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

Supporting documentation for the DRAFT 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

Habitat:

# H2120 - Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (`white dunes`)

**IMPORTANT NOTE – PLEASE READ** 

• The country-level reporting information contained in this document is a <u>contribution</u> to the Article 17 UK report for the habitat/species concerned.

• It has been provided by **Countryside Council for Wales** and refers <u>only</u> to the state of the habitat/species in **Wales** - it does <u>not</u> 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 I Habitats Types

0.2 Habitat code	H2120

1.1 Maps	
1.1.1 Distribution map	



1.1.2 Method used - map	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
	Distribution and area estimates are based on Phase II sand dune surveys mainly completed in 1991 (see published sources). This was a comprehensive survey of all dune systems in Wales based the UK's National Vegetation Classification (NVC) (Rodwell 2000). However, these surveys

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	were carried out over over 20 years ago and so a number of intra-site changes are likely to have occurrred but no sites have been lost or irreversibly damaged. Comparing the 10 km distribution data for 2007 and 2012 shows that there are 2 squares (SH22, SH98) where this feature appears to have disappeared in 2012 and 5 (SH27, SJ18, SN40, SS39, SS77, SS88) where it is present today but apparently absence in 2007. It is not clear why the 2 additional squares where recorded in 2007 but all additional squares recorded in 2012 have been confimed as correct. The 2012 data is considered to give a good representation of the current distribution and extent of this habitat.
1.1.3 Year or period	1991
1.1.4 Additional distribution map	False
1.1.5 Range map	Please refer to the UK report for this habitat.

2.1 Biogeographical region or marine regions	ATL		
2.2 Published sources	"Ashall, J. Duckworth, J. Holder, C. Smart, S. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1992. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 112 Ynyslas, Ceredigion, Wales 1991 (DRAFT VERSION) Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 80)		
	Ashall, J. Duckworth, J. Holder, C. Smart, S. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1992. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 111 Towyn Warren, Ceredigion, Wales 1991 (DRAFT VERSION) Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 79)		
	Ashall, J. Duckworth, J. Holder, C. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1992. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 120 Tai Morfa, Dwyfor Wales 1991 (DRAFT VERSION) Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 86)		
	Ashall, J. Duckworth, J. Holder, C. Smart, S. Joint Nature Conservation		

Committee (JNCC) 1992. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 115 Morfa Dyffryn Meirionydd (DRAFT VERSION) Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 90)
Ashall, J. Duckworth, J. Holder, C. Smart, S. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1994. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 100 Pendine Burrows, Carmarthen, Wales 1991 Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 78)
Ashall, J. Duckworth, J. Holder, C. Smart, S. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1994. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 105 Stackpole Warren, Barafundle Bay and Broad Haven South Pembrokeshire, Wales 1991 Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 69)
Ashall, J. Duckworth, J. Holder, C. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1994. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 113 Dunes between Tywyn & Aberdovey, Meirionydd, Wales 1991 Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 81)
Ashall, J. Duckworth, J. Holder, C. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1995. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 125 Tywyn Gwyn, Anglesey, Ynys Mon, Wales 1991 Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 94)
Ashall, J. Duckworth, J. Holder, C. Smart, S. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1995. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 104 Freshwater Bay East, South Pembrokeshire, Wales 1991 Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 66)
Ashall, J. Duckworth, J. Holder, C. Mcconnell, A. Smart, S. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1995. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 108 Whitesands Bay, Preseli, Wales 1991 Peterborough: Joint NatureConservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 71)
Ashall, J. Duckworth, J. Holder, C. Mcconnell, A. Smart, S. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1995. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 110 Poppit Sands, Preseli, Wales 1991 Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 73)
Ashall, J. Duckworth, J. Holder, C. Smart, S. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1995. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 131 Gronant to Talacre, Delyn, Wales 1991 Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 46)
Ashall, J. Holder, C. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC). Smart, S. 1992. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 114 Fairbourne, Meirionydd, Wales 1991 (draft) Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 82)
Ashall, J. Holder, C. Smart, S. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1994. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 106 Broomhill & Kilpaison Burrows, South Pembrokeshire, Wales 1991 Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report: 70)

