

Reporting under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive



**UK General Implementation Report
(Annex A) for the period 2013–2018**

Annex A - General report format (Article 17)

0 Member State	<i>UK</i>
1 Main achievements under the Habitats Directive	
Describe briefly the main achievements under the Habitats Directive during the reporting period with a special emphasis on the Natura 2000 network. If a Member State wishes to add further documentation to what is requested in this format, mention these Annexes and their file-names at the end of this free text section and upload the relevant files to the EEA's Central Data Repository together with the rest of the report. If possible, provide a translation into English.	
1.1 Text in national language	<p>This general implementation report covers two biogeographic regions – Atlantic and Mediterranean (and associated marine regions). Headings have been used where the format allows to separate information relevant to the Atlantic biogeographic region (metropolitan UK) and the Mediterranean biogeographic region (Gibraltar). This report complements the assessments of individual species and habitats listed on the annexes of the Directive.</p> <p>The UK has undertaken a large amount of work to implement the Habitats Directive over the past six years. Examples of such implementation are too extensive to fit within the space provided in the reporting format, so are provided as appendices in a separate document (UK_AnnexA_Appendices.docx). These appendices also include supplementary information to aid the interpretation of key sections in Annex A. The appendices are as follows:</p> <p>Appendix 1. Main achievements under the Habitats Directive (Annex A Section 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Includes all information on the UK's 'Main achievements under the Habitats Directive': <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Atlantic biogeographic region – metropolitan UK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved coherence of marine SACs within the Natura 2000 Network • Improved management of SACs within the Natura 2000 Network • Assessing benefits and services provided by SACs and the Natura 2000 Network • Initiatives that combine SACs and the Natura 2000 Network with the local economy • Positive changes in public acceptance towards biodiversity protection • Improved co-operation between authorities, nature conservation and other groups • Research and survey • Increased availability of information <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Mediterranean biogeographic region – Gibraltar</p> <p>Information on implementation of the Habitats Directive in Gibraltar is organised under the following headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples of initiatives undertaken in the SACs • Improved management of the SAC/SPA Natura 2000 Network

- Assessing additional benefits and services provided by the SAC/SPA Natura 2000 Network
- Initiatives that combine Natura 2000 sites with the local economy
- Positive changes in public acceptance towards biodiversity protection
- Monitoring and research
- Improved co-operation and dissemination of information between authorities, nature conservation organisations, stakeholder groups and the wider public

Appendix 2. Metropolitan UK Natura 2000 (pSCI, SCIs & SACs, including terrestrial sites and sites with marine components) – site designation (Article 4) (Annex A Section 3)

- Includes parallel statistics for the UK's Natura 2000 site designation (to that outlined in Annex A Section 3), following the UK Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies' method to define marine sites as 'sites with marine components', which is the UK's method for defining the UK Marine Protected Area network.

Appendix 3. Gibraltar Natura 2000 (pSCIs, SCIs & SACs) – site designation (Article 4) (Annex A Section 3)

- Includes separate statistics for Gibraltar's Natura 2000 sites.

Appendix 4. Set of conservation measures and management plans for metropolitan UK Natura 2000 sites (SACs, including terrestrial sites and sites with marine components) (Art. 6(1)) (Annex A Section 4)

- Includes a parallel analysis of the metropolitan UK's Natura 2000 conservation measures and management plan statistics (to that provided in Annex A Section 4), split by 'sites with marine components' and terrestrial sites, based on the UK's method for defining sites within the UK Marine Protected Area network.

Appendix 5. Set of conservation measures and management plans for Gibraltar Natura 2000 sites (SACs) (Art. 6(1)) (Annex A Section 4)

- Information on Gibraltar's Natura 2000 conservation measures and management plan statistics only.

Appendix 6. Reintroductions of Annex II / V species (Annex A Section 7)

- Includes additional information to Annex A Section 7 for UK reintroductions of Annex II/V species during the current reporting period.

Appendix 7. Reintroductions of Eurasian beaver *Castor fiber*

- Includes details of the reintroduction programmes of Eurasian beaver *Castor fiber* in Scotland and England.

Please consider the following explanatory information when interpreting the relevant sections of this general implementation report:

Annex A, Section 3, Natura 2000 (pSCIs, SCIs & SACs) – site designation (Art. 4)

- Sites that are both marine and terrestrial (i.e. their boundary crosses Mean High Water (MHW)) are defined as marine sites only when their marine area is greater than 5% of their total site area (NB. this 5% cut-off accounted for mapping issues where

	<p>MHW and the site boundary didn't align, and also ensured the inclusion of all sites considered as marine component sites, as per the UK marine components method).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The terrestrial area of sites is the total area of all sites above Mean High Water. Marine area is the total area of all sites below Mean High Water. - See Appendix 2 for further supplementary statistics. - NB. the term 'proposed Site of Community Importance' (pSCI) used by the European Commission is equivalent to the term 'candidate Special Area of Conservation' (cSAC) used by the UK. <p>Annex A, Section 4, Set of conservation measures and management plans for Natura 2000 sites (SACs) (Art. 6(1))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The statistics provided are heavily skewed by relatively large marine sites in the Atlantic biogeographic area in metropolitan UK that do not yet have all necessary conservation measures in place. In particular, ongoing work to establish fisheries management measures in UK offshore SACs is described in Appendix 1. - See Appendix 4 for further supplementary statistics.
<p>1.2 Translation into English <i>Optional</i></p>	

