



EUROBATS

EUROBATS National Implementation Report MoP9

This questionnaire reflects obligations of the Parties listed in Resolution 8.11 Implementation of the Conservation and Management Plan (2019 - 2022) and other effective Resolutions.

In case of technical issues and questions, please use a support center button in the bottom before contacting the Secretariat.

A. General Information

Name of your country

>>> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Period covered by this report

>>> October 2017 to July 2022

Is your country a party to EUROBATS Agreement?

Yes

Competent authority

Title, address, phone, fax, e-mail and other contact details

>>> UK Government,
Department for Food and Rural Affairs,
2 Marsham Street,
London, SW1P 4DF

Personal details of administrative focal point (s)

>>> Keith Barber
Species Recovery and Reintroductions Policy Team
National Biodiversity
Wildlife Division, Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)
0208 7201311

Please give details of designated scientific focal points

>>> Mr. Sam Dyer
Natural Resources Wales
Evidence, Policy and Permitting Directorate
Phone: +44 300 065 3391
E-Mail: sam.dyer[at]cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk
Mr. Robert Raynor
Scottish Natural Heritage
Phone: +44 1463 725 244
E-mail:robert.raynor[at]snh.gov.uk
Ms. Katherine Walsh
Natural England
Phone: +44 300 060 0015
E-mail: katherine.walsh[at]naturalengland.org.uk

Compilers and contributors to this report

>>> Keith Barber, Defra; Sam Dyer, Natural Resources Wales; Katherine Walsh, Natural England; Kit Stoner, Bat Conservation Trust; Robert Raynor, NatureScot; James Williams, JNCC; Lindsey Napton, Government of Jersey; Stephen Warr, Government of Gibraltar.

Bats species which occur in the territory

Please select only species which were recorded from your country

Species: *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* (Schreber, 1774)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

Resident: breeding
 Resident: hibernation

Conservational status

Overall national trend

Positive

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> LC

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2018

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Bat Red List

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

No

Species: Rhinolophus hipposideros (Borkhausen, 1797)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

Resident: breeding

Resident: hibernation

Conservational status

Overall national trend

Positive

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> LC

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2018

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

No

Species: Barbastella barbastellus (Schreber, 1774)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

Other

>>> Native

Conservational status

Overall national trend

Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> VU

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2018

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

No

Species: Eptesicus serotinus (Schreber, 1774)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

Resident: breeding

Resident: hibernation

Conservational status

Overall national trend

Stable

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> VU

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2018

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

No

Species: Myotis alcathoe von Helversen & Heller, 2001

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

Other

>>> Native but data deficient

Conservational status

Overall national trend

Not studied

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> DD

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2018

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

No

Species: *Myotis bechsteinii* (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

Resident: breeding

Resident: hibernation

Conservational status

Overall national trend

Stable

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> LC

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2018

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

No

Species: *Myotis brandtii* (Eversmann, 1845)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

Other

>>> Native - data deficient

Conservational status

Overall national trend

Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document
>>> DD

Year of the Red List assesment
>>> 2018

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

No

Species: *Myotis daubentonii* (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

- Resident: breeding
- Resident: hibernation

Conservational status

Overall national trend
 Stable

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document
>>> LC

Year of the Red List assesment
>>> 2018

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

No

Species: *Myotis myotis* (Borkhausen, 1797)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

- Other

>>> Native to UK but limited availability of data

Conservational status

Overall national trend
 Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> CR

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2018

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

No

Species: **Myotis mystacinus (Kuhl, 1817)**

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

Resident: breeding

Resident: hibernation

Conservational status

Overall national trend

Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> DD

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2018

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

No

Species: **Myotis nattereri (Kuhl, 1817)**

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

Resident: breeding

Resident: hibernation

Conservational status

Overall national trend

Stable

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> LC

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2018

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

No

Species: *Nyctalus leisleri* (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

Resident: breeding

Resident: hibernation

Conservational status

Overall national trend

Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> NT

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2018

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

No

Species: *Nyctalus noctula* (Schreber, 1774)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

Resident: breeding

Resident: hibernation

Conservational status

Overall national trend

Positive

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> LC

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2018

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

No

Species: *Pipistrellus nathusii* (Keyserling & Blasius, 1839)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

Other

>>> Native

Conservational status

Overall national trend

Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> NT

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2018

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

No

Species: *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (Schreber, 1774)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

Resident: breeding

Resident: hibernation

Conservational status

Overall national trend

Positive

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> LC

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2018

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

No

Species: Pipistrellus pygmaeus (Leach, 1825)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

Resident: breeding

Resident: hibernation

Conservational status

Overall national trend

Positive

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> LC

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2018

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

No

Species: Plecotus auritus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

Resident: breeding

Conservational status

Overall national trend

Stable

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> LC

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2018

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

No

Species: Plecotus austriacus (Fischer, 1829)

Status of the species within the territory

Status of occurrence

Please give details if the species is not resident. E.g. year of extinction, description of occasional findings etc. Text boxes are expandable.

Other

>>> Native

Conservational status

Overall national trend

Negative

Status in the National Red List

Please indicate status of the species in the national red data list or similar document

>>> EN

Year of the Red List assesment

>>> 2018

Natura2000 or Emerald reports

Has the national status reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive(2019) or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries) changed since the previous assessment?

No

1. Legal Requirements

Resolution 4.6. Guidelines for the issue of permits for the capture and study of captured wild bats

Does the system of permits or licenses for the capture of bats exist in your country?

Yes

System of permits or licences for the keeping of bats for educational or animal welfare purposes

In place

System of permits or licences for sampling, ringing, killing of bats for scientific study

Exists

Comments

>>> Subject to strict conditions and criteria, licenses may be available from approved national bodies where

work which disturbs bats, or their habitats is unavoidable. Similarly, licenses may be available for surveying or conservation purposes.