Ashall, J. Holder, C. Smart, S. Duckworth, J. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1994. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 115 Morfa Harlech, Meirionydd, Wales 1991 Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 91)
<ul> <li>Ashall, J. Holder, C. Smart, S. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)</li> <li>1994. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 117 Morfa Bychan, Meirionydd, Wales 1991 Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation</li> <li>Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 83)</li> <li>Ashall, J. Holder, C. Duckworth, J. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1994. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 119 Traeth</li> <li>Crugan, Dwyfor, Wales 1991 Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation</li> <li>Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 85)</li> </ul>
Ashall, J. Holder, C. Duckworth, J. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1995. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 103 Manobier & Swanlake Bay, South Pembrokeshire, Wales 1991 Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 65)
Ashall, J. Holder, C. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1992. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 128 Conwy and Deganwy dunes, Aberconwy Wales 1991 (DRAFT VERSION) Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 97)
Ashall, J Duckworth, J. Holder, C. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1992. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 129 Kinmel Bay, Colwyn, Wales 1991 (DRAFT VERSION) Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 98)
Ashall, J Holder, C Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1992. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 130 dunes between Rhyl and Prestatyn, Rhuddlan, Wales 1991 (DRAFT VERSION) Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 99)
Ashall, J. Holder, C. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1992. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 132 Penrhynoedd- Llangadwaladr, Ynys Mon Wales 1991 (DRAFT VERSION) Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 100)
Ashall, J. Holder, C. Smart, S. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1995. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 180 The Bennett, Preseli, Wales 1991 Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 72)
Duckworth, J. Holder, C. Smart, S. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1992. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report No. 118 Dunes between Pwllheli and Pen-ychain, Dwyfor, Wales 1991 Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 84)
Duckworth, J. Holder, C. Smart, S. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1995. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report No. 121 Morfa Dinlle, Arfon, Wales 1991 Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 87)

Duckworth, J. Holder, C. Smart, S. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1995. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report No. 123 Aberffraw, Ynys Mon, Wales, 1991 Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 45)
Duckworth, J. Holder, C. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1995. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report No. 124 Valley airfield and golf links, Ynys Mon, Wales 1991 Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 93)
Holder, C Smart, S. Mcconnell, A. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1994. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 101 Caldey Island, South Pembrokeshire, Wales 1991 Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 63)
Duckworth, J. Holder, C. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1995. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report No. 126 Traeth Lligwy & Traeth Dulas, Anglesey, Ynys Mon, Wales 1991 Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 95)
Duckworth, J. Holder, C. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1995. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report No. 127 Red Wharf Bay, Ynys Mon, Anglesey, Wales. 1991 Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 96)
Holder, C Duckworth, J. Ashall, J. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1994. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 102 Lydstep, South Pembrokeshire, Wales 1991 Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 64)
Huckbody, A. May, S.J. Rhind, P.M. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) 1993. Sand dune survey of Great Britain. Site report no. 107 Brownslade & Linney Burrows, South Pembrokeshire, Wales 1991 Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (JNCC Report; 67)
Rhind, P. M., Blackstock, T. H., Hardy, H. S., Jones, R. E., & Sandison, W. 2001. The evolution of Newborough Warren dune system with particular reference to the past four decades. In: J. A. Houston, S. E. Edmondson & P. J. Rooney (eds). Coastal dune management. Shared experience of European conservation practice. Proceedings of the European Symposium Coastal Dunes of the Atlantic Biogeographical Region Southport, northwest England, September 1998. Liverpool University Press.
Rhind, P. M., Jones, R., Jones, M. L. M. 2008. Confronting the impact of dune stabilization and soil development on the conservation status of sand dune systems in Wales. Proceedings of the International Conference on Management and Restoration of Coastal Dunes, Santander, Spain (ICCD 2007). Universidad de Cantabria, pp143–152.
Rhind, P. & Jones, R. 2009. A framework for the management of sand dune systems in Wales. Journal of Coastal Conservation, 13: 15-23. Rhind, P., Stevens, D. & Sanderson, R. 2006. A review and floristic analysis of lichen-rich grey dune vegetation in Britain. Proceedings of the Royal Irish

Academy, 106B: 301- 310.
Rodwell, J. S. et al. 2000. British Plant Communities. volume 5. Maritime Communities and Vegetation of Open Habitats. Cambridge University Press."