<p>2 General information sources on the implementation of the Habitats Directive – links to information sources of the Member State</p>	
<p>For the topics below, give a link to Internet address(es) where the requested information can be found or explain how to access this information.</p>	
<p>2.1 General information on the Habitats Directive</p>	<p>Atlantic biogeographic region:</p> <p>The Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) website provides a range of general information on the Habitats Directive at a UK level (http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1374), including the six yearly reporting under Article 17 (http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6397; http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6387). The JNCC website also includes information regarding the UK offshore implementation of the Habitats Directive (http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4550).</p> <p>Additional websites include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (https://www.gov.uk/check-your-business-protected-area, https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-protected-areas-network-report-2012-to-2018);

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural England (http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216, https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteSearch.aspx and https://data.gov.uk/dataset/a85e64d9-d0f1-4500-9080-b0e29b81fbc8/special-areas-of-conservation-england); • Scottish Government (http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/Wildlife-Habitats); • Scottish Natural Heritage (https://www.nature.scot/professional-advice/safeguarding-protected-areas-and-species/protected-species/legal-framework/habitats-directive-and-habitats-regulations); • Natural Resources Wales (https://naturalresources.wales/guidance-and-advice/environmental-topics/wildlife-and-biodiversity/find-protected-areas-of-land-and-seas/sites-protected-by-european-and-international-law/?lang=en); • Welsh Government (https://beta.gov.wales/marine-conservation-biodiversity); and • Northern Ireland Environment Agency (https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/landing-pages/protected-areas). <p>Mediterranean biogeographic region - Gibraltar</p> <p>In Gibraltar, the overall direction is managed by Department of the Environment and implemented through agents and contracted specialists. For further information see HM Government of Gibraltar websites (https://www.gibraltar.gov.gi/environment/conservation, http://www.thinkinggreen.gov.gi/biodiversity).</p>
<p>2.2 Information on the network of pSCIs, SCIs and SACs</p>	<p>Atlantic biogeographic region</p> <p>The Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) website provides information on Special Areas of Conservation in the UK that contribute to the Natura 2000 network (http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-23).</p> <p>Information is also available separately for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • England (http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216, https://magic.defra.gov.uk/, https://data.gov.uk/dataset/a85e64d9-d0f1-4500-9080-b0e29b81fbc8/special-areas-of-conservation-england, https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteSearch.aspx); • Scotland (https://www.nature.scot/professional-advice/safeguarding-protected-areas-and-species/protected-areas/international-designations/natura-sites/special-areas-conservation-sacs); • Wales (https://naturalresources.wales/guidance-and-advice/environmental-topics/wildlife-and-biodiversity/find-protected-areas-of-land-and-seas/designated-sites/?lang=en); • Northern Ireland (https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/special-areas-conservation, https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/services/natural-environment-map-viewer); and • UK Offshore

	<p>(http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=1445, http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1455; http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6895).</p> <p>Mediterranean biogeographic region - Gibraltar</p> <p>Information on the two SAC/SPA sites in Gibraltar which contribute to the Natura 2000 network, The Rock of Gibraltar SAC/SPA and The Southern Waters of Gibraltar SAC/SPA is provided by the HM Government of Gibraltar: (http://www.thinkinggreen.gov.gi/biodiversity/rock-of-gibraltar-nature-reserve, http://www.thinkinggreen.gov.gi/biodiversity/marine).</p> <p>Site and habitat specific management plans are in place for the two SAC/SPA sites. The conservation objectives for SAC/SPA sites are based on the fulfilment of the following requirements under the Habitats Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain or restore European protected habitats and species listed in the Annexes at a favourable conservation status as defined in Articles 1 and 2. • Contribute to a coherent European ecological network of protected sites by designating Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) for habitats listed on Annex I and for species listed on Annex II (Article 3). • Ensure conservation measures are in place to appropriately manage SACs and ensure appropriate assessment of plans and projects likely to have a significant effect on the integrity of n SAC (Article 6). • Encourage the management of features of the landscape that support the Natura 2000 network (Articles 3 and 10). • Undertake surveillance of habitats and species (Article 11). • Ensure strict protection of species listed on Annex IV (Article 12 for animals and Article 13 for plants). • Report on the implementation of the Directive every six years (Article 17), including assessment of the conservation status of species and habitats listed on the Annexes to the Directive. <p>Additional information including summary information on Special Areas of Conservation in Gibraltar that contribute to the Natura 2000 Network are included in the JNCC website (http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-23; and http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3507).</p>
<p>2.3 Monitoring schemes (Art. 11)</p>	<p>Atlantic biogeographic region</p> <p>The UK Habitats Directive surveillance approach, as agreed to by the statutory country nature conservation bodies (CNCBs) and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), is available via the JNCC website (http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6089). This sets out the requirements under the Habitats Directive, roles and responsibilities, links to other requirements, and summarises how the country agencies have assessed monitoring needs and put plans in place to meet them. It also summarises the preferred approach</p>

for monitoring of the species and habitats on the Directive. CNCBs have now built upon this preferred approach, further developing and implementing their own country-level Habitats Directive surveillance approaches.

In the marine environment, the UK has developed an overarching marine biodiversity monitoring strategy (<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=7198>). An ambitious, integrated marine biodiversity monitoring programme built around this strategy is being discussed by UK Government and the Devolved Administrations. This is focused on delivering various functions of monitoring, including monitoring long-term change in status driven by large scale drivers such as climate, understanding key pressure-state relationships and the effectiveness of management measures. A review of the UK's inshore marine monitoring programme has been conducted by the statutory nature conservation bodies (http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Report_540_FINAL_web.pdf). In addition, the United Kingdom Directory of the Marine-observing Systems has been established – this provides an internet-based, search tool of marine monitoring conducted by UK organisations, to help coordinate marine monitoring efforts (<http://www.ukdmos.org/>).