Resolution 6.5. Guidelines on ethics for research and field work practices

National Code of Practice that addresses the context and legitimacy of acquisition, due diligence, long-term care, documentation, relevance and institutional aims

Exists

Please give details or provide links

>>> See detail at the links below.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Bats: protection and licences](#)

[Bat Workers' Manual \(3rd edition\)](#)

Other activities carried out under this resolution (optional)

>>> The Bat Conservation Trust provides an additional body of guidance for those seeking to conduct research or field work involving UK bats.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Bat Conservation Trust](#)

Please, give details of the legislation which is protecting bats

>>> All bats and their roosts are protected in England and Wales under the provisions of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (as amended). Certain UK bat species are also listed on Annex II and all are listed on Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, as transposed into UK national law by means of the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in Scotland (where it provides the primary legal protection for bats), and the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended). The UK has designated maternity and hibernacula areas as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). Implementation of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan also included action for several bat species and the habitats which support them.

Which species are not protected and why?

>>> All UK bat species are protected

2. Population survey and monitoring

Resolution 2.2. Consistent monitoring methodologies

Implementation of EUROBATS guidelines published in EUROBATS Publication n°5 to ensure consistency and information exchange between Parties and Range States

Yes

Please give details

>>> The Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) has a network of volunteers and members of the public who monitor bats for national and international programmes. By monitoring bats, they are discovering the factors that are important for their survival, and are identifying which species need direct action, what geographical areas are important for bats and what threats they face. Ultimately, the BCT monitoring programmes provide stakeholders and the government the information needed to make bat conservation work. Their monitoring projects span the UK, Europe, and the globe.

The National Bat Monitoring Programme (NBMP) monitors population trends for 11 UK species of bats. The NBMP is exploring the introduction and use of passive acoustic monitoring in its suite of surveys. A proof of concept of the British Bat Survey was undertaken in Southwest England in 2019 and a further pilot will take place in 2022. BCT is also working with the Government of Jersey on monitoring recommendations for the island.

The National Nathusius' Pipistrelle Project aims to determine the resident status, breeding status and migratory origins of Nathusius' pipistrelle in Great Britain. It involves bat detector surveys, trapping surveys and radio tracking. Recovery of ringed bats from this project and other ringing projects in Europe have revealed new information about the movements of this species between continental Europe and the UK. The monitoring of bats is also indicative of the health of the environment. Bats are used as one of the UK government's biodiversity indicator species used for assessing the health of our environment.

Resolution 5.4. Monitoring bats across Europe

Involvement in a long-term pan-European surveillance to provide trend data

No

Awareness-raising of the importance of underground sites

Yes

Collaboration and information exchange with other Parties and range states on surveillance and monitoring activities

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Submission of UK National Reports to EUROBATS.

Monitoring bats in accordance with EUROBATS Publication n°5

Yes

Capacity building of bat workers and surveyors to support the undertaking of bat surveillance projects

Exists

Other activities under Resolution 5.4.

>>> The Bat Conservation Trust organises a wide range of training courses for both volunteers and professionals. All the professional courses have been developed to complement BCT's Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines and Professional Training Standards.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Good Practice Guidelines for Professional Ecologists](#)

Resolution 6.13. Bats as indicators for biodiversity

Does your country support a development of national, regional and pan-European biodiversity indicators for appropriate target audiences, using bat data

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The UK Biodiversity indicator C8 is a composite indicator based on trends of 11 species. In the 2021 indicators publication, the smoothed bat index has increased by 47% between 1999 and 2019. In the short term, between 2014 and 2019, the bat index has increased by 10%.

The bat index is a composite of 10 trends (11 species, two of which whiskered bat (*Myotis mystacinus*) and Brandt's bat (*Myotis brandtii*) are combined in a single trend; these two species are difficult to distinguish between in the field). Since 1999, six of the trends included in the index have increased and four have shown little or no change. The UK's rarer and more specialised bat species are not included in the index due to difficulties monitoring these species.

The increase in the index is underpinned by large statistically significant increases in populations of three species, greater horseshoe bat, lesser horseshoe bat and common pipistrelle. These increases indicate that some bat species are starting to recover after what are believed to have been major population declines during the 20th century.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[UK Biodiversity Indicator](#) - The UK Biodiversity indicator C8 is a composite indicator based on trends of 11 UK species of breeding bats.

Bat data is incorporated within high profile national multi-taxa indicators

Yes

Body in charge for gathering the data for these indicators

>>> Joint Nature Conservation Committee

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Joint Nature Conservation Committee](#)

Cooperation platforms that facilitate the required data exchange

Exist

Please specify or give links

>>> The UK is a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and is committed to developing and using a set of indicators to report on progress towards meeting international goals and targets on biodiversity. A new global biodiversity framework to 2030 is being negotiated under the CBD.

The UK biodiversity indicators formed a major part of the UK's 6th National Report to the CBD in 2019, supplemented with other information relating to UK biodiversity. The UK biodiversity indicators have been developed in a co-operative fashion, with input from government, statutory agencies and public bodies, non-governmental organisations, and academic institutes. A series of Biodiversity Indicator Forum meetings have been held to debate issues and capture ideas from a variety of stakeholders.

