> (grouped plan for commercial marine fish)	Atlantic Herring	-
<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>	Southern Damselfly	Yes
<i>Collema dichotomum</i>	River Jelly Lichen	Yes
<i>Cyclophora pendularia</i>	Dingy Mocha	No
<i>Delphinus delphis</i> (grouped plan for small dolphins)	Common Dolphin	-
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> (grouped plan for marine turtles)	Leatherback Turtle	No
<i>Donacia bicolora</i>	a Reed Beetle	No
<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	Corn Bunting	-
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting	No
<i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>	Pink Sea-fan	No
<i>Euphrasia rivularis</i> (grouped plan for eyebrights)	An Eyebright	No
<i>Fumaria purpurea</i>	Purple Ramping-fumitory	-
<i>Gadus morhua</i> (grouped plan for commercial marine fish)	Atlantic Cod	-
<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	Red Hemp-nettle	No
<i>Gentianella anglica</i>	Early Gentian	No
<i>Gentianella uliginosa</i>	Dune Gentian	No
<i>Globicephala melas</i> (grouped plan for toothed whales)	Long-finned Pilot Whale	-
<i>Grampus griseus</i> (grouped plan for small dolphins)	Risso's Dolphin	-
<i>Graphina pauciloculata</i>	a Lichen	No
<i>Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa</i>	Mole Cricket	-
<i>Heliophobus reticulata</i>	Bordered Gothic	-
<i>Hemaris tityus</i>	Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth	No
<i>Hericium erinaceus</i>	Hedgehog Fungus	No
<i>Hydnellum concrescens</i> (grouped plan for tooth fungi)	A fungus	-
<i>Hydnellum scrobiculatum</i> (grouped plan for tooth fungi)	A fungus	-
<i>Hydnellum spongiosipes</i> (grouped plan for tooth fungi)	A fungus	-
<i>Idaea dilutaria</i>	Silky Wave	No
<i>Jodia croceago</i>	Orange Upperwing	No
<i>Lacerta agilis</i>	Sand Lizard	Yes
<i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i> (grouped plan for small dolphins)	Atlantic White-sided Dolphin	-
<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i>	White-beaked Dolphin	-

(grouped plan for small dolphins)		
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Brown Hare	-
<i>Lipsothrix nervosa</i>	a Crane-fly	No
<i>Lophius piscatorius</i> (grouped plan for deep-water fish)	Sea Monkfish	No
<i>Lophopus crystallinus</i>	Freshwater Bryozoan	No
<i>Luronium natans</i>	Floating Water Plantain	No
<i>Lycia zonaria subsp. britannica</i>	Belted Beauty	No
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> (grouped plan for baleen whales)	Humpback Whale	-
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal	No
<i>Meotica anglica</i> (grouped plan for river shingle beetles)	A Rove Beetle	No
<i>Merlangius merlangus</i> (grouped plan for commercial marine fish)	English Whiting	-
<i>Merluccius merluccius</i> (grouped plan for deep-water fish)	European Hake	No
<i>Molva molva</i> (grouped plan for deep-water fish)	Ling	No
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	No
<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>	Bechstein's Bat	Yes
<i>Nitellopsis obtusa</i>	Starry Stonewort	Yes
<i>Noctua orbona</i>	Lunar Yellow Underwing	-
<i>Orcinus orca</i> (grouped plan for toothed whales)	Killer Whale / Orca Whale	-
<i>Osmia parietina</i>	a Mason Bee	No
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Native Oyster	No
<i>Panagaeus cruxmajor</i>	Crucifix Ground Beetle	-
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Tree Sparrow	No
<i>Phellodon confluens</i> (grouped plan for tooth fungi)	A fungus	-
<i>Phellodon melaleucus</i> (grouped plan for tooth fungi)	A fungus	-
<i>Phellodon tomentosus</i> (grouped plan for tooth fungi)	A fungus	-
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Harbour Porpoise	-
<i>Pilularia globulifera</i>	Pillwort	No
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle Bat	No but likely by 2014
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Pipistrelle Bat	No but likely by 2019
<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i> (grouped plan for commercial marine fish)	European Plaice	-
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i>	Depressed River Mussel	No
<i>Rheumaptera hastata</i>	Argent and Sable	No
<i>Schismatomma graphidioides</i>	a Lichen	No
<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	Red Squirrel	Yes
<i>Scomber scombrus</i> (grouped plan for commercial marine fish)	Atlantic Mackerel	-
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered Catchfly	Yes
<i>Sorbus leyana</i>	Ley's Whitebeam	-
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> (grouped plan for small dolphins)	Striped Dolphin	-
<i>Trachurus trachurus</i> (grouped plan for commercial marine fish)	Atlantic Horse Mackerel	-
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Great Crested Newt	No
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (grouped plan for small dolphins)	Bottlenose Dolphin	-
<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>	Desmoulin's Whorl Snail	Yes
<i>Xylena exsoleta</i>	Sword-Grass	No
<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> (grouped plan for toothed whales)	Cuvier's Beaked Whale	-

A total of 109 species currently have inadequate data for reporting status. Of these 12 are likely to have adequate data by 2011, one by 2014 and one by 2019. 59 species are unlikely to have adequate information by 2011.