Examples of major habitat and species monitoring schemes within the UK include:

- Site Condition Monitoring of SACs, Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Ramsar sites and Sites/Areas of Special Scientific Interest (domestic protected areas which underpin many terrestrial SACs and SPAs) and individual species, habitats, and geological and geomorphological characteristics based on Common Standards Monitoring (CSM) (<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-2217>);
- In English inshore waters Natural England has now developed and introduced a revised approach to feature condition assessment based on CSM and begun a rolling programme of assessments;
- Protected area monitoring in Scotland, information available from <https://www.nature.scot/professional-advice/safeguarding-protected-areas-and-species/protected-areas/site-condition-monitoring>;
- SAC and Special Protection Areas (SPA) Monitoring Programme in Wales, results available from <http://lle.gov.wales/catalogue/item/SACSPAMonitoringProgrammeResults/?lang=en> and <https://naturalresources.wales/guidance-and-advice/environmental-topics/wildlife-and-biodiversity/find-protected-areas-of-land-and-seas/indicative-feature-condition-assessments-for-european-marine-sites-ems/?lang=en>;
- SAC site condition monitoring in Northern Ireland, monitoring points for all SACs can be found on the map viewer at <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/services/natural-environment-map-viewer>;
- the National Biodiversity Network (<http://www.nbn.org.uk/>) which mobilises a wealth of (mainly location related) species records across the UK;
- the National Bat Monitoring Programme (<http://www.bats.org.uk/pages/nbmp.html>);
- the National Amphibian and Reptile Survey (<http://www.narrs.org.uk/>);
- the UK Butterfly Monitoring Scheme (<http://www.ukbms.org/>);
- Countryside Survey (<http://www.countrysidesurvey.org.uk/>);
- the UK Environmental Change network (<http://www.ecn.ac.uk/>);
- the UK Air Pollution Information system (http://www.apis.ac.uk/overview/pollutants/overview_N_deposition.htm);
- the National Plant Monitoring Scheme (<https://www.npms.org.uk/>);

- the MarClim programme (<http://www.mba.ac.uk/marclim/>);
- the Joint Cetacean Protocol (<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5657>);
- the Small Cetacean Abundance in the European Atlantic and North Seas (SCANS) (<https://synergy.st-andrews.ac.uk/scans3/>);
- and the Cetacean Strandings Investigation Programme (<http://ukstrandings.org/>); and
- the UK protected species bycatch monitoring programme (<http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&Module=More&Location=None&ProjectID=18535>).

Mediterranean biogeographic region - Gibraltar

Studies within and outside the nature reserve are generally carried out by the Government of Gibraltar Department of the Environment, the Gibraltar Ornithological Natural History Society (GONHS), the Gibraltar Museum and universities and institutes from other countries. This includes:

- An intensive bird-ringing programme;
- An annual breeding bird of prey survey;
- Bird migration monitoring;
- Research on Barbary macaques (*Macaca sylvanus*);
- On-going surveys cataloguing the Rock of Gibraltar and its waters' fauna, flora and fungi;
- Bat population monitoring;
- Monthly monitoring of local and migratory cetaceans; and
- Monthly water quality monitoring,

In addition to research in the terrestrial reserve, extensive bathymetry and ecological surveys are carried out in British Gibraltar Territorial Waters to accurately determine the distribution of protected marine habitats and species. For further information see Appendix 1.

Details on monitoring activities within Gibraltar are also included in the following management plans;

- Southern Water of Gibraltar Management Scheme (https://www.gibraltar.gov.gi/new/sites/default/files/1/15/Southern_Waters_of_Gibraltar_Management_Scheme_2012.pdf);
- Upper Rock Nature Reserve: Management & Action Plan (https://www.gibraltar.gov.gi/new/sites/default/files/1/15/Upper_Rock_Nature_Reserve_Management_Action_Plan.pdf); and,
- Gibraltar Biodiversity Action Plan (<http://www.gonhs.org/documents/BiodiversityActionPlan2006web.pdf>).

2.4 Protection of species (Art. 12–16)

Atlantic biogeographic region

Specific advice and legislation relating to European protected species and derogation licensing under Article 16 is available at a country-level:

- for England see <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/european-protected-species-apply-for-a-mitigation-licence>, and <http://www.forestry.gov.uk/england-protectedspecies>;
- for Scotland see <https://www.nature.scot/professional-advice/safeguarding-protected-areas-and-species/protected-species/legal-framework/habitats-directive-and-habitats-regulations>;
- for Wales see <http://naturalresourceswales.gov.uk/permits-and-permissions/protected-species-licensing/european-protected-species-licensing/marine-european-protected-species-licensing/?lang=en>, <https://naturalresources.wales/permits-and-permissions/?lang=en>, and <https://naturalresources.wales/guidance-and-advice/business-sectors/forestry/woodlands-and-the-environment/woodland-species/woodland-european-protected-species/?lang=en>. The Welsh offshore marine licensing functions were transferred to the Welsh ministers on 01 April 2018. Through an Arrangement under Section 83 of the Government of Wales Act 2006, these were then transferred to Natural Resources Wales to administrate Wildlife licensing and Marine Licensing.
- for Northern Ireland see <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/topics/biodiversity/wildlife-licensing-and-management>, <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisi/1985/171/contents>, and <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nia/2011/15/contents>;
- for marine species in the UK see <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=5473>.

Mediterranean biogeographic region - Gibraltar

Legal measures for the protection of species are provided in the Nature Protection Act 1991

(<https://www.gibraltarlaws.gov.gi/articles/1991-11o.pdf>)

- Bats: All species are protected under Schedule 1 of the Nature Protection Act. In addition, some caves and tunnels that hold colonies of bats have been grilled. An educational booklet on bats in urban areas was prepared (Santana & Cortes 1996) and bat boxes have been erected in green areas and on new buildings. The Gibraltar Development and Planning Commission has a policy of placing conditions on developers to provide sites for bats (and swifts) on new buildings.
Source: Santana, A. & Cortes, J. (1996) Bats and Swifts in Buildings. Gibraltar: Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (GONHS).
- Reptiles: All reptile species (including *Chalcides bedriagai*, *Coluber hippocrepis* and sea turtles) are protected under Schedule 1 of the Nature Protection Act. The restoration during the 1990s of a large expanse of habitat on the Great Sand Slopes on the east side of Gibraltar has substantially increased the potential range of *Chalcides bedriagai*, which has already begun to colonise the new habitat. This new area of habitat constitutes part of the terrestrial SCI.