The UK biodiversity indicators publication is designated as a National Statistics Compendium. The publication is overseen by government statisticians in Defra and is subject to review by the UK Statistics Authority and the Office for Statistics Regulation.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<http://>

[The UK Biodiversity Indicator Forum](#)

[UK's 6th National Report - The UK Biodiversity Indicator Forum](#)

Resolution 7.7. Bat conservation and sustainable forest management

National guidance has been developed based on the principles in the EUROBATS Bats and Forestry leaflet

Yes

Please attach a file or provide a link

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Bats and Woodland](#)

<http://>

[European Protected Species in Woodlands – A Field Guide 2020](#)

[Guidance on managing woodlands with bats in England](#)

[Woodland Management in the presence of bat species](#)

[Guidance - Manage and protect woodland wildlife](#)

Examples of best practice for forest management are submitted to the Secretariat

No

If no, provide explanations or give links to available examples

>>> See existing links above

Research in forest management that is sustainable for bats (attach file or provide links)

>>> Forestry England and the Bat Conservation Trust have conducted the first pilot of its kind in the UK to test whether a low-cost static acoustic sensor, together with cutting-edge AI-assisted sound identification tools, could help discover more about the bats living in the nation's forests and contribute to conservation efforts.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[AI and new technology allow ground-breaking study to help protect bats - News - Bat Conservation Trust](#)

Other activities carried out under this resolution (optional)

>>> NatureScot is currently working with Scottish Forestry to produce guidance on ash die-back and bats, and to update the Scottish bats and forest management guidelines.

Natural Resources Wales is also producing an update to its forestry guidance.

Resolution 7.10. Bat Rescue and Rehabilitation

Animal rescue and rehabilitation systems are effective in the country

Yes

Collaboration between bat rehabilitators and scientists

Exists

Provide examples of collaboration

>>> The Bat Conservation Trust runs a UK Bat Care network whereby independent volunteers look after injured bats handed to them by the public, with the intent of eventually releasing them back into the wild.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[UK Bat Care Network - Resources for bat carers - Bat Conservation Trust \(bats.org.uk\).](#)

Bat rehabilitators submit their data to a national database

No

Resolution 7.12. Priority species for autecological studies

Priority Species

Rhinolophus blasii Peters, 1866

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country

No

The species occurs in the country and some studies have been done

Please add below or attach a list of references

>>> Not resident in the UK

Priority Species

Eptesicus isabellinus (Temminck, 1840)

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country

No

The species occurs in the country and some studies have been done

Please add below or attach a list of references

>>> Not resident in the UK

Priority Species

Myotis escalerae Cabrera, 1904

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country

No

The species occurs in the country and some studies have been done

Please add below or attach a list of references

>>> Not resident in the UK

Priority Species

Nyctalus azoreum (Thomas, 1901)

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country

No

The species occurs in the country and some studies have been done

Please add below or attach a list of references

>>> Not resident in the UK

Priority Species

Nyctalus lasiopterus (Schreber, 1780)

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country

No

The species occurs in the country and some studies have been done

Please add below or attach a list of references

>>> Not resident in the UK

Priority Species

Pipistrellus hanaki Hulva & Benda, 2004

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country

No

The species occurs in the country and some studies have been done

Please add below or attach a list of references

>>> Not resident in the UK

Priority Species

Pipistrellus maderensis (Dobson, 1878)

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country

No

The species occurs in the country and some studies have been done

Please add below or attach a list of references

>>> Not resident in the UK

Priority Species

Plecotus kolombatovici Dulic, 1980

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country

No

The species occurs in the country and some studies have been done

Please add below or attach a list of references

>>> Not resident in the UK

Priority Species

Plecotus sardus Mucedda, Kiefer, Pidinchredda & Veith, 2002

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country

No

The species occurs in the country and some studies have been done

Please add below or attach a list of references

>>> Not resident in the UK

Priority Species

Plecotus teneriffae Barrett-Hamilton, 1907

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country

No

The species occurs in the country and some studies have been done

Please add below or attach a list of references

>>> Not resident in the UK

Other activities carried out under Resolution 7.12 (optional)

>>> The priority species listed are not resident in the UK

Resolution 8.3. Monitoring of daily and seasonal movements of bats

Studies on daily/seasonal movements

References

Provide references to completed or ongoing studies on daily/seasonal movements of bats in your country in the text field below or attach a file

>>> Through the National Bat Monitoring Programme, the Bat Conservation Trust conducts various surveys of the UK bat population. Their results are published annually in the National Bat Monitoring report.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[National Bat Monitoring Report](#)

Resolution 8.4 Wind Turbines and Bat Populations

Raising awareness on the impact of turbines on bats and the existence of some unsuitable habitats or sites

for construction

Yes

If yes, how?

>>> In 2016, Defra commissioned and published a report by Exeter University: Understanding the Risk to European Protected Species (bats) at Onshore Wind Turbine Sites to inform Risk Management (Defra, UK - Science Search). This report provides information on the extent of hazards posed by onshore wind turbines to British bats and to supply evidence that could potentially assist in managing any such risk.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Understanding the Risk to European Protected Species \(bats\) at Onshore Wind Turbine Sites to inform Risk Management](#)

Are impact assessment procedures and post-construction monitoring undertaken by appropriately experienced experts?

