

**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:
S1283 - *Coronella austriaca* - Smooth snake**

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: *Coronella austriaca*

1. National level	
Species Code	S1283
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: Harper Collins.

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.

	<p>THE HERPETOLOGICAL CONSERVATION TRUST. 2005. Evaluation of the 2005 Conservation Status of <i>Coronella austriaca</i> in the United Kingdom. Working document, unpublished.</p> <p>Map Data Sources</p> <p>The Herpetofauna Conservation Trust Rare Species Database; Reptile Records for Wiltshire 1900 – 2003; and Reptiles and Amphibians Dataset (via the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Gateway).</p>			
2.3 Range of species in the biogeographic region or marine region				
2.3.1 Surface range of the species (sq km)	4289			
2.3.2 Date of range determination	1990-2006			
2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Moderate			
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	354	Maximum	354
	Units	Other Occupied 1-km squares		
2.4.2 Date of population estimation	2005			
2.4.3 Method used for population estimation	2 - Extrapolation from surveys of part of the population			
2.4.4 Quality of population data	Moderate			
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; 300 - Sand and gravel extraction; 400 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; 410 - Industrial or commercial areas; 500 - Communication networks; 601 - golf course; 800 - Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general; 950 - Biocenotic evolution;			
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; 950 - Biocenotic evolution; 965 - predation;			
2.5 Habitat for the species in the biogeographic region or marine region				

2.5 Habitats for the species	This species is predominantly confined to dry lowland heath, but occasionally using woodland margins and bogs adjacent to heath. Generally attracted to features with sunny slopes and diverse vegetation structure (Gent & Gibson, 2003).
2.5.2 Area estimation (sq km)	238.5
2.5.3 Date of estimation	2005
2.5.4 Quality of data	Good
2.5.5 Trend of the habitat	Increasing (+)
2.5.6 Trend period	2001-2005
2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend	3 - Direct human influence;
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)	4760
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	395
2.7.3 Suitable Habitat for the species	Unknown
2.7.4 Other relevant information	
2.8 Conclusions <i>(assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)</i>	
(2.3) Range	(U1+) - Inadequate but improving
(2.4) Population	(U1+) - Inadequate but improving
(2.5) Habitat for the species	(U1+) - Inadequate but improving
(2.6) Future prospects	(FV) - Favourable
Overall assessment	(U1+) - Inadequate but improving