	<p>Source: Cortes, J.E., Linares, L. & Shaw, E. (1999) The restoration of the vegetation of the east slopes of the Rock of Gibraltar: background and first steps. <i>Almoraima</i> 23:6586. Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (2005) The East Side Sand Slopes. Plant and Fauna Status. <i>Gibraltar Nature News</i>, 9: 10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fan mussel (<i>Pinna nobilis</i>) - Protected under Schedule 1 of the Nature Protection Act (1991). • Cetaceans - All species are protected under Schedule 1 of the Nature Protection Act (1991). • Funnel-web spider (<i>Macrothele calpeiana</i>) – Protected under Schedule 1 of the Nature Protection Act. <p>Source: Perry, L. Distribution and population density of the funnel-web spider <i>Macrothele calpeiana</i> (Walckenaer, 1805) in Gibraltar. In prep.</p> <p>Other measures related to the protection of European protected species include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of exotic and invasive species; • Control of feral cats; • Control of yellow-legged gull; • Visitor management; • Monitoring for cetaceans & marine reptiles; • Monitoring of marine habitats & littoral organisms; • Bat conservation plan; • Southern Waters of Gibraltar Management Scheme; • Upper Rock Nature Reserve Management & Action Plan; and • Biodiversity Action Plan, Gibraltar: Planning for Nature.
<p>2.5 Impact of measures referred to in the Art. 6.1 on the conservation status of Annex I habitats and Annex II species (Art. 17.1)</p>	<p>Atlantic biogeographic region</p> <p>Outcomes from the implementation of measures referred to in Article 6.1 are presented in the Annex I, IV and V UK species reports, and the Annex II UK habitat reports under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive. The Fourth UK National Report provides the latest information and can be found at http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=6397.</p> <p>Mediterranean biogeographic region - Gibraltar</p> <p>Gibraltar law makes provision for the protection of habitats and species and transposes the provisions of the Habitats Directive, including the need for appropriate assessment of projects. The relevance of legislation to each site is highlighted below.</p> <p>UKGIB0001 Rock of Gibraltar</p> <p>The Upper Rock, which forms a large part of UKGIB0001, was designated as a nature reserve in 1993 under the ‘Nature Conservation Area (Upper Rock) Designation Act, 1993’ (L/N 51 of 1993; see https://www.gibraltarlaws.gov.gi/articles/1993s051.pdf). The ‘Nature Protection Act, 1991’ (L/N 11 of 1991; see https://www.gibraltarlaws.gov.gi/articles/1991-11o.pdf) protects a wide range of species</p>

	<p>of animals and plants, including all terrestrial species of Community importance that are found in Gibraltar. The Act also allows for declaration of other areas as nature conservation areas.</p> <p>UKGIB0002 Southern Waters of Gibraltar</p> <p>The ‘Nature Protection Act, 1991’ provides protection for a wide range of marine species, including those that are of Community importance. Marine nature reserve regulations were drafted in 1995 (see ‘Marine Nature Reserve Regulations, 1995 (L/N 143 of 1995); http://www.gibraltarlaws.gov.gi/articles/1995s143.pdf). As there has now been designation of some of the marine area as an SCI under the Habitats Directive, there is a need to address management aspects, which will need to take into account the provisions of the Marine Nature Reserve Regulations.</p>
<p>2.6 Transposition of the Directive (legal texts)</p>	<p>The below legal texts are representative of those during the 2013 – 2018 Reporting Period.</p> <p>Atlantic biogeographic region</p> <p>The Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) website provides a summary of the transposition of the Habitats Directive into national law across the UK (http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1374).</p> <p>Further information on the country-level transposition of the Habitats Directive into national UK law:</p> <p>i) for England and Wales, see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/1012/contents/made). These are the principal means by which the Habitats Directive is transposed in England and Wales. They apply in the terrestrial environment and in territorial waters out to 12 nautical miles, and update the legislation and consolidate the many amendments which have been made to the regulations since they were first made in 1994. <p>ii) for Scotland, the Habitats Directive is transposed through a combination of the Habitats Regulations 2010 (in relation to reserved matters) and the 1994 Regulations, see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si1994/Uksi_19942716_en_1.html), • The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/ssi2004/20040475.htm), • The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2007/1843/contents/made), • The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2007 (http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/ssi2007/ssi_20070080_en.pdf),

- The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (No 2) (Scotland) Regulations 2007 (http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/ssi2007/ssi_20070349_en.pdf),
- The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2008 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2008/17/contents/made>),
- The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (No. 2) (Scotland) Regulations 2008 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2008/425/contents/made>),
- The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2009 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/2438/contents/made>),
- The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2011/155/contents/made>),
- The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 (Authorised Operations) Order 2011 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2011/419/contents/made>),
- The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2012 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2012/228/contents/made>).
- Part 2 of the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2004/6/contents>) provides for the notification, management and protection of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). This designation underpins the majority of terrestrial SACs and the associated provisions work in conjunction with the legislation listed above.

iii) for Northern Ireland, see:

- The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/1995/380/contents/made>),
- The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004 (<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/sr/sr2004/20040435.htm>),
- The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2007/345/contents/made>),
- The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2009/8/made>),
- The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2011/216/made>),
- The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2012/368/made>),
- The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisi/1985/171/contents>),
- Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nia/2011/15/contents/made>),