Yes

Please, give details

>>> The Northern Ireland Environment Agency Natural Environment Division (NED) has published new Guidance on Bat Surveys, Assessment and Mitigation for Onshore Wind Turbine Developments in Northern Ireland. NatureScot has also provided guidance - Bats and onshore wind turbines - survey, assessment and mitigation. This guidance updates best practice information for developers and planners to ensure that onshore wind energy developments pose minimal risk to bats. The document was prepared jointly by NatureScot (Scottish Natural Heritage), Natural England, Natural Resources Wales, Renewable UK, Scottish Power Renewables, Ecotricity Ltd, the University of Exeter and the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) with input from other key stakeholders.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Bats and onshore wind turbines survey, assessment and mitigation](#)

[Guidance on Bat Surveys, Assessment and Mitigation for Onshore Wind Turbine Developments in Northern Ireland](#)

National guidelines have been developed following Eurobats Pub. No. 6

Yes

Please, attach a file or or provide a link

>>> See previous response and links above

National guidelines are implemented

Yes

Please, provide implementation details

>>> In addition to the information contained in the above links and responses, note that bat surveys on proposed sites are required in the UK. Mitigation measures, if necessary, must be put in place before the start of construction. Natural England has provided standing advice for local planning authorities to take into consideration when making planning decisions which may have an impact on bats and their roosts. NatureScot has also published standing advice on this matter.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Standing Advice for Local Planning Authorities](#)

[Standing Advice on Planning Consultations](#)

Investigations and research for mitigating bat mortality have been undertaken

Yes

Please, list references, attach reports and articles

>>> See information provided in the above links for mitigating bat mortality as a result of of wind turbines.

Post-construction monitoring, if possible, is undertaken by suitably experienced bat experts

If yes, give details

Yes

Developers of wind energy projects and responsible authorities make raw data from impact assessment and post-construction monitoring available for independent analysis.

Yes

Please, list references, attach reports and articles

>>> See earlier referenced guidance document on wind turbines and their mitigation.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Guidance document: Bats and onshore wind turbines - survey, assessment and mitigation](#)

Measures such as blade feathering, higher turbine cut-in wind speeds and shutting down turbines are implemented

Yes

Please, provide details

>>> In Scotland, in accordance with the revised GB guidelines, NatureScot is now promoting the use of blade feathering in any situation where it is practically possible and there remains uncertainty over the risk posed to bats. Use of curtailment is recommended where there is considered to be a high risk of bat casualties. See also earlier referenced guidance document Bats and onshore wind turbines - survey, assessment and mitigation | NatureScot

Other activities carried out under Resolution 7.5 (optional)

>>> Defra commissioned a report which compares all phases of construction data and provides a framework for considering mitigation methods. The summary provides a brief examination of current evidence, protocols for survey, and suggested mitigation measures. The report is published and hosted by Natural Resources Wales at the request of a multi-agency steering group which included representatives from Defra, Natural England, Welsh Government, Highways England, the Animal and Plant Health Agency, and Natural Resources Wales.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Report - Bats and Linear Infrastructure](#)

Resolution 8.10 Recommended Experience and Skills of Experts with regard to Quality of Assessments

Compliance with Annex to Resolution 8.10

Experts/groups of experts carrying out assessment of projects, plans and programmes on populations of European bats meet the minimum standard of skills, knowledge and experience as described in the Annex to Resolution 8.10

Yes, completely or partially

If yes

Please provide details

>>> The Bat Conservation Trust offers a wide range of training courses, which meet current guidance, for anyone interested in developing their skills and knowledge of bats, from novice volunteers and professional ecologists to building professionals and tree surgeons.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[BCT training for those working with bats](#)

3. Roosts

Resolution 4.5. Guidelines for the use of remedial timber treatment

Small projects to provide basic data to allow an assessment of the potential impact of industry on bat populations

No

Raising awareness of product users is taking place

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Natural England has provided a series of guidance documents which control the use of timber treatments in or near bat roosts.

Natural England has also partially funded the national bat helpline which is run by the Bat Conservation Trust. The helpline provides a free service for householders and places of worship considering the use of a chemical product - to include remedial timber treatment - on or near a bat roost.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[BCT Helpline](#)

Bat roosts - insecticides and timber treatments

Guidance on bat-roosts and the use of chemical pest control products and timber treatments

Legislation on products which have any adverse effects on bats

Exists

Please attach documents or provide links

>>> The Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986

The Biocidal Products Regulation 2001

The EU Biocidal Products Regulation remains in place in Northern Ireland.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[The EU Biocidal Products Regulation](#)

[The Biocidal Products Regulation 2001](#)

[The Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986](#)

Comments (optional)

>>> The Control of Pesticides Regulations (COPR) is one of the laws that controls biocides in Great Britain and Northern Ireland to make sure that when they are used properly, they do not harm people, pets or the wider environment - to include bats. COPR is an older law that only applies to some types of biocidal products. The other newer laws that control biocides are the UK and EU (for Northern Ireland only) Biocidal Products Regulations.

Resolution 5.7. Guidelines for the protection of overground roosts, with particular reference to roosts in buildings of cultural heritage importance

List of national important overground roosts (including legal/physical protection status)

Exists

Please, give details or links

>>> Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) have been developed since 1949 as the suite of sites providing the best examples of the UK's flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features. SSSIs were re-notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) and improved provisions for the protection and management of SSSIs were introduced in England by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000). Species listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive (1992) can be designated as Special Areas of Conservation. Details can be found at the link below. <https://www.gov.uk/check-your-business-protected-area>

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Find protected areas of countryside](#)

National guidelines for custodians of historical buildings on the protection of bat roosts have been developed

Yes

Please attach a file or or provide a link

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Building Works and Bats](#)

[Habitat Management for Bats](#)

[Bats in Places of Worship](#)

Summary report on interactions between the relevant cultural and natural heritage agencies (attach a file or provide a description)

>>> A partnership made up of Natural England, Church of England (Cathedral and Church Buildings Division), Historic England, Bat Conservation Trust and Churches Conservation Trust are working together to use the latest research to provide innovative solutions that support churches with bats.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Bats and Churches](#)

Resolution 7.6. Guidelines for the protection and management of important underground habitats for bats

List of important underground sites for bats and measures of their protection (including Natura 2000, Emerald or other status) was submitted to EUROBATS

Yes

When the latest update was submitted?

