

**European Community Directive  
on the Conservation of Natural Habitats  
and of Wild Fauna and Flora  
(92/43/EEC)**

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

Species:

S1261 - Sand lizard (*Lacerta agilis*)

**IMPORTANT NOTE – PLEASE READ**

- The country-level reporting information contained in this document is a contribution to the Article 17 UK report for the habitat/species concerned.
- It has been provided by **Natural Resources Wales** and refers only to the state of the habitat/species in **Wales** - it does not constitute an assessment for the whole of the UK.
- The Article 17 UK Approach document provides details on how this information has been used and, combined with information supplied by other Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies
- The format of the document is closely aligned to that set out by the European Commission for Member State reporting – as a result, some of the fields are not applicable at a country-level and have deliberately been left blank – in addition, the content of most fields is constrained by the EC reporting categories.

As of 1 April 2013, the Countryside Council for Wales, Environment Agency Wales and Forestry Commission Wales became Natural Resources Wales/Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru

## Reporting format on the 'main results of the surveillance under Article 11' for Annex II, IV & V species

<i>Field name</i>	<i>Brief explanations</i>	
<b>0.2 Species</b>	<b>0.2.1 Species code</b>	<b>S1261</b>
	<b>0.2.2 Species scientific name</b>	<b><i>Lacerta agilis</i></b>
	<b>0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name</b> Optional	
	<b>0.2.4 Common name</b> Optional	<b>sand lizard</b>

<b>1.1 Maps</b>		
<b>1.1.1 Distribution map</b>		<b>Sensitive</b> <b>False</b>



<b>1.1.2 Method used - map</b>	<p><b>Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate</b></p> <p>This species was extinct in Wales until 1995 when it was first re-introduced to Wales as part of the Species Recovery Project and the UKBAP action plan. The map is based on the NBN datasets provided by Amphibian and Reptile Conservation Trust who are UKBAP lead partner for this species and who implement the re-introduction programme in Wales. All Welsh re-introduced sites are included in this report. Monitoring/surveillance is not carried out systematically each year. Relevant data can be found in Herpetological Conservation Trust 2003a, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2009 and Amphibian and Reptile Conservation</p>
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	2011. All Welsh sand lizards are located solely in sand dune habitat.
<b>1.1.3 Year or period</b>	<b>2007-2012</b>
	The previous report used the time period 2000 to 2006. This subsequent report uses the same rolling 7 year window for data that includes the current reporting period. The species was present in all of the squares during this recording period.
<b>1.1.4 Additional distribution map</b>	<b>False</b>
<b>1.1.5 Range map</b>	

<b>2.1 Biogeographical region &amp; marine regions</b>	<b>ATL</b>
<b>2.2 Published sources</b>	<p><b>"AMPHIBIAN AND REPTILE CONSERVATION TRUST. 2011. Sand lizard and natterjack toad recovery project 2002-2011. CCW Contract Science Report 963, Countryside Council for Wales, Bangor</b></p> <p><b>BRIG. 2007. A preliminary assessment of the implications of climate change for the implementation of UK BAP targets. Report to UK Biodiversity Partnership Standing Committee. (Draft).</b></p> <p><b>EDGAR, P. 2007. The conservation status of the natterjack toad <i>Bufo calamita</i> and sand lizard <i>Lacerta agilis</i> in Wales. CCW Contract Science Report 788. Countryside Council for Wales, Bangor.</b></p> <p><b>GLEED-OWEN, C, BUCKLEY, J, CONEYBEER, J, GENT, T, MCCRACKEN, M, MOULTON, N, &amp; WRIGHT, D. 2005. Costed plans and options for herpetofauna surveillance and monitoring. CCW Contract Science Report 666. Countryside Council for Wales, Bangor.</b></p> <p><b>HERPETOLOGICAL CONSERVATION TRUST. 2001. Sand lizard and natterjack toad recovery project 2000. CCW Contract Science Report 467. Countryside Council for Wales, Bangor.</b></p> <p><b>HERPETOLOGICAL CONSERVATION TRUST. 2003a Sand lizard and natterjack toad recovery project 2002. CCW Contract Science Report 573. Countryside Council for Wales, Bangor.</b></p> <p><b>HERPETOLOGICAL CONSERVATION TRUST. 2003b. Database and geographical information system. CCW Contract Science Report 574. Countryside Council for Wales, Bangor.</b></p> <p><b>HERPETOLOGICAL CONSERVATION TRUST. 2005. Sand lizard and natterjack toad recovery project 2004. CCW Contract Science Report 665. Countryside Council for Wales, Bangor.</b></p> <p><b>HERPETOLOGICAL CONSERVATION TRUST. 2006. Sand lizard and natterjack toad recovery project 2005. CCW Contract Science Report 727. Countryside Council for Wales, Bangor.</b></p> <p><b>HERPETOLOGICAL CONSERVATION TRUST. 2007. Sand lizard and natterjack toad recovery project 2005-2006. CCW Contract Science Report 774. Countryside Council for Wales, Bangor.</b></p> <p><b>HERPETOLOGICAL CONSERVATION TRUST 2009. Sand lizard and natterjack toad recovery project 2007-2009. CCW Contract Science Report 872. Countryside Council for Wales, Bangor.</b></p> <p><b>MOULTON, N &amp; CORBETT, K. 1999. The sand lizard conservation</b></p>