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 provides for the establishment of Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) and this designation is used to underpin terrestrial SACs, thereby affording them additional protection (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisi/2002/3153/contents/made), <p>v) for UK offshore marine, see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1013/contents/made). <p>Mediterranean biogeographic region - Gibraltar</p> <p>For transposition of the Habitats Directive into Gibraltar law, see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature Protection Act 1991 (https://www.gibraltarlaws.gov.gi/articles/1991-11o.pdf) Marine Protection Regulations 2014 (https://www.gibraltarlaws.gov.gi/articles/2014s180.pdf)
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3 Natura 2000 (pSCIs, SCIs & SACs) – site designation (Art. 4)				
Site designation at the national level. Where appropriate, give figures separately for the surface areas of the terrestrial and marine components of sites (as defined in the Explanatory Notes Guidelines).				
Natura 2000 (pSCIs, SCIs & SACs)	pSCIs, SCIs, SACs		SACs only	
	Number of pSCIs, SCIs, SACs	Surface area of pSCIs, SCIs, SACs	Number of SACs	Surface area of SACs
3.1 All sites	660	134,907.9	650	50,090.1
3.2 Terrestrial area of sites (excluding marine area)	<i>(no information requested)</i>	13,040.1	<i>(no information requested)</i>	13,002
3.3 Marine sites	169	121,867.8	159	37,088
3.4 Date of database used	September 2018			

4 Set of conservation measures and management plans for Natura 2000 sites (SACs) (Art. 6(1))

Member States need to adopt conservation measures involving, if need be, appropriate management plans and other measures which correspond to the ecological requirements of the natural habitat types and the species of Community interest.

	Number of SACs	Proportion (% area) of the SAC network
4.1 Necessary conservation measures have been established according to Art.6(1) and are applied	484	16.9
4.2 Conservation measures have been set out in a comprehensive management plan or a similar instrument	172	34.6

5 Measures taken in relation to approval of plans & projects (Art. 6.4)

List projects and plans for which compensatory measures were necessary and with information on whether a Commission opinion was requested. Repeat fields 5.1.to 5.7 for each project/plan as needed. For each project/plan with compensatory measures report the following:

5.1 Site code	5.2 Site name	5.3 Title of project/plan	5.4 Year Commission was informed of compensatory measures	5.5 Year project/plan was started	5.6 Commission opinion requested?	5.7 Impact of projects requiring compensatory measures on conservation status <i>Optional</i>	Supplied by
UK0013690	Essex Estuaries SAC	Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan (SMP 8)	2013	2012 (approval)	No		Defra
UK0030170	Humber Estuary SAC	Humber Estuary Flood Risk	2014	2008 (approval)	No		Defra

		Management Strategy					
UK0017073 UK0030059	Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC; and Solent Maritime SAC	Portchester Castle to Emsworth Flood Risk Management Strategy	2014	2013 (approval)	No		Defra
UK0013116	Pembrokeshire Marine/Sir Benfro Forol SAC	New lifeboat station at St. Justinian's, Pembrokeshire	2014	2014	No		Defra
UK0014784	Usk Bat Sites/ Safleoedd Ystlumod Wysg SAC	A465 Heads of Valley road upgrade	2014	2015	No		Defra
UK0030170	Humber Estuary SAC	Able Marine Energy Park	2015	Not yet started	No		Defra
UK0020020	Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries European Marine Site Comprising Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries/ Bae Caerfyrddin ac Aberoedd SAC	Penclawdd Flood Risk Management Strategy	2015	2015	No		Defra
UK0030057	River Ehen SAC	EA phased reduction of an abstraction license - River Ehen	2016	2016	No		Defra

UK0030131 UK0013027 UK0013025	Dee Estuary/ Aber Dyfrdwy SAC; Morecambe Bay SAC; and Solway Firth SAC	North West England and North Wales Shoreline Management Plan	2016	2014 in Wales	No		Defra
UK0013030	Severn Estuary SAC	Severn Estuary and North Devon and Somerset Shoreline Management Plan	2016	2016 (approval)	No		Defra
UK0020025, UK0013117, UK0030202, UK0013116	Glannau Môn: Cors heli / Anglesey Coast: Saltmarsh SAC, Pen Llyn a`r Sarnau/ Llyn Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC, Y Fenai a Bae Conwy/ Menai Strait and Conwy Bay SAC, Pembrokeshire Marine / Sir Benfro Forol SAC	West of Wales Shoreline Management Plan		2014 (approval)	No		Defra
UK0013116, UK0020020	Pembrokeshire Marine /Sir Benfro Morol SAC, Carmarthen Bay & Estuaries /	Lavernock Point to St Ann's Head Shoreline Management Plan		2014 (approval)	No		Defra

	Bae Caerfyrddin ac Aberoedd SAC						
UK0013116	Pembrokeshire Marine / Sir Benfro Morol SAC	Little Haven Flood Alleviation Scheme		Licence issued 17/01/17 and expires 2021	No		Defra

6 Measures taken to ensure coherence of the Natura 2000 Network (Art. 10)

General description of the main measures taken (overview at national level, activities taken including legal measures, systematic studies, links to online resources - do not give detailed site by site descriptions).