2.3 Range				
2.3.1 Surface area				
2.3.2 Method used Range	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimat			
	Refers to audit comme	ntary under 1.1.2.		
2.3.3 Short-term trend Period				
2.3.4 Short-term trend Trend direction				
	Any recent losses and gains of this habitat do not appear to have affected range at least since the Phase II baseline data was created in the early 1990s. No instances have been identified where, since 2001, the habitat has either been totally lost from a 10km square or created or restored within a 10km square where it was not present at the start of the period.			
2.3.5 Short-term trend	a) Minimum			
Magnitude				
	b) Maximum			
2.3.6 Long-term trend Period				
2.3.7 Long-term trend Trend direction				
	Increasing stabilisation on Welsh dunes systems can be traced back for at least 5 decades (Rhind et al. 2001, Rhind et al. 2008, Rhind & Jones 2009). This was probably exacerbated by the loss of rabbits caused by myxomatosis from the 1950s onwards. There have also been losses due			

	afforestation and industrial and urban development.		
2.3.8 Long-term trend Magnitude Optional	a) Minimum		
	b) Maximum		
2.3.9 Favourable	a) Value in km <sup>2</sup>		
reterence range	Within Wales the habitat type occupies much of its available range, largely defined by the distribution of sand dunes and the availability of sand supplies. However, on the basis of early maps it seems that significant losses occurred in the Swansea Bay area of South Wales due to urban and industrial development.		
	b) Operator		
	c) FRR is unknown	False	
	d) Method used to set FRR		
2.3.10 Reason for change	a) Genuine change?	False	
Is the difference between the reported value in 2.3.1			
and the previous reporting round mainly due to:	b) Improved knowledge/more accurate data?	False	
	c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")	False	

## 2.4 Area covered by habitat

2.4.1 Surface area	Value in km <sup>2</sup>	4.8	
	Refer to 1.1.2		
2.4.2 Year or period	1991-		
2.4.3 Method used Area covered by habitat	Complete survey/Cor	nplete survey or a statistically robust estimate	
	The total area comes from a Phase 2 Sand Dunes Survey of Great Britain with surveys carried out in Wales in the early 1990s (see published sources). This was based on the UK's National Vegetation Classification (NVC) (Rodwell 2000).		
2.4.4 Short-term trend Period	2001-2012		
2.4.5 Short-term trend Trend direction	decrease rate not known		
	On the basis of recent studies (Rhind et al. 2001, Rhind et al. 2008, Rhind & Jones 2009) there has been a clear trend towards increasing stabilisation that has likely resulted in the loss of part of this habitat due to successional changes with mobile dunes becoming much more stable as more mature vegetation develops.		
2.4.6 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum		
	b) Maximum		
	c) Confidence interval		
2.4.7 Short-term trend	Estimate based on ex	pert opinion with no or minimal sampling	
Method used	The assessment is based on site-specific studies using vegetation maps and aerial photographs.		
2.4.8 Long-term trend Period			
2.4.9 Long-term trend - Trend direction			
	1		

2.4.10 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	
Optional		
	b) Maximum	
	c) Confidence interval	
2.4.11 Long-term trend Method used		
2.4.12 Favourable	a) Value in km²	
reference area	More details on revision	of Favourable Reference Area in Wales are to be
	b) Operator	
	c) FRA is unknown	False
	a) Method used to set FRA value	
2.4.13 Reason for change	a) Genuine change?	False
Is the difference between the reported value in 2.4.1		
and the previous reporting round mainly due to:	b) Improved knowledge/ more accurate data?	False
	The reasons for potentia unfortunately no new su reporting round.	al changes have been outlined above but Irvey data has been generated since the last
	c) Use of different method (e.g. "Range tool")	Countryside Council for Wales 2011, Kenfig Sand Dunes – Potential for Dune Reactivation Kenneth Pye and Simon J. Blott External Investigation Report No. EX1227
		www.ccgc.gov.uk/idoc.ashx?docid=85c7d50 6-feba-4bbf-87b9-6bc5e7119529&version=- 1
		There are few conservation measures being applied specifically to mobile dunes. The mobile dune habitat is often included with general agricultural use of the dunes or within conservation grazing schemes.