>>> 2014

Updated counts of bats at each listed site are submitted to the Secretariat

Yes

Management of important underground sites for bats is in accordance with EUROBATS Publication n°2

Yes

Other relevant activities for the protection of underground habitats

>>> All bat species, their breeding sites and resting places are fully protected by law. UK law is being broken if breeding or resting places for bats are damaged or destroyed, access to these places is obstructed, or there is intentional or reckless disturbance of a bat while in a structure or place of shelter or protection.

The Bat Conservation Trust has produced a guide – Bats Underground - which provides advice on interaction with bats underground and on their site protection.

Underground bat sites and resting places may also be covered under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. As the sites are Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Special Areas of Conservation they have a set of bespoke management principles which the responsible officer for the site adheres to.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017](#)

[Bats Underground](#)

Resolution 8.5. Conservation and Management of Important Overground Sites for Bats

Most important overground roosts are identified at the national level considering the guidance on site selection developed by the Advisory Committee and using the national databases.

If yes, please give details

>>> Bats resident in the UK are legally protected under schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981). Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) have been developed since 1949 as the suite of sites providing the best examples of the UK's flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features. SSSIs were re-notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) and improved provisions for the protection and management of SSSIs were introduced by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000). Species listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive (1992) can be designated as Special Areas of Conservation.

The statutory nature conservation agencies have a duty under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended, to notify any area of land which in their opinion is 'of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features'. Chapter 16 covers mammal species for SSSI Guidelines for the Selection of Biological SSSIs.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (and equivalent legislation in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) also allow for the conservation and management of bat sites in the UK.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Detailed Guidelines for Habitats and Species Groups](#)

Resolution 8.9. Bats, Insulation and Lining Materials

Are bats included in the impact assessment of insulation programs at a strategic level?

If yes, please give details

>>> Bat surveys are required by law for all building developments in the UK. Amendments to UK Building Regulations in 2010, largely driven by the need to reduce the carbon footprint of building stock, have at times come into potential conflict with bat mitigation. Questions pertaining to the Building Regulations have been collected and a document prepared, for use by the building industry and bat workers, that attempts to clarify the situation. The document will undergo frequent updates as more situations that require clarification become apparent and as further anticipated amendments to the regulations occur. These changes to the Building Regulations have been implemented in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland

Are any actions undertaken to ensure that insulation projects comply with national legislation regarding bat protection and conservation by implementing appropriate pre-insulation survey and assessment, mitigation and compensation to avoid roost loss and bat mortality?

Please provide information concerning such actions and attach files, if required

>>> Bat surveys are recommended for all building developments in the UK, where the potential for bat usage exists. Guidance is provided, for example by BCT on cavity wall insulation, for those seeking to install

insulation or lining materials into their homes.

See also the attached document by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management on reviewing the evidence on mitigation strategies for bats in buildings: informing best-practice for policy makers and practitioners.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Reviewing the evidence on mitigation strategies for bats in buildings: informing best-practice for policy makers and practitioners](#)

[BCT - Cavity Wall Insulation](#)

Resolution 8.12. Purpose-built Man-made Roosts

Are existing purpose-built Bat Roosts monitored and further studies on their effectiveness promoted?

If yes, please give details

>>> Natural Resources Wales report that where constructed as mitigation, purpose-built bat roosts are monitored under license conditions. This data is not yet readily available to aid promotion of good practice.

4. Habitats

Click "expand" to see the questions!

Resolution 7.8. Conservation and management of critical feeding areas, core areas around colonies and commuting routes

Are national guidelines which are based on the general guidance given in EUROBATS Publication No. 9 are developed and published? Please provide details or add a file.

>>> Sites which are notified for their protected species i.e. SSSIs and SAC sites are required to hold this information. Sites which are to be affected by large infrastructure planning projects are required to gather this information.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Protected species and development: advice for local planning authorities](#)

Other activities carried out under this resolution (optional)

>>> Local authorities must take account of protected species as per the legislation i.e. the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017) and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) and the equivalent legislation in the devolved administrations.

Research is currently being undertaken on this resolution but it is not being directed by the government or its agencies. It is being undertaken by academics whose research direction encompasses this field.

Resolution 7.9. Impact of roads and other traffic infrastructures on bats

Bats are taken into account during the planning, construction and operation of roads and other infrastructure projects

Yes

Please give details or attach a file with description

>>> A report on bats and linear infrastructure by authors; Dr Anna Berthinussen and Professor John Altringham, was created at the request of the project's multi-agency steering group which included representatives from Defra, Natural England, Welsh Government, Highways England, the Animal and Plant Health Agency, and Natural Resources Wales. The report is attached below.

Natural England also provides 'standing advice' for infrastructure projects. This covers material planning consideration for local planning authorities (LPAs).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Guidance on bats surveys and mitigation for development projects](#)

[Summary of Defra research project on bats and linear infrastructure](#)

Pre-construction strategic and environmental impacts assessment procedures are mandatory

Are mandatory

Post-construction monitoring

Required occasionally

Raw data from environmental impact assessment and post-construction monitoring is available for independent scientific analysis

Yes

Please list references and attach reports and articles

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Bat surveys and mitigation for development projects](#)

Research into the impact of new and, where appropriate, existing roads and other infrastructure on bats and into the effectiveness of mitigation measures

Yes

Resolution 8.6. Bats and Light Pollution

Is national guidance taking due account of the EUROBATS Publication Series No. 8 on Bats and Light Pollution developed and promoted? If yes, please give details or attach a file.

>>> NatureScot and Natural Resources Wales promote the use of BCT's lighting guidance which is available at the attached link below - [Artificial Lighting Guidance](#).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Artificial Lighting Guidance](#)

5. Promoting Public Awareness of Bats and their Conservation and Providing Advice

Click "expand" to see the questions!