Atlantic biogeographic region

UK level:

- The UK connectivity indicator (C2) measures the functional connectivity of UK butterfly species (<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6891>). The UK Biodiversity Indicators have been developed to report on the UK's progress towards meeting international biodiversity targets ("Aichi Biodiversity Targets") as part of the Convention on Biological Diversity's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

In England:

- Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-2020-a-strategy-for-england-s-wildlife-and-ecosystem-services>) and A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (referred to as the *25 Year Environment Plan* and which superseded the former strategy in January 2018) (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan>) both include commitments to ensure that broader landscapes are transformed by connecting habitats into larger corridors for wildlife in England.
- Nature Improvement Areas, large areas established across England to lead the way in delivering resilient ecological networks, and include within them Natura 2000 sites <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/nature-improvement-areas-improved-ecological-networks/nature-improvement-areas-about-the-programme>. Going forward the 25 Year Environment Plan provides for a Nature Recovery Network (NRN).
- Amended National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires that Local Plans should identify, map and safeguard habitats and wider ecological networks and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/15-conserving-and-enhancing-the-natural-environment>). There is also a requirement to promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.

In Scotland:

- Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) have created a comprehensive series of information and guidance documents on many aspects of habitat and species connectivity for a range of users covering applications, initiatives, tools and research e.g. <https://www.nature.scot/ecological-coherence-definitions-policy-and-practice>; <https://www.nature.scot/professional-advice/land-and-sea-management/managing-land/habitat-networks/habitat-networks-policy-and-practice/putting-habitat-networks-practice-0>.
- Initiatives including the Central Scotland Green Network (<http://www.centralscotlandgreennetwork.org/>).
- Research including the Scotland Forest Habitat Network (<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/fr/INFD-69PF6U>), the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network (<http://www.gcvgreennetwork.gov.uk/>), and an SNH commissioned report on 'Ecological coherence in policy and practice' (<https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/2018-02/Ecological%20Coherence%20Definitions%20in%20Policy%20and%20Practice.pdf>).
- User tools including the Scottish Integrated Habitat Network map viewer <https://www.nature.scot/professional-advice/land-and-sea-management/managing-land/habitat-networks/central-scotland-green-network-habitat-networks>.

In Wales, work on coherence and connectivity is integrated within other measures taken, for example:

- Natural Resources Wales (NRW), on behalf of the Welsh Government, has produced an updated Welsh section of the UK Prioritised Action Framework (PAF). The outcomes from NRW LIFE 11 NAT/385 (<https://naturalresources.wales/about-us/our-projects/nature-projects/life-n2k-wales/life-n2k-wales/?lang=en>) form the basis of the revised version. The updated Welsh section of the UK PAF was submitted to the European Commission in early 2016. See <https://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/consmanagement/conservationbiodiversity/habitatdirective/paf-for-natura-2000-sites/?lang=en>.
- The LIFE Natura 2000 Programme for Wales has developed a strategic forward plan to manage and restore Natura 2000 in Wales. Working with stakeholders it has determined the key challenges facing these European protected sites, species and habitats and identified the actions required, priorities, costs and funding opportunities to address them.

The Programme was run by NRW and part funded by the European Union scheme LIFE+ Nature. The purpose of the Programme is to enable Wales to make significant progress towards bringing Natura 2000 species and habitats into favourable condition and help meet its commitments under the European Habitats and Birds Directives.

Full details about the LIFE Natura 2000 Programme and the Natura 2000 network in Wales can be found in LIFE Natura 2000 Programme for Wales: Fact and Figures Report 1 (<https://cdn.naturalresources.wales/media/676202/life-n2k-facts-and-figures-report.pdf?mode=pad&rnd=13147439378000000>).

This report provides an overview of Natura 2000 in Wales and includes a set of statistics, including the number and extent of the protected sites, the location of designated habitat and species and shows the context in which key management decisions need to be made. The project created, inter alia, 11 Thematic Action Plans and a Prioritised Improvement Plan (PIP) for each SAC and SPA in Wales:

- Thematic Action Plans: Each of these detail priority strategic actions to address major issues and risks which have been identified as having an adverse impact on Natura 2000 features across the network. See <https://naturalresources.wales/about-us/our-projects/nature-projects/life-n2k-wales/life-n2k-thematic-action-plans/?lang=en>.
- Prioritised Improvement Plans (PIPs): These live documents are prioritised, costed plans which summarise the proposed actions needed by 2020 to help improve the condition of the designated habitat and species features of the site. Actions address high and medium priority issues and risks which are preventing the features from reaching favourable condition.

In Northern Ireland, work on coherence and connectivity is integrated within other measures taken, for example:

- The Northern Executive's draft Programme for Government 2016-2021, as set out in the Outcome Delivery Plan for 2018-19, describes clear commitments to protect biodiversity and restore ecosystems. To that end, as well as a specific indicator developed to put in place favourable management for our protected areas, a number of other high-level indicators have also been developed on specific issues such as water quality, air quality and climate change. In making progress on the biodiversity indicator, many actions have been identified. These actions include the production of management plans for European sites, the Environmental Farming Scheme under the Rural Development Programme, and encouraging a range of bodies to undertake relevant nature conservation work through a variety of funding mechanisms (<https://www.executiveoffice-ni.gov.uk/publications/outcomes-delivery-plan-201819>).
- Northern Ireland will be guided by an overall vision that "By 2050, our life support system, nature, is protected and restored for its own sake, its essential contribution to our well-being and prosperity, and to avert catastrophic changes likely to arise from its loss." For the purpose of the Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy, the mission will be "To make progress towards halting overall biodiversity loss, establish an ecosystem approach and help business and society in general have a greater understanding of the benefits that nature can bring to everyday life in Northern Ireland." Further information available at <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/biodiversity-strategy-northern-ireland-2020-0>.
- The Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland 'Planning for Sustainable Development' (SPPS) (Sept 2015) sets out regional planning policy objectives for Northern Ireland, including the protection of protected areas of international importance and other habitats, species or features of natural heritage importance (https://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/spps_28_september_2015-3.pdf).
- Lists of priority habitats and species identified as being important for biodiversity conservation due to their International, UK or Irish importance (<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/what-biodiversity>). 40 Northern Ireland Habitat Action Plans and 33 Northern Ireland Species Action Plans have been published. A further 7 all-Ireland Species Action Plans have also been published.
- [The Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs \(DAERA\) administered Environmental Farming Scheme \(EFS\) seeks to assist farmers and land managers manage the countries sensitive habitats and species through better advice and assistance and is](#) being increasingly targeted at land of high biodiversity value, in particular in designated sites SACs and Areas of Special Scientific Interest. [The EFS group scheme takes a more strategic approach aiming to work at a landscape scale for Northern Ireland's priority habitats and species.](#) Further information available at <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/environmental-farming-scheme-efs-higher-level#toc-5>.
- A strategic approach to manage the threats posed by invasive alien species has been developed in the form of an Invasive Species Strategy for Northern Ireland (www.invasivespeciesireland.com).
- The Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) has developed user tools for competent authorities and other stakeholders, including the new Natural Environment Map Viewer, showing the location of natural environment areas of interest including; NIEA protected areas and NIEA surveyed priority habitats and species (<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/services/natural-environment-map-viewer>).