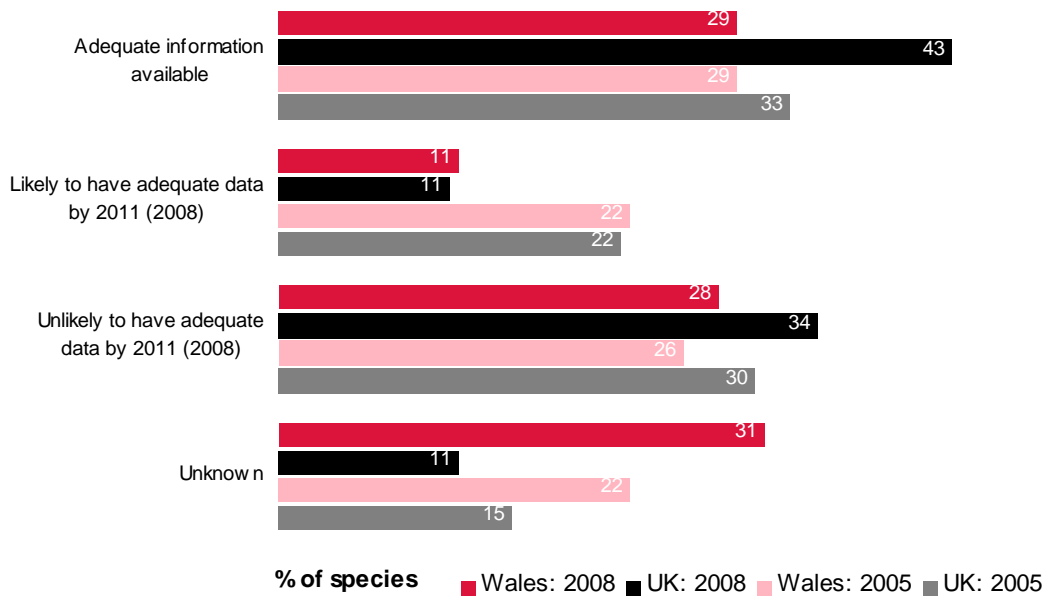
### Habitats with inadequate information on status

Habitat Name	Likely to have adequate data by 2011?
Coastal vegetated shingle	No
Eutrophic standing waters	No
Fens	Yes
Limestone pavements	Yes
Lowland dry acid grassland	No
Lowland meadows	No
Lowland raised bog	Yes
Lowland wood-pasture and parkland	Yes
Maritime cliff and slopes	No
Mesotrophic lakes	No
<i>Modiolus modiolus</i> beds	No
Mud habitats in deep water	No
Purple moor grass and rush pastures	No
Reedbeds	Yes
Sheltered muddy gravels	No
Sublittoral sands and gravels	No
Tidal rapids	No
Upland heath	Yes

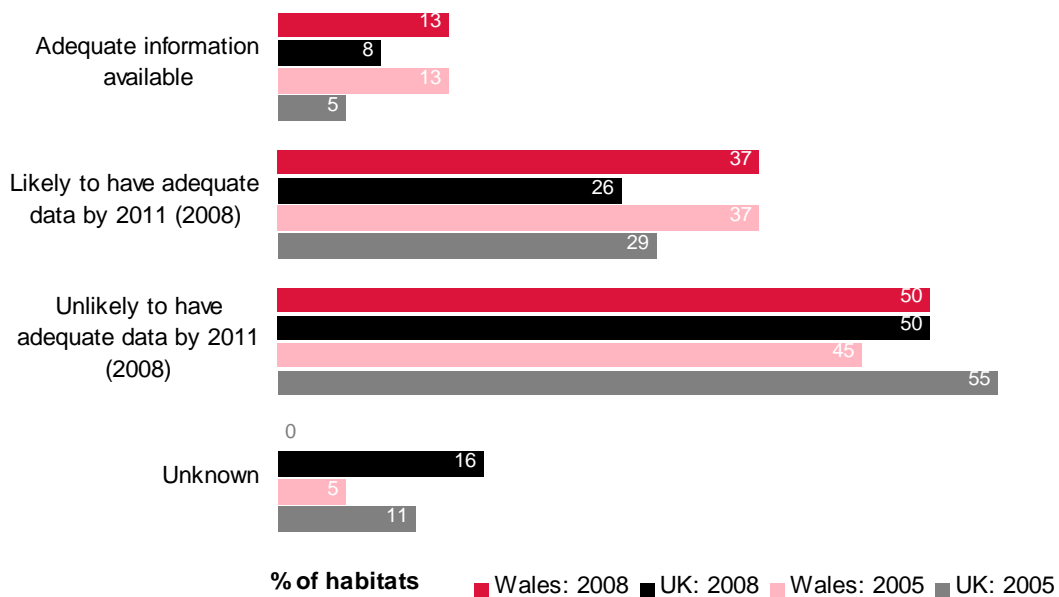
A total of 18 habitats currently have inadequate data for reporting status. Of these six are thought likely to have adequate information by 2011.

### 7.2 Adequate information on trend

Reported assessments of the information available on the trends of the 174 species relevant to Wales are summarised below. For 29% (51 instances) of species, the assessment was that adequate information was available for the 2008 reporting round, unchanged since the 2005 reporting round, compared with an assessment that adequate information on trend was available for 43% (75 instances) of species at a UK level.



Reported assessments of the information available on the trends of the 38 habitats relevant to Wales are summarised below. For 13% (5 instances) of habitats, the assessment was that adequate information was available for the 2008 reporting round, unchanged since the 2005 reporting round. The discrepancy in stated adequacy of information on status in 2008 between Wales and the UK is considerably less marked for than the corresponding discrepancy for trends.



Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.