International Bat Night. Give details for each year: number of events and number of people participated

>>> A range of events were held by local groups, the numbers of which were not collated.

Details of other important activities which are worth to mention (educational centres, etc.)

>>> BCT runs several engagement activities on an ongoing basis - some aimed at the general public, and others at policy makers. Examples of these include;

Development of a "How are trees important to bats?" information poster in collaboration with Mammal Next Door. This has now been translated and is available in six languages.

Work with the Spanish Association for the Conservation and Research of Bats on the #Don'tBlameBats campaign in 2020 to try to dispel widespread unfounded fears and myths about bats during the pandemic.

A new citizen science project called Nightwatch was launched in 2021 by BCT to engage new audiences, particularly in urban environments.

Cooperation with the Species Champion projects in England, Scotland and Wales. This is where politicians are asked to represent and speak up for a named species. BCT currently have three species champions for bats in the English parliament, one nature champion in the Scottish parliament and one species champion in the Welsh Assembly.

In 2018 BCT organised the "Bats and people - what do bats mean to us" event at the House of Lords to raise awareness of the importance and value of bats. This was attended by several politicians and business representatives.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Nightwatch Survey](#)

[#Don'tBlameBats campaign](#)

[How are trees important to bats?](#)

Information on training and awareness raising for forest managers and workers, farmers, road workers, stakeholders involved in insulation of buildings, etc.

>>> BCT runs professional training courses for arborists and forest workers and developers. They also produce guidance as noted previously in this report.

Resolution 4.11. Recognising the important role of NGOs in bat conservation

Details of NGOs participating in /contributing to bat protection and most valuable activities that have the potential to substantially improve transboundary cooperation and mutual assistance

>>> The Bat Conservation Trust supports nearly 100 local bat groups and 6000 members and works with volunteers, scientists, industry and government both locally and nationally on a range of projects. To achieve its vision of a world rich in wildlife where bats and people thrive together, their work focuses on discovering more about bats and how they use the landscape, taking action to protect bats and enhance the landscapes on which they rely, inspiring people about bats and their environment, engaging them in their conservation and strengthen their work by building skills, resources, motivation and understanding. BCT's work includes:

- The National Bat Helpline which receives around 14,000 enquiries each year from building and planning professionals, householders with bat roost questions, and members of the public who have found injured and

grounded bats. As a result, thousands of bats and their roosts are conserved.

- National Bat Monitoring Programme (NBMP), which monitors population trends for 11 species of bats, working with partners, the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Natural England, National Resources Wales, Northern Ireland Environment Agency and NatureScot.
- Working in Partnership with other species conservation organisations to deliver wider gains for protected species and biodiversity.
- A leaflet - Bats, Building and Development - which offers practical information on considering bats in developments and provides details of their work in this area. This ties closely with information in Planning and the Law.
- Bat Crime project, which aims to reduce the number of bat-related crimes through education and supporting police in the pursuit of prosecutions where appropriate.
- Guidance and training for professionals produced by BCT to encourage good practice across a range of sectors, engaging professionals, such as builders, landowners and woodland managers, in conserving bats. The Vincent Wildlife Trust undertakes surveys to identify the current status of mammal species of concern, carries out pioneering conservation-led research, publishes the details of this work and offers expert advice to others through practical demonstration. VWT's innovative research has helped provide solutions to conservation issues locally and internationally. VWT is involved in both landscape scale delivery of conservation actions and with more local, small-scale initiatives, linking in with national and European initiatives, forums and partnerships as appropriate.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[The Vincent Wildlife Trust](#)

[The Bat Conservation Trust](#)

Resolution 8.13. Insect Decline as a Threat to Bat Populations in Europe

Awareness of the multiple ecological services provided by bats, especially for the agricultural sector and regarding the concerns about the published evidence of dramatic loss of insect biomass in open land is raised with land managers and other stakeholders.

Please, give details

>>> Natural England and the Bat Conservation Trust are supporting an Exeter University PhD student looking at 'Valuing ecosystem services provided by bats under climate change'.

BCT has also produced a news item which references the drivers of bat declines.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[BCT - Drivers of bat declines](#)

6. Insect declines

Resolution 8.13. Insect Decline as a Threat to Bat Populations in Europe

Activities to encourage and support scientific research on the impact of the insect decline on bat populations

Please give details of such activities.

>>> As per previous response

Requirements to ensure that bats are being considered in pesticide risk assessments

Please describe these requirements, in case they exist

>>> As mentioned previously, the Control of Pesticides Regulations (COPR) is one of the laws that controls biocides in Great Britain and Northern Ireland to make sure that when they are used properly, they do not harm people, pets or the wider environment – to include bats. COPR is an older law that only applies to some types of biocidal products. The other newer laws that control biocides are the UK and EU (for Northern Ireland only) Biocidal Products Regulations. Links to these regulations have already been provided elsewhere in this report.

Describe measures to avoid the use of pesticides, particularly those problematic for bats and their food resources, in and around important areas for bat conservation

Please give details in case such measures have taken place

>>> Natural England has provided a series of guidance documents which covers the use of chemical pest control treatments and insecticides.

As mentioned previously, the BCT also run a national bat helpline which provides a free service for householders and places of worship considering the use of a chemical product – to include remedial timber treatment - on or near a bat roost.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[BCT - National Bat Helpline](#)

[Bat roosts - insecticides and timber treatments](#)

[Guidance on bat roosts and the use of chemical pest control products and timber treatments in or near them](#)

7. International co-operation

Implementation of Resolutions 7.10, 7.12, 8.3, 8.7

Please give information on the international cooperation with the aim of implementing the recommendations of Resolutions 7.10, 7.12, 8.3, 8.7.