In the marine environment, a number of measures have been taken, or are in development, to ensure coherence of the Natura 2000 Network:

- Marine Protected Areas (MPAs): In addition to designating parts of the UK's marine area as SACs, work has progressed on identifying areas to potentially become MPAs through other national legislation. This will allow for the protection of nationally important marine wildlife and habitats. These MPAs will complement offshore SACs and contribute towards the completion of a well-managed network.

- Marine Spatial Planning: In offshore waters the UK Government and Devolved Administrations are creating plans for the future development of UK waters, similar to those developed on land. These marine plans will inform and guide marine users and regulators across UK waters, managing the sustainable development of marine industries, such as wind farms and fishing, alongside the need to conserve and protect marine species and habitats. Plans have been published for inshore and offshore England and Scotland and are in progress for Wales and Northern Ireland:
 - England: <https://www.gov.uk/topic/planning-development/marine-planning>,
 - Scotland: <https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/marine/seamanagement>,
 - Wales: <https://beta.gov.wales/marine-and-fisheries-planning-and-strategy>, and
 - Northern Ireland: <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/marine-plan-northern-ireland>.
- The Welsh Government has consulted on the first draft of the Welsh National Marine Plan, December 2017 to March 2018 (<https://gov.wales/draft-welsh-national-marine-plan>). The plan contains a vision, objectives and a series of policies including those linked to marine protected areas. As part of the marine planning process Welsh Government have made available a Marine Planning Portal which allows users to view and understand spatial evidence relating to Welsh Seas (<http://lle.gov.wales/apps/marineportal/>). It is anticipated that the plan will be adopted during 2019.

Mediterranean biogeographic region - Gibraltar

A number of measures have been taken, or are in development, to ensure coherence of the Natura 2000 Network. The main measures include:

- Surveillance monitoring of terrestrial and marine Annex 1 habitats;
- Monitoring of Annex II & IV listed species; and
- Monitoring of non-EU listed species and endemic species.

Marine Habitats and Species Monitoring Programme

The monitoring programme designed to assess the conservation status of the Southern Waters of Gibraltar SAC/SPA, along with its constituent EU listed species and habitats, forms part of a wider monitoring strategy that has been implemented in line with the requirements of EU Directives, namely the Water Framework and Marine Strategy Framework Directives. These Directives are based on an ecosystem approach concerning the management and protection of coastal / marine ecosystems and therefore any data collected is being used to provide an accurate assessment of the general status of the Southern Waters of Gibraltar. Within this holistic monitoring framework, the specific needs of the Habitats Directive, i.e. monitoring the conservation status of listed habitats and species, is being implemented and will be continuously augmented. The monitoring programme covers other locally important marine species and communities not listed in the Habitats Directive since these play a critical role in maintaining the biodiversity and resilience of EU listed features e.g. reefs. A more detailed explanation of the monitoring that is already being carried out, along with further monitoring required, is provided below.

Annex I Marine Habitats Monitoring

There are two Annex I habitats found in the Southern Waters of Gibraltar: reefs and submerged (or partially submerged) sea caves. These include the Eastside reefs, Seven Sisters reef, Europa reef and Vladi's caves which are renowned for their rich marine life. These attributes are being monitored as part of the Annex I Habitats Monitoring Program.

Annex II & IV Marine Species Monitoring

Several species listed in Annex II and IV of the Habitats Directive are found in the Southern Waters of Gibraltar either in transit or as resident species including:

- Bottle nosed dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*);
- Loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*);
- Mediterranean ribbed limpet (*Patella ferruginea*);
- Date mussel (*Lithophaga lithophaga*);
- Fan mussel (*Pinna nobilis*);
- Long-spined sea urchin (*Centrostephanus longispinus*);
- Minke whale (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*);
- Fin whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*);
- Common Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*);
- Risso's Dolphin (*Grampus griseus*);
- Killer Whale (*Orcinus orca*);
- Long-finned pilot whale (*Globicephala malaena*);
- Sperm Whale (*Physeter catodon*);
- Striped Dolphin (*Stenella coeruleoalba*); and
- Leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*).

Intertidal and sub-tidal marine protected species e.g. *Patella ferruginea*, *Charonia lampas*, etc. are monitored by the Department of the Environment. Cetaceans and marine reptiles are monitored by the Helping Hand Trust. These monitoring programmes are currently being revisited and updated in the light of experiences gained.