### Species with inadequate information on trends

Scientific name	Common name	Likely to have adequate data by 2011?
<i>Alosa alosa</i>	Allis Shad	No
<i>Alosa fallax</i>	Twaite Shad	No
<i>Anotrichium barbatum</i>	Bearded Red Seaweed	No
<i>Armillaria ectypa</i>	Agaric	Yes
<i>Arthothelium dictyosporum</i>	a Lichen	-
<i>Asilus crabroniformis</i>	Hornet Robberfly	Yes
<i>Atrina fragilis</i>	Fan Mussel	No
<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	Freshwater White-clawed Crayfish	No
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i> (Grouped plan for baleen whales)	Minke Whale	-
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> (Grouped plan for baleen whales)	Fin Whale	-
<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	Barbastelle Bat	No
<i>Bidessus minutissimus</i>	Minutest Diving Beetle	No
<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	No
<i>Bombus (Megabombus) ruderatus</i>	Large Garden Bumblebee	-
<i>Bombus (Thoracombus) humilis</i>	Brown-banded Carder Bumblebee	No
<i>Bombus (Thoracombus) sylvarum</i>	Shrill Carder Bee	No
<i>Brachyptera putata</i>	a Stonefly	-
<i>Bryoria smithii</i>	a Lichen	-
<i>Bryum warneum</i>	Sea Bryum	-
<i>Caloplaca luteoalba</i>	Orange-Fruited Elm-lichen	-
<i>Caretta caretta</i> (grouped plan for marine turtles)	Loggerhead Turtle	No
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cornflower	No
<i>Cephaloziella nicholsonii</i>	Greater Copperwort	-
<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking Shark	No
<i>Chaenotheca phaeocephala</i>	a Lichen	No
<i>Chara curta</i>	Lesser Bearded Stonewort	No
<i>Chrysis fulgida</i>	Ruby-tailed Wasp	No
<i>Cicindela hybrida</i>	Northern Dune Tiger Beetle	-
<i>Clupea harengus</i> (Grouped plan for commercial marine fish)	Atlantic Herring	-
<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>	Southern Damselfly	No
<i>Cyclophora pendularia</i>	Dingy Mocha	No
<i>Delphinus delphis</i> (grouped plan for small dolphins)	Common Dolphin	-
<i>Dermodochelys coriacea</i> (grouped plan for marine turtles)	Leatherhead Turtle	No
<i>Dipturus batis</i>	Common Skate	No
<i>Ditrichum plumbicola</i>	Lead-moss	Yes
<i>Dolomedes plantarius</i>	Fen Raft Spider	Yes
<i>Donacia aquatica</i>	A Reed Beetle	Yes
<i>Donacia bicolora</i>	A Reed Beetle	No
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting	No
<i>Euphrasia cambrica</i> (grouped plan for eyebrights)	An Eyebright	No
<i>Euphrasia rivularis</i> (grouped plan for eyebrights)	An Eyebright	No
<i>Eustoma reticulatum</i>	Netted Carpet	-
<i>Fumaria purpurea</i>	Purple Ramping-fumitory	-
<i>Gadus morhua</i> (Grouped plan for commercial marine fish)	Atlantic Cod	-
<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	Red Hemp-nettle	Yes
<i>Gentianella anglica</i>	Early Gentian	Yes
<i>Gentianella uliginosa</i>	Dune Gentian	Yes

<i>Globicephala melas</i> (grouped plan for toothed whales)	Long-finned Pilot Whale	-
<i>Grampus griseus</i> (grouped plan for small dolphins)	Risso's Dolphin	-
<i>Graphina pauciloculata</i>	a Lichen	-
<i>Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa</i>	Mole Cricket	-
<i>Heliophobus reticulata marginosa</i>	Bordered Gothic	-
<i>Hemaris tityus</i>	Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth	No
<i>Hericium erinaceum</i>	Bearded Tooth	No
<i>Hydnullum concrescens</i> (grouped plan for tooth fungi)	A fungus	-
<i>Hydnullum scrobiculatum</i> (grouped plan for tooth fungi)	A fungus	-
<i>Hydnullum spongiosipes</i> (grouped plan for tooth fungi)	A fungus	-
<i>Hygrocybe spadicea</i>	Date-Coloured Waxcap	-
<i>Idaea dilutaria</i>	Silky Wave	Yes
<i>Jodia croceago</i>	Orange Upperwing	No
<i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i> (grouped plan for small dolphins)	Atlantic White-sided Dolphin	-
<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i> (grouped plan for small dolphins)	White-beaked Dolphin	-
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Brown Hare	No
<i>Lipsothrix nervosa</i>	A Crane fly	No
<i>Lophius piscatorius</i> (Grouped plan for deep-water fish)	Sea Monkfish	-
<i>Lophopus crystallinus</i>	Freshwater Bryozoan	No
<i>Lycia zonaria britannica</i>	Belted Beauty	No
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> (Grouped plan for baleen whales)	Humpback Whale	-
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scoter	-
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal	Yes
<i>Meotica anglica</i> (grouped plan for river shingle beetles)	A Rove Beetle	No
<i>Merlangius merlangus</i> (Grouped plan for commercial marine fish)	English Whiting	-
<i>Merluccius merluccius</i> (Grouped plan for deep-water fish)	European Hake	-
<i>Microglossum olivaceum</i>	Earth-Tongue	-
<i>Molva molva</i> (Grouped plan for deep-water fish)	Ling	-
<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Dormouse	No
<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>	Bechstein's Bat	No
<i>Noctua orbona</i>	Lunar Yellow Underwing	No
<i>Orcinus orca</i> (grouped plan for toothed whales)	Killer Whale / Orca Whale	-
<i>Osmia (Melanosmia) parietina</i>	A Mason Bee	No
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Native Oyster	No
<i>Panagaeus cruxmajor</i>	Crucifix Ground Beetle	-
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Tree Sparrow	No
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Grey Partridge	Yes
<i>Phellodon confluens</i> (grouped plan for tooth fungi)	A fungus	-
<i>Phellodon melaleucus</i> (grouped plan for tooth fungi)	A fungus	-
<i>Phellodon tomentosus</i> (grouped plan for tooth fungi)	A fungus	-
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Harbour Porpoise	-
<i>Pilularia globulifera</i>	Pillwort	Yes
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle Bat	-
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Pipistrelle Bat	-
<i>Piptoporus quercinus</i>	Oak Polypore	Yes