>>> The UK is a willing participant and strong advocate of international co-operation in all matters relevant to Nature and the Environment.

8. Diseases

Click "expand" to see the questions!

Resolution 5.2. Bat rabies in Europe

National bat rabies surveillance network

Yes

Please give details

>>> A passive surveillance scheme for rabies in Great Britain has been running for the past 20 years. The surveillance is reliant on the submission of dead bats by NGOs, bat workers, vets and members of the public to the Animal & Plant Health Agency (APHA).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[BCT - The APHA passive surveillance programme](#)

Vaccination of risk groups against rabies is compulsory

No

Details of the institution(s) in charge of recording of all test results and their submission to the World Health Organisation

>>> Animal and Plant Health Agency

Resolution 6.6. Guidelines for the prevention, detection and control of lethal fungal infections in bats

Surveillance for the presence of fungal infections

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The Animal & Plant Health Agency tests for the presence of *Pseudogymnoascus destructans* (Pd - the fungus that causes white-nose syndrome in bats in North America) through a passive surveillance scheme in Great Britain. Bat workers undertaking hibernation surveys submit swab or tape samples from any bats they spot with white fungus growing on them.

Good practice guidance is shared with bat groups and volunteers undertaking the Bat Conservation Trust's (BCT) National Bat Monitoring Programme (NBMP) Surveys. It is aimed at anyone undertaking hibernation surveys, includes details of what to look out for and what to do if people find bats with any white fungus growing on them.

There have been projects collecting surface and substrate samples from UK hibernacula to test for the presence of Pd. Including collaborations between BCT, APHA and Northern Arizona University, between BCT and Sebastien Peuchmaille of the University of Greifswald, and most recently between BCT and Joseph Hoyt of the University of California (Santa Cruz). Through these projects, BCT has confirmed the presence of Pd from several counties in Eastern and Southern England. These findings come without any evidence for the mortalities associated with WNS.

9. EUROBATS Projects Initiative (EPI)

Donations to Eurobats Project Initiative

Has your country provided funding to EPI? Please give details below.

>>> No

10. Climate change

Resolution 8.7. Bats and Climate Change

Resolution 8.7 Bats and Climate Change

Please provide details on changes in species migration, hibernation, reproductive and range shift patterns and consequent species interactions, if those changes have been studied in your country. Add files if required
>>> Research by the University of Bristol has helped them to understand how genetic variation in bat populations across Europe has been shaped by past climate change, and to work out which populations are most at risk from future climate change and should be given the highest priority for conservation. The JNCC has also produced work which considers the impact of climate change on UK bats.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Mammals of the wider countryside \(bats\)](#)

[Bats and climate change](#)

11. Further important activities to share with other Parties and Range States

Give details or provide links

>>> Report from Gibraltar:

As of July 2022, seven species of bat are reported from Gibraltar:

Pipistrellus pygmaeus – Fairly common year-round, particularly in urbanised areas where they roost. National conservation status: Least concern.

Pipistrellus kuhlii – Less common than *P. pygmaeus* but still found year-round. National conservation status: Least concern.

Miniopterus schreibersii – Only found roosting in Gibraltar on transit between maternity and wintering roosts in Spain with the peak population not exceeding 800 individuals in November and about half of that in March. This species appears in the fossil record of Gorham's Cave with remains dating back some 50,000 years. It was once found in much larger numbers in various underground roosts across Gibraltar during the 1960s/70s but is now restricted to a single roost, with a reduction of 98% of the local population been due to direct human disturbance inside caves where colonies of thousands used to roost. National conservation status: Endangered.

Eptesicus isabellinus – First discovered in Gibraltar in November 2013 and confirmed to be resident since. It is found in urban areas as well as within the Nature Reserve. National conservation status: Endangered.

Rhinolophus ferrumequinum – First recorded in Gibraltar in August 2016 when a juvenile female was found within the *Miniopterus* roost. National conservation status: Data deficient.

Tadarida teniotis – Thought to be abundant although numbers are unknown due to their roosting habits as a crevice-dweller in a place where they have countless natural roosting spots available on the limestone cliffs of the Rock of Gibraltar. National conservation status: Data deficient.

Nyctalus lasiopterus – First recorded in Gibraltar in 2015 although no roosts have been identified to date. A bat of the genus *Nyctalus* was recorded in a joint *Miniopterus* and *Myotis myotis* roost in 1967 and another in a chimney in the Upper Town district in 2013 but were not identified to species level. Their presence in Gibraltar seems to coincide with the migration of passerine birds across the Strait of Gibraltar, which they feed on to supplement their otherwise insectivorous diet.

Other species of bats including *Rhinolophus hipposideros* and *Myotis myotis* were also resident in Gibraltar but are now locally extinct, with the latter having had a population in the tens of thousands in the 1960s/70s, including maternity colonies.

All bats and their roost sites are protected under the Nature Protection Act 1991, as amended.

Most new developments in Gibraltar contain a Planning Condition imposed by the Department of the Environment requiring the installation of bat boxes/roosts.

The Minister for the Environment has powers under the above-named Act to issue licences to bat researchers to handle, care for, trap, tag and ring bats among other things. As of July 2022 there are seven people (belonging to the Gibraltar National Museum and the Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society) at different levels of the licence system who are legally endorsed to work with bats in Gibraltar.