The specific methodologies and frequencies employed to monitor Annex II & IV species depend on the species in question and are therefore varied. Preliminary guidance documents have already been produced by the EU Habitats Committee to aid the data collection/reporting process. In line with the Assessment, Monitoring & Reporting requirements under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive, the following criteria as listed below are currently being gathered:

- General population dynamics on species including:
 - The natural range of species indicating whether it is in decline or is likely to decline in the foreseeable future;
 - Population size and trends (current/historic/future prospects); and
 - Incidental capture and mortality of particular species.
- The conservation status of species including:
 - Main threats, species adversely affected and reasons for this; and
 - The mitigation measures suggested/attempted/ employed including the impacts of these measures on the conservation status of species.

Sessile and quasi-sessile marine species e.g. *Pinna nobilis*, *Patella ferruginea*, *Charonia lampas*, *Nudibranchia spp.*, etc, are being monitored on a yearly basis via diving and intertidal transect surveys. Cetaceans and marine reptiles are frequently monitored using line transect surveys and photo-ID techniques. Data on incidental capture and killings, with particular regards to cetaceans and marine reptiles are also collected as part of the monitoring program.

Although surveillance reports must be submitted to the Commission every six years, the surveillance process is carried out on a continuous basis. Year-round monitoring and the production of yearly reports in this regard is seen as the best method of attaining the surveillance monitoring objectives of the Habitats Directive.

Water Framework Directive

As part of Gibraltar's commitments under the Water framework Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD), numerous quality elements are used to assess the ecological quality status of Gibraltar coastal waters including the Southern Waters of Gibraltar. These quality elements include physico-chemical quality elements, environmental quality standards for specific pollutants listed in Annex VIII of the WFD, hydromorphological quality elements and finally biological quality elements (e.g. phytoplankton and benthic invertebrates).

Marine Strategy Framework Directive

In addition to the WFD, the monitoring requirements of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56 (MSFD) are also being implemented in Gibraltar. The MSFD requires Member States to determine Good Environmental Status (GES) for their marine waters, and design and implement programmes of measures aimed at achieving it by 2020, using an ecosystem approach to marine management.

The Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) builds on and complements the Water Framework and Habitats Directives. Actions taken to comply with the Water Framework and Habitats Directives will thus help Gibraltar achieve GES for its marine waters. For example, measures taken under the Habitats Directive to protect the Southern Waters of Gibraltar will complement the MSFD considering that maintaining biodiversity is one of its objectives. The MSFD extends the requirement to maintain or improve the status of marine biodiversity throughout British Gibraltar Territorial Waters.

Where the Marine and Water Framework Directives overlap – in coastal areas – the MSFD requires additional measures to address litter and noise. The MSFD therefore builds on the existing coastal monitoring programme developed by the Department of the Environment.

7 Reintroduction of Annex IV species (Art. 22.a)

Repeat fields 7.1 to 7.8 for each species as needed.

7.1 Species code	7.2 Species scientific name	7.3 Alternative species scientific name <i>Optional</i>	7.4 Common name <i>Optional</i>	7.5 Reintroduction period	7.6 Reintroduction location and number of individuals reintroduced	7.7 Is the reintroduction successful? ¹	7.8 Additional information on the reintroduction <i>Optional</i>
6284	<i>Epidalea calamita</i>		Natterjack toad	1996-2012	Gronant and Talacre, North Wales. Each release project receives translocated spawn over a period of three years to establish the new population.	Yes	This species became extinct in Wales circa 1961. The translocation contributes to the restoration of the historic range of the species. Natterjack toads were subject to re-introduction from circa 1996 to 2018. There has been a very successful translocation in Gronant and Talacre (North Wales). Populations here form part of the Irish Sea population which supports around 70% of the UK's natterjack population. There has been a recent expansion of range into the Dee Estuary (point of Ayr Colliery Site) via spawn strings (n=10,000+). For more information see Beebee, T and Buckley J. (2012). Natterjacks in Britain 1990-2009 Amphibian and Reptile Conservation; Sand Lizard and Natterjack Toad Recovery Project 2009 – 2011 Amphibian and Reptile Conservation CCW Contract Science Report No 963. See https://naturalresources.wales/about-us/news-and-events/blog/filming-natterjack-toads-with-springwatch/?lang=en .
6981	<i>Pelophylax lessonae</i>		Pool frog	2008 -	Continued reintroduction location: Nr. Thetford, Norfolk, England. Movement of individuals from release site 1 to release site 2.	Yes	The reintroduction has been a success in that the species is still present and slowly establishing itself on the site despite the high mortality rates naturally experienced by amphibians. Regular breeding has occurred and translocation from individuals from original release site to second site within Norfolk. See http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/107002?category=300%2014

¹ Indicating if natural reproduction has already taken place and/or population is growing

1341	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>		Common Dormouse	1994-present	Continued reintroduction 853 individuals release since 1994.	Yes	Reintroduction into areas lost from reported range. Evidence of dispersal from release woodlands into other surrounding woodlands.
1058	<i>Maculinea arion</i>		Large Blue Butterfly	1984-2017	Continued reintroductions 2017 Painswick Beacon, Cotswolds.	Yes	The large blue reintroduction has been a great success and it is now either established or in the process of becoming established at 5 sites in both the Cotswolds (Gloucestershire) and the Poldens (Somerset). Annual monitoring of eggs is the standard monitoring technique and, allowing for the inevitable weather-related peaks and troughs, the total number has been steadily increasing and in 2017 a record 427,265 eggs (total for all sites) were counted.
1261	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>		Sand lizard	1995-2012	Morfa Harlech, Aberdovey, Ynys Las, Gronant and Talacre, Wales. Each release project receives circa 150 juvenile captive bred lizards over a period of three years to establish the new population.	Yes	Sand lizards were subject to reintroduction in Wales as part of the UK Species Recovery Project/UKBAP process from 1995 onwards. See Sand Lizard and Natterjack Toad Recovery Project 2009 – 2011 Amphibian and Reptile Conservation, CCW Contract Science Report No 963.