	The analysis of failures to meet targets (Durkin et al. 2012) can be used to guide the application of remedies to problems.					
	For SAC features in the Inner Hebrides (Tiree and Coll Machairs) RDC Rural Priorities Contracts are used to meet management objectives through agri-environment schemes. Section 15 SSSI agreements and Section 16 Nature Reserve Agreements are also used.					
	For example, under-grazing is being addressed in the Luce Bay and Sands SAC through an SSSI agreement.					
	Coast erosion and responses to coast erosion pose a potentially significant threat to the habitat. Overall guidance on the issues is given in the guidance manual on managing coast erosion in beach/dune systems. (http://www.snh.org.uk/publications/on- line/heritagemanagement/erosion/1.shtml					
	The main focus of conservation work for maintaining mobile dune habitats could be to re-establish dynamic processes where these have been affected by coast protection works, inappropriate management, increasing vegetation cover (natural and enhanced by atmospheric nitrogen and impact of agricultural practices).					
	Large scale dune mobility requires time and space and therefore a geomorphological approach is required to assess the potential for allowing natural processes. On many dune sites the mobile dune will be a narrow fringe along the top of the beach but if the whole system is eroding this should be allowed to migrate landwards in response to changing sediment budgets.					
	Individual blowouts and 'blow throughs' where sand can be transported from the beach through the main dune ridge to the fixed dunes behind need to be assessed on a case by case basis. In the 1980s conservation practice would have attempted to stop such features but attitudes have changed to a position where bare sand and blowing sand is recognised as an essential element of a healthy dune system.					

Blowouts and sand burial in the fixed dune landscape also provides opportunities to rejuvenate the landscape and bare sand should be accepted as part of the fixed dun- landscape.	าe une
The document 'Acting on the outcomes of the favourable conservation status report' (JNC 2009) raised no issues for either embryo dunes (2110) or mobile dunes (2120) which is surprising given the well documented problems of over-stabilisation.False	f the NCC ìich

2.5 Main pressures									
a) Pressure	<b>b) Ranking</b> H = high importance M = medium importance L = low importance	c) Pollution qualifier							
G01: Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	Н								
J02: human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	Н								
J03: Other ecosystem modifications	Н								
D03: shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	М								
I02: problematic native species	Μ								
K02: Biocenotic evolution, succession	М	Ν							

Six pressures were considered high: - G01 - Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, J02 human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, J03 -other ecosystem modifications, (D03), shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions (IO2) - problematic native species and (KO2) - biocenotic evolution, succession

G01- Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities CCW's Action database shows that this habitat is being impacted by human activity. It is particularly susceptible to erosion where there is excessive human trampling or using off road vehicles.

J02 - human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, JO3 other ecosystem modifications, DO3 shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions.

The building of sea defence structures and in some cases the extraction of offshore sediment is likely to be adding to the problem of sediment starvation but reserves of offshore sand is now probably becoming depleted anyway.

K02- Biocenotic Evolution, Succession

Because of the lack of mobility and dynamism most dune systems in Wales are undergoing succession towards more stable 'rank grasslands' and scrub communities probably exacerbated by increasing levels of eutropication due in part to atmospheric pollution and possibly ground water contamination in places.

I02- Problematic Native Species Lack of appropriate grazing combined with increasing levels of stabilisation has led to scrub encroachment on a number of sites. Shifting dunes have been invaded by plants such as fire weed and clematis.									
2.5.1 Method used – pressures	based exclusively or to a larger extent on real data from sites/occurrences or other data sources								
	The data held in the 'Actions Database' were used to provide a basis for quantifying pressures/threats relating to this habitat. The 'Actions Database' provides information on pressures within the protected sites series, this was then matched to an expert judgement on the severity of these pressures/threats (at a generic level) to give an overall evaluation of the pressure/threat level.								