	<b>handbook.English Nature, Peterborough."</b>

<b>2.3 Range</b>									
<b>2.3.1 Surface area Range</b>									
<b>2.3.2 Method used Surface area of Range</b>	<p><b>Complete survey/ Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate</b></p> <p>This species was extinct in Wales until 1995 when it was first re-introduced to Wales as part of the Species Recovery Project and the UKBAP action plan. The map is based on the NBN datasets provided by Amphibian and Reptile Conservation Trust who are UKBAP lead partner for this species and who implement the re-introduction programme in Wales. All Welsh re-introduced sites are included in this report. Relevant data for all of the report fields can be found in the following references listed at 2.2: Herpetological Conservation Trust 2003a, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2009 and Amphibian and Reptile Conservation 2011. All sand lizards in Wales are located solely in sand dune habitat</p>								
<b>2.3.3 Short-term trend Period</b>	<p>The previous report used the time period 1994 to 2006. This subsequent report uses the 12 year window for data that includes the current reporting period (2001-2012).The species was present in all of the squares during this recording period. Data is listed in the HCT reports cited in 2.2</p>								
<b>2.3.4 Short term trend Trend direction</b>	<p>In Wales the trend has been increasing as the lizards have been re-introduced to more locations and spread out within those localities. They were present at 1 locality and 1x 10km square(Morfa Harlech I, SH52) from 1995 to 2000 when a release further north at Morfa Harlech took place ( Morfa Harlech II, SH53). In 2003 releases began at Gronant ( SJ08), followed by Presthaven/Talacre in 2004 (SJ18). In 2006, animals were released at Towyn, Aberdovey (SN69)at a third Morfa Harlech locality in 2008 (Morfa Harlech III, SH53) and at Ynys Las (SN59) in 2009. Surveillance has shown that animals have spread out on each site from the original release foci (For data see HCT reports cited in 2.2). A population was found at Aberffraw on Anglesey( SH36) in 2011. It is thought likely that this was an unauthorised release and not part of the planned UKBAP project (ARC, pers comm).</p>								
<b>2.3.5 Short-term trend Magnitude</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>a) Minimum</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">The 10km square range has increased from 1 in 2001 to 7 in 2011 due to re-introduction projects. At the 1km square level there has been an increase from 4 in 2001 to 13 in 2011.(See data from HCT reports cited in 2.2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>b) Maximum</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">see 2.3.5a</td> </tr> </table>	<b>a) Minimum</b>		The 10km square range has increased from 1 in 2001 to 7 in 2011 due to re-introduction projects. At the 1km square level there has been an increase from 4 in 2001 to 13 in 2011.(See data from HCT reports cited in 2.2)		<b>b) Maximum</b>		see 2.3.5a	
<b>a) Minimum</b>									
The 10km square range has increased from 1 in 2001 to 7 in 2011 due to re-introduction projects. At the 1km square level there has been an increase from 4 in 2001 to 13 in 2011.(See data from HCT reports cited in 2.2)									
<b>b) Maximum</b>									
see 2.3.5a									

