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

Second Report by the United Kingdom under Article 17

on the implementation of the Directive from January 2001 to December 2006

Conservation status assessment for

Species:

S1261 - *Lacerta agilis* - Sand lizard

The information in this assessment corresponds to the "species fact sheet" submitted by the UK to the European Union in February 2008 (second and final submission). Please note that this is a section of the UK's report. For the complete report visit http://www.jncc.gov.uk/article17

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Species Name: *Lacerta agilis*

1. National level	
Species Code	S1261
Member State	United Kingdom
Biogeographic regions concerned within the Member state	ATL
1.1 Range map	

1.2 Distribution map	
2. Biogeographic level	
2.1 Biogeographic region	ATL
2.2 Published sources and/or websites	BEEBEE, T.J.C. & GRIFFITHS, R.A. 2000. Amphibians and reptiles: A natural history of the British herpetofauna. The New Naturalist series. London: HarperCollins. COOKE, A.S. & SCORGIE, H.R.A.1983. The status of the commoner amphibians and reptiles in Britain. Huntingdon: Nature Conservancy Council. GENT, T. & GIBSON, S. 2003. Herpetofauna Workers' Manual. Peterborough: Joint Nature conservation Committee GLEED-OWEN, C., BUCKLEY, J., CONEYBEER, J., GENT, T., MCCRACKEN, M., MOULTON, N., & WRIGHT, D. 2005. Costed plans and options for herpetofauna surveillance and monitoring. English Nature Research Reports, No. 663.

	EUROPEAN HABITATS FORUM 2006. Towards European Biodiversity Monitoring. Assessment, monitoring and reporting of conservation status of European habitats and species. Wien, Cambridge, Bruxelles. 80 pp. Map Data Sources The Herpetological Conservation Trust Rare Species Database; Reptiles and Amphibians Dataset; SWT Scottish Borders Local Wildlife Site Survey; Reptile Records for Wiltshire 1900 – 2003 (via the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Gateway).
2.3 Range of species in the biogeographic region or marine region	
2.3.1 Surface range of the species (sq km)	8850
2.3.2 Date of range determination	2000-2006
2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Good
2.3.4 Range trend	Stable (=)
2.3.5 Range trend magnitude (%)	Not applicable
2.3.6 Range trend period	1994-2006
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable
2.4 Population	
2.4.1 Population size estimation	Minimum: 580 — Maximum: 580 Units: Other Sub-populations
2.4.2 Date of population estimation	2006
2.4.3 Method used for population estimation	3 - From comprehensive inventory
2.4.4 Quality of population data	Good
2.4.5 Population trend	Stable (=)
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude (%)	Not applicable
2.4.7 Population trend period	1994-2006
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	Not applicable
2.4.10 Main pressures	100 - Cultivation; 160 - General Forestry management; 161 - Planting; 300 - Sand and gravel extraction; 400 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; 410 - Industrial or commercial areas; 500 - Communication networks; 601 - golf course; 608 - camping and caravans; 800 - Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general; 976 - damage by game species;
2.4.11 Threats	101 - Modification of cultivation practices; 390 - Mining and extraction activities not referred to above; 400 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; 410 - Industrial or commercial areas; 500 - Communication networks; 800 - Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general; 853 - management of water levels; 910 - Silting up; 920 - Drying out; 950 - Biocenotic evolution; 965 - predation; 976 - damage by game species;

2.5 Habitat for the species in the biogeographic region or marine region	
2.5 Habitats for the species	In the UK the sand lizard is only found on southern, dry heathland and its recent derivatives, and coastal sand dunes. Sand lizard is constrained to drier and sandier soils for breeding and hibernation though it will occupy adjacent habitats, e.g. for dispersal and feeding.
2.5.2 Area estimation (sq km)	35
2.5.3 Date of estimation	2005
2.5.4 Quality of data	Good
2.5.5 Trend of the habitat	Stable (=)
2.5.6 Trend period	1994-2006
2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable
2.6 Future prospects	
2.6 Future prospects for the species	Good prospects_Species expected to survive and prosper
2.7 Complementary information	
2.7.1 Favourable reference range (sq km)	9833
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	645
2.7.3 Suitable Habitat for the species	Unknown
2.7.4 Other relevant information	
2.8 Conclusions ***(assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)***	
(2.3) Range	(U1+) - Inadequate but improving
(2.4) Population	(U1+) - Inadequate but improving
(2.5) Habitat for the species	(U1) - Inadequate
(2.6) Future prospects	(FV) - Favourable
Overall assessment	(U1+) - Inadequate but improving