<i>Pisidium tenuilineatum</i>	Freshwater Pea Mussel	-
<i>Plebejus argus</i>	Silver-studded Blue	-
<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i> (Grouped plan for commercial marine fish)	European Plaice	-
<i>Poronia punctata</i>	Nail Fungus	-
<i>Potamogeton compressus</i>	Grass-wrack Pondweed	Yes
<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i>	Depressed River Mussel	No
<i>Pseudocyphellaria norvegica</i>	A Lichen	No
<i>Rheumaptera hastata</i>	Argent and Sable	No
<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	Greater Horseshoe Bat	-
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Shepherd's Needle	No
<i>Schismatomma graphidioides</i>	A Lichen	No
<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	Red Squirrel	No
<i>Scomber scombrus</i> (Grouped plan for commercial marine fish)	Atlantic Mackerel	-
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered Catchfly	Yes
<i>Sorbus leyana</i>	Ley's Whitebeam	No report received
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> (grouped plan for small dolphins)	Striped Dolphin	-
<i>Synaptus filiformis</i>	a Click Beetle	Yes
<i>Thinobius newberyi</i> (grouped plan for river shingle beetles)	A Rove Beetle	No
<i>Trachurus trachurus</i> (Grouped plan for commercial marine fish)	Atlantic Horse Mackerel	-
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Great Crested Newt	No
<i>Vertigo (Vertigo) geyeri</i>	Whorl Snail	No
<i>Vertigo (Vertilla) angustior</i>	Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail	No
<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>	Desmoulin's Whorl Snail	Yes
<i>Xylena exsoleta</i>	Sword-Grass	No
<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> (grouped plan for toothed whales)	Cuvier's Beaked Whale	-

A total of 123 species currently have inadequate data for reporting trends. Of these 17 are thought likely to have adequate information by 2011 while 49 are thought unlikely to have adequate information 2011.

### Habitats with inadequate information on trends

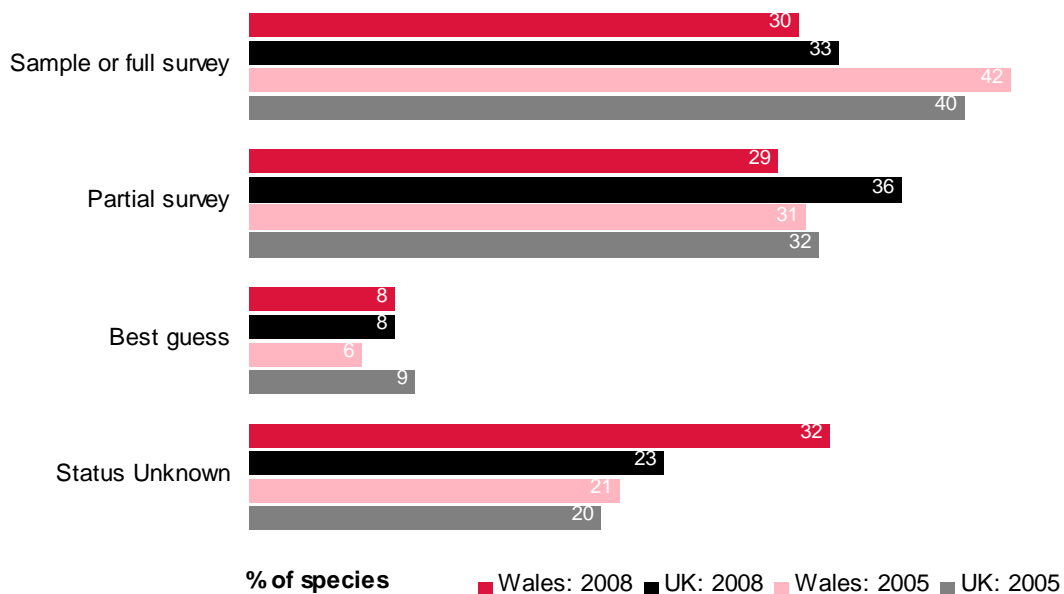
Habitat name	Likely to have adequate data by 2011?
Upland oakwood	Yes
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Yes
Coastal sand dunes	Yes
Maritime cliff and slopes	Yes
Limestone pavement	Yes
Eutrophic standing waters	Yes
Blanket bog	Yes
Lowland raised bog	Yes
Reedbeds	Yes
Lowland beech and yew woodland	Yes
Upland heathland	Yes
Lowland wood-pasture and parkland	Yes
Wet woodland	Yes
Upland mixed ashwoods	Yes

Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	No
Coastal saltmarsh	No
Coastal vegetated shingle	No
Fens	No
Lowland calcareous grassland	No
Lowland dry acid grassland	No
Lowland heathland	No
Lowland meadows	No
<i>Modiolus modiolus</i> beds	No
Mud habitats in deep water	No
Mudflats	No
Purple moor-grass and rush pastures	No
<i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reefs	No
Saline lagoons	No
Seagrass beds	No
Sheltered muddy gravels	No
Sublittoral sands and gravels	No
Tidal rapids	No
Upland calcareous grassland	No

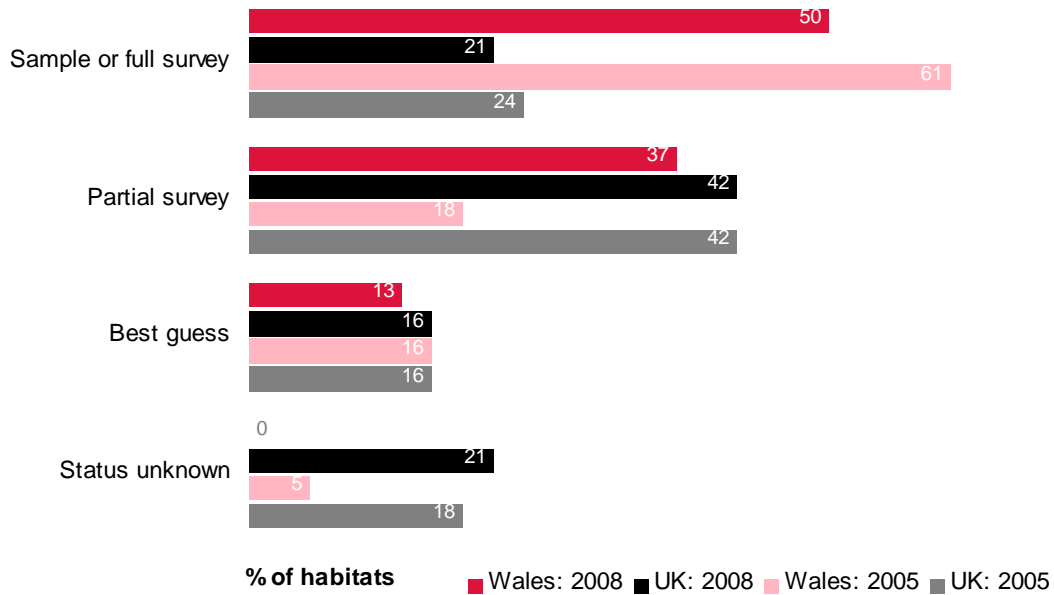
A total of 33 habitats currently have inadequate data for reporting status. Of these 14 are thought likely to have adequate information by 2011.

### 7.3 Accuracy of reporting on status

Assessments of the types of information available on status of the 174 species relevant to Wales are summarised below. For 30% (53 instances) of species, a sample or full survey was available compared with 42% (74 instances) for the 2005 reporting round. A slightly smaller decrease between reporting rounds in the number of species for which data from a sample or full survey was available was noted at a UK level.



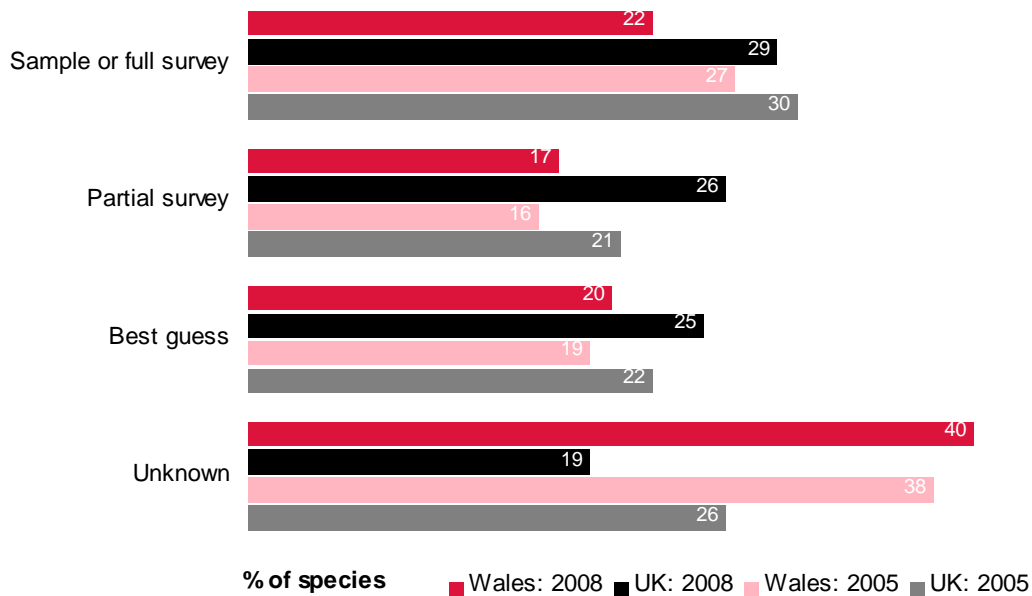
Assessments of the types of information available on status of the 38 habitats relevant to Wales are summarised below. For 50% (19 instances) of habitats, a sample or full survey was available compared with 61% (23 instances) for the 2005 reporting round. Corresponding figures at a UK level are much smaller but show a similar relative decrease between reporting rounds.