<b>2.3.6 Long-term trend Period</b>		
	The long term trend period from 1989 -2012 begins before the sand lizard was re-introduced to Wales as part of the UKBAP recovery project. The project began in 1995. (See HCT refs cited in 2.2)	
<b>2.3.7 Long-term trend Trend direction</b>		
	The range trend over the period 1989 to 2012 is increasing. This is due to the re-introduction of the species to sites as part of the UKBAP recovery project. The 10km square range has increased from 0 in 1989 to 7 in 2011 due to re-introduction projects. At the 1km square level there has been an increase from 4 in 2001 to 13 in 2011.(See data from HCT reports cited in 2.2)	
<b>2.3.8 Long-term trend Magnitude</b>  Optional	<b>a) Minimum</b>	
	see 2.3.7	
	<b>b) Maximum</b>	
	see 2.3.7	
<b>2.3.9 Favourable reference range</b>	<b>a) Value in km<sup>2</sup></b>	
	<b>b) Operator for FRR</b>	
	<b>c) FRR is unknown (indicated by "true")</b>	<b>False</b>
<b>2.3.10 Reason for change</b>  Is the difference between the reported value in 2.3.1 and the previous reporting round mainly due to...	<b>a) Genuine change?</b>	<b>True</b>
	The change is due to re-introductions at sites in Wales as detailed in 2.3.4. The data is available in HCT refs as listed in 2.2. They include sightings of adults and juveniles recorded during visits to release sites in years subsequent to releases. There is not a comprehensive programme of surveillance on Welsh sites.	
	<b>b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?</b>	<b>False</b>
	<b>c) Use of different method (e.g.</b>	<b>False</b>

	<b>"Range tool"?)</b>	

<b>2.4 Population</b>		
<b>2.4.1 Population size estimation</b> (using individuals or agreed exceptions where possible)	<b>a) Unit</b>	
	<b>b) Minimum</b>	
	<b>c) Maximum</b>	
<b>2.4.2 Population size estimation</b> (using population unit other than individuals) Optional ( <i>if 2.4.1 filled in</i> )	<b>a) Unit</b>	<b>number of localities</b>
	'Localities' seems to be the best choice from these options. This is expressed in 2.4.2.b as 'subpopulations' as in the previous reporting round.	
	<b>b) Minimum</b>	<b>13</b>
	The previous report gave a total of 580 subpopulations for the UK. 13 subpopulations exist in Wales during this time period 2007-2012, all derived from re-introductions to suitable dune habitat (see HCT refs in 2.2 and HCT/ARC datasets on NBN).	
	<b>c) Maximum</b>	<b>13</b>
see 2.4.2.b		
<b>2.4.3 Additional information on population estimates / conversion</b> Optional	<b>a) Definition of "locality"</b>	<b>sub populations- corresponding to releases during the re-introduction project</b>
	Whilst animals at each re-introduction site have dispersed to occupy suitable habitat in the vicinity of the release focal sites, a 1km square is considered to be equivalent of a sub population- hence 13 sub populations exist during this time period in Wales.	
	<b>b) Method to convert data</b>	
<b>c) Problems encountered to provide population size estimation</b>		
<b>2.4.4 Year or period</b>	<b>2007-2012</b>	
	Year period used as advised	
<b>2.4.5 Method used Population size</b>	<b>Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate</b>	
	Mapped records are available for all of the re-introduction sites in Wales (See HCT, 2003b and all HCT refs cited in 2.2 and HCT/ARC data on NBN) enabling them to be related to sub population distributions.	
<b>2.4.6 Short-term trend</b>	<b>2001-2012</b>	

<b>Period</b>	Data is available for the period 2001-2012 (See HCT reports cited in 2.2 and HCT/ARC datasets on NBN)	
<b>2.4.7 Short-term trend Trend direction</b>	<b>increase</b> The populations in Wales are all re-introduced. Sighting reports have shown that the lizards are still present at each site, have spread out from the original release points and that they are breeding, thus the population in Wales is increasing.(See HCT reports cited in 2.2)	
<b>2.4.8 Short-term trend Magnitude</b>	<b>a) Minimum</b>	<b>325</b>
	The number of sub populations in Wales has increased from 4 to 13 subpopulations in this time period, all derived from re-introductions to suitable dune habitat. This is 325%. Data on re-introductions and spread within localities is available in the HCT refs cited in 2.2 and HCT 2003b and in the HCT/ARC data files present on NBN.	
	<b>b) Maximum</b>	<b>325</b>
	see 2.4.8.a	
	<b>c) Confidence interval</b>	
<b>2.4.9 Short-term trend Method used</b>	<b>Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate</b> This species was extinct in Wales until 1995 when it was first re-introduced to Wales as part of the Species Recovery Project and the UKBAP action plan. The sub population count is based on the NBN datasets provided by Amphibian and Reptile Conservation Trust who are UKBAP lead partner for this species and who implement the re-introduction programme in Wales. All Welsh re-introduced sites are included in this report. Relevant data for all of the report fields can be found in the following references listed at 2.2: Herpetological Conservation Trust 2003a, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2009 and Amphibian and Reptile Conservation 2011. All sand lizards in Wales are located solely in sand dune habitat	
<b>2.4.10 Long-term trend – Period</b>	<b>1989-2012</b>	
	1989-2012 has been used as recommended. Sand lizards were extinct in Wales in 1989. They were first re-introduced in 1995.	
<b>2.4.11 Long-term trend Trend direction</b>	<b>increase</b> The populations in Wales are all re-introduced. Surveillance has shown that the lizards are still present at each site, have spread out from the original release points and that they are breeding, thus the population in Wales is increasing ( See HCT refs in 2.2).	
<b>2.4.12 Long-term trend Magnitude</b>  Optional	<b>a) Minimum</b>	<b>325</b>
	See 2.4.8a	