2.6. Main threats		
a) Threats	<b>b) Ranking</b> H = high importance M = medium importance L = low importance	c) Pollution qualifier
G01: Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	Н	
J02: human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	Н	
J03: Other ecosystem modifications	Н	
D03: shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	М	
I02: problematic native species	М	
K02: Biocenotic evolution, succession	М	Ν

Six threats were considered of high importance (the same ones as for pressures - see 2.5). Of major concern is the ongoing trend towards stabilisation which helping to promote biocenotic evolution. If this continues all the early successional habitats will become degraded or lost which in turn is threatening the existence of various obligate dune species particularly invertebrates and vascular plants.

2.6.1 Method used -threats	expert opinion
	All of the pressures listed in 2.5 were considered to be current and applicable to future scenarios and so were also included in 2.6. Each of

the pressures listed was regarded as being long term and there is no reason to suppose they will not continue to be applicable.

2.7 Complementary informat	tion
2.7.1 Typical species (as used in the assessment	
of Structure and function)	
2.7.2 Typical species – method used	
2.7.3 Justification of % thresholds for trends	
2.7.4 Structure and functions	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate
- Methods used	Assessment of structure and function within designated sites (SACs and SSSIs) is mostly based on the results of common standards monitoring visits (mostly but not entirely undertaken between 2007 & 2012) (JNCC, 2004; CCW, 2005). These show that on the two SACs in Wales that have been assessed, Morfa Harlech-Morfa Dyffryn is in favourable condition and Abermenai to Aberffraw Dunes is in unfavourable condition. This main concern relates to poor or disrupted sand supply.
2.7.5 Other relevant information	
	The range and area of the habitat appear essentially stable, although many areas of habitat are in poor condition, due to lack of sand supply
	The impact of nitrogen deposition is an additional factor affecting the attainment of good condition of the habitat; 46% of the habitat resource in Wales is above critical load levels (2009 data), although the remainder may be affected, to a lesser extent, by sub-critical load deposition. By 2020 this is expected to drop to 36%.

### 2.8 Conclusions

(assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)

Please refer to the United Kingdom assessment for this habitat.

#### 3. Natura 2000 coverage & conservation measures - Annex I habitat types

3.1 Area covered by habitat						
<b>3.1.1 Surface area</b> Estimation of habitat type surface area included <u>in the</u> <u>SAC network</u> .	a) Minimum					
	There was a small discrepancy between the 2007 and 2012 results despite using the same data but the results suggest there has been no obvious loss of habitat. There is extimated to be approximately 480 ha of this habitat remaining.					
	b) Maximum					
3.1.2 Method used	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate					
	The area figure was developed from the Phase II survey carried out in 1991 (see references).					
3.1.3 Trend of surface area within the network	decrease rate not know	vn				
	There is no clear, docume stabilisation and reduced s mobility of this habitat.	nted evidence of loss but the rapid trend towards sand supply are thought to be reducing the				

#### **3.2 Conservation measures**

Conservation measures taken (i.e. already being implemented) within the reporting period and provided information about their importance, location and evaluation.

3.2.1 Measure	3.2.2 Туре	2 9				3.2.3 Ranking	3.2.4 Location			3.2.5 Broad evaluation of the					
						H = high importance M = medium	where the measure is PRIMARILY applied		measure						
	a) Legal/statutory	b) Administrative	c) Contractual	d) Recurrent	e) One-off	importance L = low importance	a) Inside	b) Outside	<ul> <li>c) Both inside &amp; outside</li> </ul>	a) Maintain	b) Enhance	c) Long term	d) No effect	e) Unknown	f) Not evaluated

4.4: Restoring coastal areas			Y	М	Y				Y
6.4: Manage landscape features			Y	Μ	Y				Y

Efforts are being made to clear commercial forest from foredunes to allow enhanced mobility and to reactivate stabilised dunes.

In Wales, 65% of H2120 is on SAC and 74% is on SSSI (the former being a subset of the latter); 34% of the total is on SSSI and is covered by management agreement but it is not know hoe much of the total is covered by agri-environment scheme. Other conservation measures include special projects, e.g. towards BAP targets for maintenance, improvement of condition, restoration and expansion of the resource.

Specific management measures required include increased or reintroduced grazing management and scrub control.

22% of the habitat resource is outside protected sites.

Regulations may be often inadequate to fully protect the habitat, e.g. in tackling undermanagement or neglect.