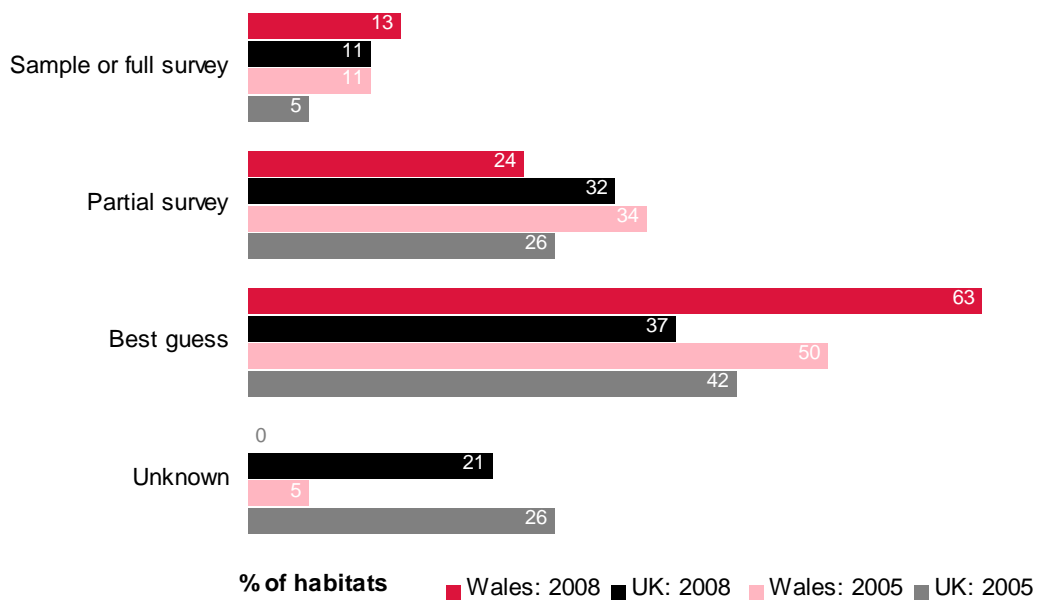
Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.

#### 7.4 Accuracy of reporting on trends

Assessments of the types of information available on trends of the 174 species relevant to Wales are summarised below. For 22% (39 instances) of species, a sample or full survey was available compared with 27% (47 instances) for the 2005 reporting round. The corresponding figures at a UK level were static at about 30%.



Assessments of the types of information available on trends of the 38 habitats relevant to Wales are summarised below. For 13% (5 instances) of habitats, a sample or full survey was available compared with 11% (4 instances) for the 2005 reporting round. Corresponding figures at a UK level showed a larger increase to give parity in 2008.



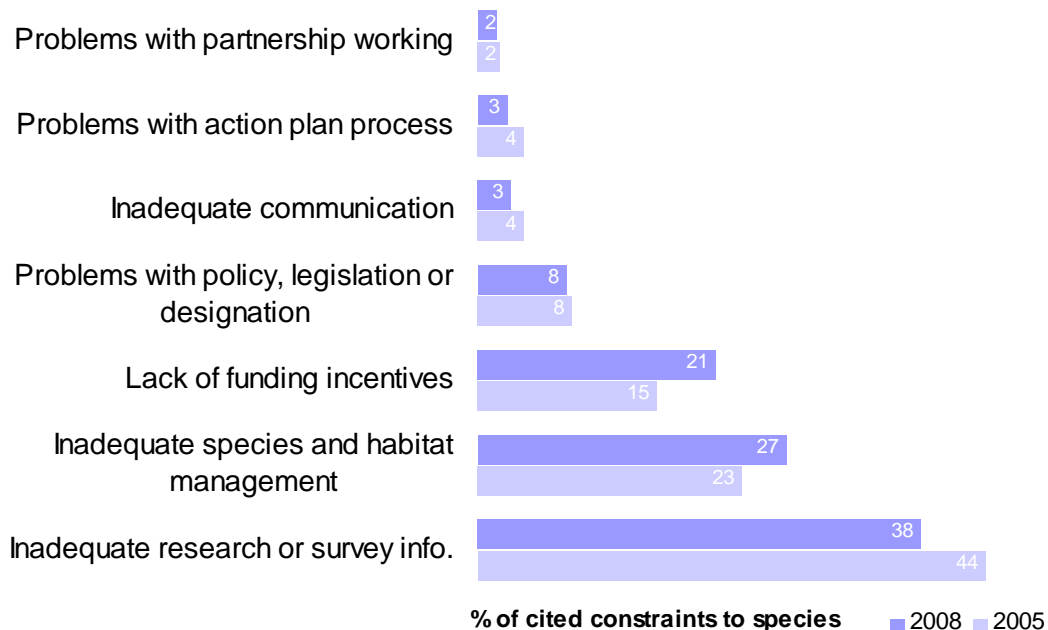
Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.

## 8.0 Constraints to achieving BAP targets and their Solutions

This section analyses the main constraints to achieving action plan targets identified by those reporting on Priority Species and Habitats and Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) co-ordinators.

### 8.1 Constraints to achieving species action plan targets

A total of 312 reported constraints to Species Action Plan progress in Wales are summarised below. The most frequently reported constraint was research, survey and information (38%: 119 instances), although species habitat and management (27%: 83 instances) and funding and incentives (21%: 21 instances) were also often cited. Figures for the 2005 reporting round were similar.