	<b>b) Maximum</b>	<b>325</b>
	see 2.4.12a	
	<b>c) Confidence interval</b>	
<b>2.4.13 Long term trend Method used</b>	<b>3</b>	
		see 2.4.9
<b>2.4.14 Favourable reference population</b>	<b>a) Number of individuals/agreed exceptions/other units</b>	
	<b>b) Operator</b>	
	<b>c) FRP is unknown indicated by "true"</b>	<b>False</b>
	<b>d) Method used to set FRP</b>	
<b>2.4.15 Reason for change</b> Is the difference between the value reported at 2.4.1 or 2.4.2 and the previous reporting round mainly due to:	<b>a) Genuine change?</b>	<b>True</b>
	The change is due to re-introductions at sites in Wales and their subsequent breeding success.(See HCT refs cited in 2.2).	
	<b>b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?</b>	<b>False</b>
	<b>c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")?</b>	<b>False</b>

**2.5 Habitat for the species****2.5.1 Area estimation****2**

NB Sand lizards in Wales occur only in sand dune habitat. The figure of

	<p>2km square is based on the amount of sand dune habitat present at the re-introduction sites that is occupied by the lizards (about 0.25km square per site). This consists of a fairly narrow area of sand dune, restricted on the landward side by roads, farmland and development. The estimated area is based on the assumed dispersal abilities of the animals as well as the amount of suitable habitat.(See Edgar 2007 and HCT refs cited in 2.2)</p> <p>There is thought to be a sufficient amount of habitat in the UK to support a viable population of the species.</p>								
<b>2.5.2 Year or period</b>	<p><b>2007-2012</b></p> <p>2007-2012 is used as recommended. Distributional data is available on the re-introduced populations for this period from HCT/ARC data on NBN and in HCT refs cited in 2.2.</p>								
<b>2.5.3 Method used Habitat for the species</b>	<p><b>Estimate based on partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling</b></p> <p>2- the estimate is used here because it is not empirically known exactly how much of the available habitat the lizards on each re-introduced site are using: some sub populations may be using less than 0.25km square and others may use more.</p>								
<b>2.5.4 Quality of the habitat</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>a) Habitat quality</b></td> <td><b>Moderate</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> <p>Moderate overall as several are in better condition than the others. The sand dune habitat at the re-introduced areas is under management regimes suitable for sand lizards.They mostly inhabit the frontal areas of dunes where there should be a mosaic of open bare sand ( for egg laying) and denser marram for shelter. Continuous dense vegetation is not ideal as it is difficult for the lizards to bask and reproduce ( Moulton &amp; Corbett, 1999).However, as at all Welsh dune systems there is an issue of dune stabilisation due to reduced sand availability and possible enrichment from aerial nitrogen. These sites are not generally grazed by stock and future management may include interventions to increase dune mobility for a range of dune taxa.The dune systems themselves are however restricted physically by landward infrastructure ( roads/rail, golf course and caravan sites/houses).</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>b) Assessment method</b></td> <td> <p><b>Whilst the HCT reports listed in 2.2 assessed the habitats prior to release of animals at each site, there is no quantitative record of habitat quality and this has been assessed using expert opinion.</b></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> <p>Whilst the HCT reports listed in 2.2 assessed the habitats prior to release of animals at each site, there is no quantitative record of habitat quality and this has been assessed using expert opinion.