Progress in bat research and conservation in recent years:

- The Gib-Bats project was established in 2013 and aims to carry out research on the bats of Gibraltar in order to assist conservation efforts, as well as creating awareness at the national and international level;
- The Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society is now a member of Bat Life Europe;
- Tyson Lee Holmes and Stewart Finlayson of the Gibraltar National Museum are members of both the Bat Conservation Trust (UK) and the Spanish Association for the Conservation and Research of Bats (SECEMU) and have been promoting the activities of the latter on social media, including translations into English;
- Stewart Finlayson has served as a council member of SECEMU;
- The Gibraltar National Museum has been attending the conferences of SECEMU since 2016 and hosted the 7th edition in Gibraltar in December 2018;
- Gibraltar now has a representative at the IUCN Bat Specialist Group: Dr Stewart Finlayson (2nd term);
- Transboundary research is now being carried out by tracking the movements of *Miniopterus* bats ringed in Gibraltar and Spain in order to better understand their network of roost sites across both countries, with hopes of including Morocco next.

Report from Jersey:

In Jersey all bats and their roosts, breeding sites and resting sites are protected from deliberate or reckless harm, destruction or disturbance under the Wildlife (Jersey) Law 2021. Some roosts, breeding/resting sites are located within Sites of Special ecological Interest that are legally protected under the Planning and Building (Jersey) Law 2002.

Jersey has completed its tenth year of the iBats monitoring programme, which was initiated 2011 in line with established protocol, in order to

- provide long-term monitoring at the local, national and regional level.
- increase the number of records of mammals (primarily bats) along roads;
- determine which roadside habitats are important for bats.

Through this programme, Jersey has run a continuous study into the ecology and phenology of *Plecotus austriacus* on the island, based on a range of individual projects seeking data on population numbers and trends, swarming, hibernation and migration behaviour and roost requirements.

Jersey is currently reviewing its monitoring strategy with a view to implementing new schemes in line with recommendations from BCT. Additional monitoring data is available from roost exit surveys, isolated samples and studies, VLA submissions and the genetic analysis of droppings.

Jersey is developing guidance on tree works and bats under the Wildlife (Jersey) Law 2021.

Buildings and places are designated as Sites of Special Ecological Interest (SSI) under the Planning and Building (Jersey) Law 2002 for their special botanical, ecological, geological, scientific or zoological interest. Once designated, restricted activities may only be undertaken within an SSI with specific consent.

The Wildlife (Jersey) Law 2021 provides for the designation of Areas of Special Protection (ASP) to protect species from disturbance during critical times such as breeding periods. See Wildlife (Areas of Special Protection) (Jersey) Order 2022.

The Bridging Island Plan provides that all development must ensure that the importance of habitats, designated sites and species is taken into account and should seek to improve biodiversity value and, where possible, to deliver biodiversity net gain. Ecological assessments and bat surveys are requested for all building developments where there are likely impacts on bats, including their breeding or resting sites or commuting corridors, and where impacts are identified development proposals must be accompanied by appropriate mitigation and compensation.

Buildings and places of special ecological or zoological importance may be designated as Sites of Special Ecological Interest (SSI) under the Planning and Building (Jersey) Law 2002. The Wildlife (Jersey) Law 2021 provides for the designation of Areas of Special Protection (ASP) to protect species from disturbance during critical times such as breeding. The Jersey Bridging Island Plan provides that all development must ensure that the importance of habitats, designated sites and species is taken into account and should seek to improve biodiversity value and, where possible, to deliver biodiversity net gain. The protection of green infrastructure assets, including breeding or resting sites, trees, hedgerows and commuting corridors is also a key requirement. Ecological assessments and bat surveys are requested for all building developments with potential impacts on bats, and mitigation and compensation required where negative impacts are identified. Bat surveys are requested for all building developments in Jersey where the potential for bat usage exists. Guidance is provided with reference to BCT best practice to developers and householders.

In Jersey developers are recommended to take account of light pollution as part of development proposals. Guidance is provided with reference to BCT's Artificial Lighting Guidance.

The Channel Island Pollinator Project is a collaborative project between government, other charities and conservation groups in Jersey and across the Channel Islands. The Group leads on a range of activities including awareness raising, provision of guidance and advice and scientific research.

Bats on Jersey:

Greater Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*) is a year round resident. Lesser Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*) is an uncommon resident. Droppings confirm in 2012 presence of the Whiskered Bat (*Myotis mystacinus*). The Alcathoe Bat (*Myotis alcathoe*) has been confirmed by DNA analysis. Natterer's Bat (*Myotis nattereri*) is a relatively common resident. Brandt's Bat (*Myotis brandtii*) was confirmed by DNA analysis in Sept 2019. One probable example of Leisler's Bat (*Nyctalus leisleri*) was recorded and seen at an emergence survey in Sept 2014. Serotine Bat (*Eptesicus serotinus*) is an uncommon resident, breeding status unknown. The Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) is a very common resident, found in most Jersey locations. Trend from iBats data suggests their increase. The Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) is an uncommon resident. Nathusius Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*) is a common resident. Kuhl's Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus kuhlii*) is an uncommon resident. Brown Long-eared Bat (*Plecotus auritus*) was captured in harp traps and net in July 2016. Grey Long-eared Bat (*Plecotus austriacus*) is a common resident. Geoffroy's Bat (*Myotis emarginatus*) was identified by analysis of droppings and observed in hibernation. A male Daubenton's Bat (*Myotis daubentonii*) was captured on 23 July 2016.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[The Channel Island Pollinator Project](#)

[Jersey Bridging Island Plan](#)

[Wildlife \(Areas of Special Protection\) \(Jersey\) Order 2022](#)

[iBats Monitoring Programme](#)

[Planning and Building \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#)

C. Confirmation

Confirmation of information verification and approval for submission

Please confirm:

In addition a scanned copy of an official letter from the relevant state institution, approving the report for submission, can be attached.

I declare that the information provided in the Report on the implementation of EUROBATS has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

Date of submission

Fill as follows: dd.mm.yyyy

>>> 18.07.2022