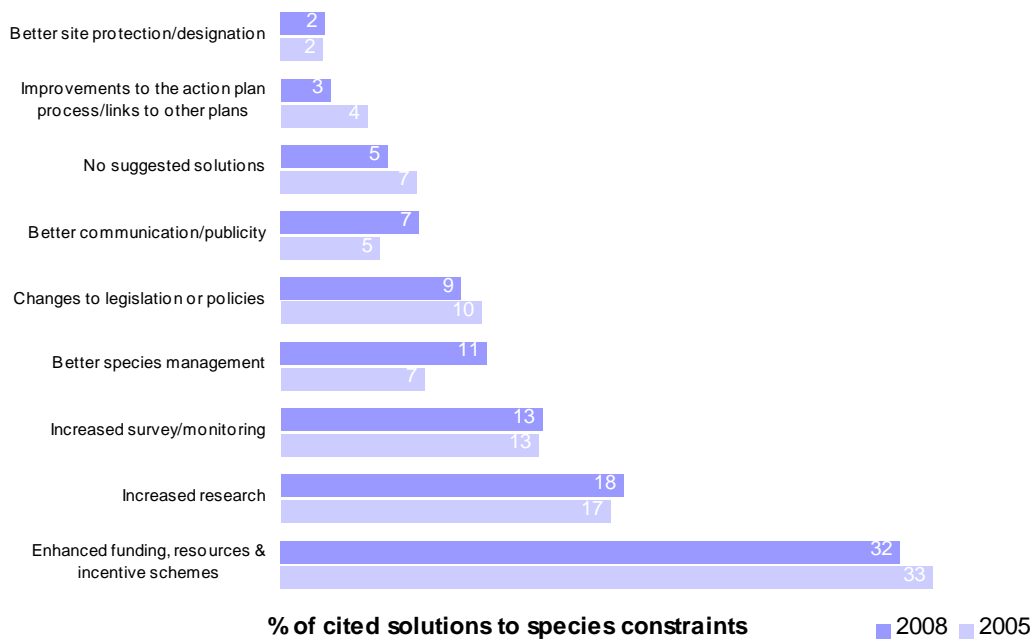


#### Table of Lead Partner notes

Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.

### 8.2 Solutions to the constraints to achieving species action plan targets

A total of 312 reports of solutions to the constraints on achievement of the Species Action Plans were received and are summarised below. The most frequently cited solution was funding, incentives and resources (one third of citations in both 2008 and 2005 reporting rounds).



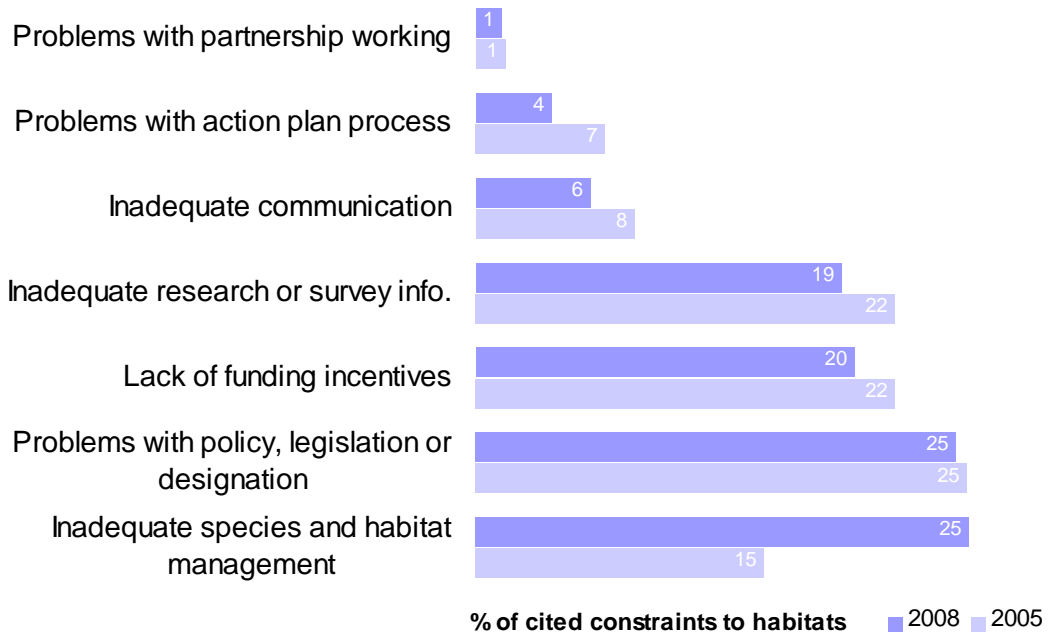
Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.

### Table of Lead Partner notes

Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.

### 8.3 Constraints to achieving habitat action plan targets

A total of 153 reported constraints to Habitat Action Plans progress in Wales are summarised below. The most frequently reported constraints were species and habitat management (25%: 39 instances) and problems with policy, legislation and designation (25%: 38 instances), whilst funding and incentives (20%: 30 instances) and research, survey and information (19%: 29 instances) were also often cited. Figures for the 2005 reporting round were similar, although the figure for species and habitat management was rather smaller then.