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<b>a) Habitat quality</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<p>Moderate overall as several are in better condition than the others. The sand dune habitat at the re-introduced areas is under management regimes suitable for sand lizards.They mostly inhabit the frontal areas of dunes where there should be a mosaic of open bare sand ( for egg laying) and denser marram for shelter. Continuous dense vegetation is not ideal as it is difficult for the lizards to bask and reproduce ( Moulton &amp; Corbett, 1999).However, as at all Welsh dune systems there is an issue of dune stabilisation due to reduced sand availability and possible enrichment from aerial nitrogen. These sites are not generally grazed by stock and future management may include interventions to increase dune mobility for a range of dune taxa.The dune systems themselves are however restricted physically by landward infrastructure ( roads/rail, golf course and caravan sites/houses).</p>		<b>b) Assessment method</b>	<p><b>Whilst the HCT reports listed in 2.2 assessed the habitats prior to release of animals at each site, there is no quantitative record of habitat quality and this has been assessed using expert opinion.</b></p>	<p>Whilst the HCT reports listed in 2.2 assessed the habitats prior to release of animals at each site, there is no quantitative record of habitat quality and this has been assessed using expert opinion.</p>	
<b>a) Habitat quality</b>	<b>Moderate</b>								
<p>Moderate overall as several are in better condition than the others. The sand dune habitat at the re-introduced areas is under management regimes suitable for sand lizards.They mostly inhabit the frontal areas of dunes where there should be a mosaic of open bare sand ( for egg laying) and denser marram for shelter. Continuous dense vegetation is not ideal as it is difficult for the lizards to bask and reproduce ( Moulton &amp; Corbett, 1999).However, as at all Welsh dune systems there is an issue of dune stabilisation due to reduced sand availability and possible enrichment from aerial nitrogen. These sites are not generally grazed by stock and future management may include interventions to increase dune mobility for a range of dune taxa.The dune systems themselves are however restricted physically by landward infrastructure ( roads/rail, golf course and caravan sites/houses).</p>									
<b>b) Assessment method</b>	<p><b>Whilst the HCT reports listed in 2.2 assessed the habitats prior to release of animals at each site, there is no quantitative record of habitat quality and this has been assessed using expert opinion.</b></p>								
<p>Whilst the HCT reports listed in 2.2 assessed the habitats prior to release of animals at each site, there is no quantitative record of habitat quality and this has been assessed using expert opinion.</p>									
<b>2.5.5 Short-term trend Period</b>	<p><b>2001-2012</b></p> <p>2001-2012 as advised</p>								
<b>2.5.6 Short-term trend Trend direction</b>	<p><b>stable</b></p> <p>Stable:Whilst the number of reintroductions and thus the area of habitat occupied has increased, the actual amount of habitat available has not changed ( Edgar, 2007 and see HCT refs cited in 2.2). The sand dune habitat occupied by sand lizards does not require active management at this time and there is no need to provide extra habitat ( cf natterjack toad breeding pools)</p>								

<b>2.5.7 Long-term trend Period</b>	<b>1989-2012</b>	
	1989-2012 as advised	
<b>2.5.8 Long-term trend Trend direction</b>	<b>stable</b>	
	Stable: see 2.5.6	
<b>2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat for the species</b>	<b>a) Value in km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>4.25</b>
	see Edgar 2007, this notes that the total amount of suitable habitat within the range of sand lizard in Wales is 4.25 km squares.	
	<b>b) Absence of data indicated as '0'</b>	
<b>2.5.10 Reason for change</b> Is the difference between the value reported at 2.5.1 and the previous reporting round mainly due to	<b>a) Genuine change?</b>	<b>True</b>
	The change during the reporting period is due to the re-introductions that have taken place in Wales during the reporting period, extending the physical amount of habitat used by the lizards. (See HCT reports cited in 2.2)	
	<b>b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?</b>	<b>False</b>
	<b>c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")?</b>	<b>False</b>

<b>2.6 Main pressures</b>		
<b>a) Pressure</b>	<b>b) Ranking</b>	<b>c) Pollution qualifier</b>
	H = high importance M = medium importance L = low importance	
H04: Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	M	N
K02: Biocenotic evolution, succession	M	
A04: grazing	L	
G02: Sport and leisure structures	L	