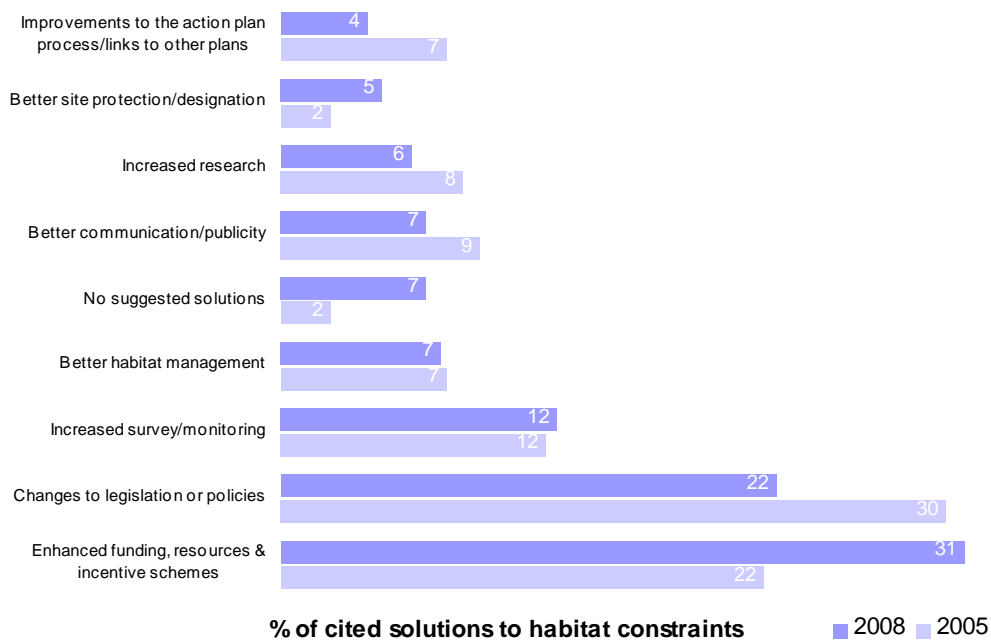
Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.

**Table of Lead Partner notes**

Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.

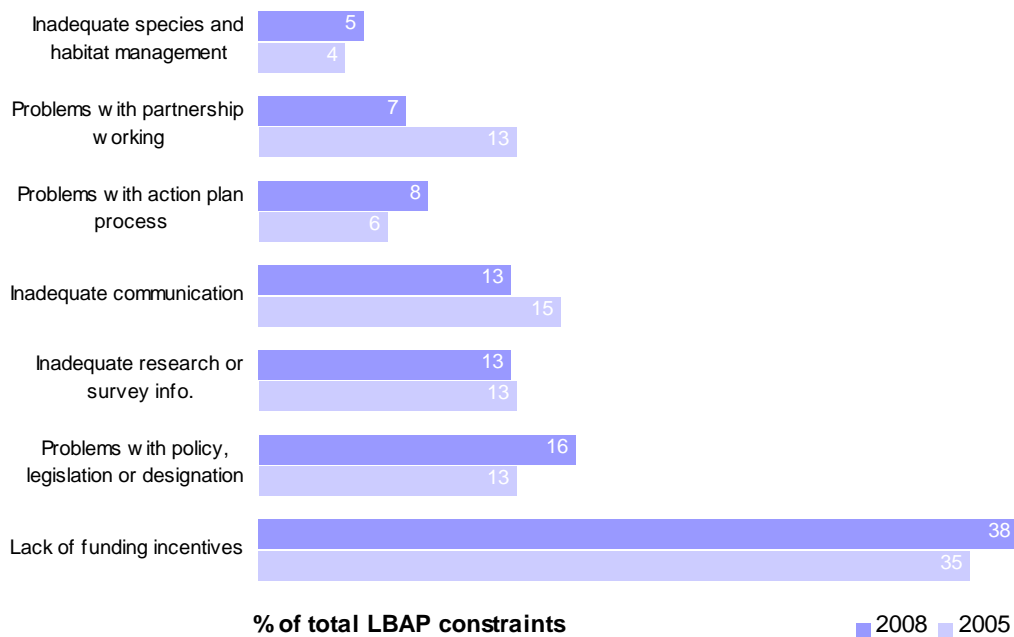
**8.4 Solutions to the constraints to achieving habitat action plan targets**

A total of 153 reports of solutions to the constraints on achievement of the Habitat Action Plans were received and are summarised below. The most frequently cited solution was enhanced funding, resources and incentive schemes (31%: 47 instances) and changes to legislation and policy (22%: 34 instances). Figures from the 2005 reporting round indicate these were the most cited solutions then also, although the percentages were reversed.



### 8.5 Constraints to achieving Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) targets

In total, 95 reports of constraints to the achievement of progress were provided by the LBAP coordinators, of which by far the most frequently cited in 2008 was funding, incentives and resources (38% of reports: 36 instances).



Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.

**Table of Lead Partner notes**

Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.

## 9.0 Local Biodiversity Action Plan Integration into Policy

This section looks at how successfully the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) has been integrated into both local and national government policy.

23 Welsh LBAP coordinators contributed to the 2008 reporting round.

### 9.1 Levels of local policy integration in Wales

Policy name	LBAP integration category				
	Contact made, biodiversity policies included and action taken	Contact made and biodiversity policies included	Contact made but no biodiversity policies included	No contact / input	Not applicable
Best value performance indicators	3	2	2	9	7
Community strategies	5	11	3	3	1
Forest Design Plans	4	8	2	5	4
Local Authority Corporate Plan	4	4	3	9	3
Local Authority Land or Site Management Plans	10	8	3	2	0
Other local organisations Corporate/ Work Plans	4	5	2	6	6
Strategic Environment Assessment	5	12	3	2	1
Supplementary Planning Guidance	7	9	4	1	2
Tir Cynal	1	2	0	15	5
Tir Gofal	2	6	3	10	2
Unitary Development Plan or Local development plan	10	13	0	0	0
Wales Spatial Plan	0	6	1	14	2

Section of text to be added once analysis is complete.