Because the Welsh sand lizards only use sand dunes, many of the pressures reported last time for sand lizards in the UK that included those that impact on heathland populations are not applicable. Impacts on sand lizards are summarised in Moulton & Corbett, 1999. A04: grazing- refers to undergrazing leading to dominance of marram and lack of bare sand. Rabbits are important grazers on most sites, whilst farm stock may be present occasionally on 1 site. G02: several of the subpopulations at re-introduction sites have golf courses adjacent to and built upon dune habitat. Impacts from these are slight, but they do restrict the ability of dune managers to maintain the system in a holistic manner. H04: aerial pollution relates to the

additional effects of nitrogen in dune stabilisation producing less mobile systems and open sand for egg laying. K02: succession on dune systems with scrub encroachment leads to shading out of basking and egg laying sites and also impacts on dune mobility.

**2.6.1 Method used – Pressures**

**mainly based on expert judgement and other data**

Whilst some information has come from the CCW Actions Database, I have assigned pressures relating to my and HCT/ARC project managers experience of the sites. The pressures for Welsh sand lizards remain the same as at the last reporting round and any differences in this listing are due to disaggregating to the country level (e.g. landfill is not a problem on the Welsh re-introduction sites) and changes to the actual list of pressure options.

**2.7 Threats**

a) Threat	b) Ranking	c) Pollution qualifier
	H = high importance M = medium importance L = low importance	
K02: Biocenotic evolution, succession	M	
A04: grazing	L	
G02: Sport and leisure structures	L	
H04: Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	L	N
K03: Interspecific faunal relations	L	
M01: Changes in abiotic conditions	L	

These threats relate specifically to Welsh sand lizards which only occur on sand dunes. A04: grazing- refers to undergrazing leading to dominance of marram and lack of bare sand. The trend for stabilisation continues to be a threat at all the sand lizard re-introduction sites. G02: several of the subpopulations at re-introduction sites have golf courses adjacent to and built upon dune habitat. Impacts from these are currently slight, but they do restrict the ability of dune managers to maintain the system in a holistic manner and there is the threat of further expansion of courses due to increased demand for leisure provision. H04: aerial pollution relates to the additional effects of nitrogen in dune stabilisation producing less mobile systems and open sand for egg laying, this continues to be a threat on dune systems. K02: succession on dune systems with scrub encroachment leads to shading out of basking and egg laying sites and also impacts on dune mobility. K03: relates to the impact of disease on the rabbit grazers of most systems. Declines in their populations due to myxomatosis and rabbit haemorrhagic disease could impact on the maintenance of open dune systems. M01: Climate change impacts on coastal vertebrates include increased storminess leading to beach erosion and/or changes in sediment deposition (See Brig, 2007 for discussion of risk to habitat of sand lizard- the species itself was not selected for this study).

**2.7.1 Method used – Threats**

**modelling**

See 2.6.1

**2.8 Complementary information****2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends****2.8.2 Other relevant information**

It should be noted that the Welsh population of sand lizards became extinct in the 1950-60s and that this re-introduced population is, by its very nature of being closely managed, increasing within the release sites, and that new sites are being identified and populated. The UKBAP recovery project is working to identify further suitable release sites within the previous range in Wales, specifically along the north and west coasts. This depends on suitable habitat availability with appropriate management being in place.

See Edgar, 2007.

**2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment****2.9 Conclusions (*assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period*)**

Please refer to the United Kingdom assessment for this species.

**3 Natura 2000 coverage & conservation measures - Annex II species  
(only applies to species listed under Annex II of the Directive)****3.1 Population****3.1.1 Population size**

Estimation of population size included in the SAC network

**a) Unit****b) Minimum****c) Maximum****3.1.2 Method used****3.1.3 Trend of population size within the network  
(short-term trend)**

<b>3.2 Conservation measures</b>															
Conservation measures taken (i.e. already being implemented) within the reporting period and provided information about their importance, location and evaluation.															
<b>3.2.1 Measure</b>	<b>3.2.2 Type</b>					<b>3.2.3 Ranking</b>  H = high importance M = medium importance L = low importance	<b>3.2.4 Location</b>  where the measure is PRIMARILY applied			<b>3.2.5 Broad evaluation of the measure</b>					
	a) Legal/statutory	b) Administrative	c) Contractual	d) Recurrent	e) One-off		a) Inside	b) Outside	c) Both inside & outside	a) Maintain	b) Enhance	c) Long term	d) No effect	e) Unknown	f) Not evaluated