

#### **EUROBATS National Implementation Report**

In the Resolution 7.4, the 7th Meeting of Parties to EUROBATS decided to adopt a new format for the National Implementation Reports and instructed the Secretariat to make this new format available for online completion in time for MoP8.

Present format of national reports was carefully revised by the relevant Intersessional Working Group during the 20th Meeting of the Advisory Committee (2015) in order to include the Resolutions of MoP7 and is now available on the CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS).

Please visit the Support Centre page in case of any questions regarding the Online Reporting System. The link is available in the bottom left corner.

#### A. General Information

Name of your country > United Kingdom

Period covered by this report > January 2014 - December 2017

#### 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)

> Dr Sarah Webster, Defra, Horizon House, Deanery Road, Bristol, BS1 5AH. sarah.webster@defra.gsi.gov.uk

#### Please give details of designated scientifical focal points

> Sam.Dyer; cyfoethnaturiolcymru.

Katherine Walsh; Natural England; Sarah Webster; Defra; Jemilah Vanderpump; Defra; Philip Briggs; Bat Conservation Trust; Charlotte Hawkins; Bat Conservation Trust; Robert Raynor; Scottish Natural Heritage; James Williams; JNCC;

#### Compilers and contributors to this report

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Katherine Walsh; Natural England; Sarah Webster; Defra; Jemilah Vanderpump; Defra; Philip Briggs; Bat Conservation Trust; Charlotte Hawkins; Bat Conservation Trust; Robert Raynor; Scottish Natural Heritage; James Williams; JNCC;

#### B. Status of bat species within the territory

Please assess a national status ONLY for those bat species from the Annex 1 to EUROBATS Agreement that were recorded in your country

#### Rousettus aegyptiacus (Geoffroy, 1810)

Status in the National Red List (when it exists) 
☑ EN, Endangered

#### Rhinolophus ferrumequinum (Schreber, 1774)

Status of the species occurrence

☑ Resident

Overall national trend

☑ Positive

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)

☑ LC, Least Concern

Year of assessment

> 2017

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown. NO = doesn't occur in the region

	F V	U1	U2	x x	N O
Alpine					
Atlantic	Ø				
Boreal					
Continental					
Macaronesian					
Mediterranean					
Arctic					
Black Sea					
Pannonian					
Steppic					
Anatolian					

#### Rhinolophus hipposideros (Bechstein, 1800)

Status of the species occurrence

☑ Resident

Overall national trend

☑ Positive

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)

☑ LC, Least Concern

Year of assessment

> 2017

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown. NO = doesn't occur in the region

	F V	U1	U2	X X	N O
Alpine					
Atlantic	Ø				
Boreal					
Continental					
Macaronesian					
Mediterranean					
Arctic					
Black Sea					
Pannonian					
Steppic					
Anatolian					

#### Barbastella barbastellus (Schreber, 1774)

Status of the species occurrence

☑ Resident

Overall national trend

☑ Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)

☑ VU, Vulnerable

Year of assessment

> 2017

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.

	F V	U1	U2	X X	N O
Alpine					
Atlantic				<b>V</b>	
Boreal					
Continental					
Macaronesian					
Mediterranean					
Arctic					
Black Sea					
Pannonian					
Steppic					
Anatolian					

#### **Eptesicus serotinus (Schreber, 1774)**

Status of the species occurrence

☑ Resident

Overall national trend

☑ Stable

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)

☑ VU, Vulnerable

Year of assessment

> 2017

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

 ${\sf FV} = {\sf favourable}; \, {\sf U1} = {\sf unfavourable}\text{-}{\sf inadequate}; \, {\sf U2} = {\sf unfavourable}\text{-}{\sf bad}); \, {\sf XX} = {\sf unknown}.$ 

	F V	U1	U2	X X	N O
Alpine					
Atlantic	<b>V</b>				
Boreal					
Continental					
Macaronesian					
Mediterranean					
Arctic					
Black Sea					
Pannonian					

Steppic			
Anatolian			

#### Myotis alcathoe von Helversen & Heller, 2001

Status of the species occurrence

☑ Resident

Overall national trend

✓ Not studied

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)

☑ DD, Data Deficient

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.

NO = doesn't occur in the region

	F V	U1	U2	X X	N O
Alpine					
Atlantic				<b>V</b>	
Boreal					
Continental					
Macaronesian					
Mediterranean					
Arctic					
Black Sea					
Pannonian					
Steppic					
Anatolian					

#### Myotis bechsteinii (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species occurrence

☑ Resident

Overall national trend

☑ Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)

☑ LC, Least Concern

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.

NO = doesn't occur in the region

	F V	U1	U2	X X	N O
Alpine					
Atlantic		V			
Boreal					
Continental					
Macaronesian					
Mediterranean					
Arctic					
Black Sea					
Pannonian					
Steppic					
Anatolian					

#### Myotis brandtii (Eversmann, 1845)

Status of the species occurrence

☑ Resident

Overall national trend

☑ Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)

☑ DD, Data Deficient

Year of assessment

> 2017

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?

 $\ensuremath{\square}$  Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.

	F V	U1	U2	X X	N O
	V			^	U
Alpine					
Atlantic	Ø				
Boreal					
Continental					
Macaronesian					
Mediterranean					
Arctic					
Black Sea					

Pannonian			
Steppic			
Anatolian			

#### Myotis daubentonii (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species occurrence

☑ Resident

Overall national trend

☑ Stable

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)

☑ LC, Least Concern

Year of assessment

> 2017

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown. NO = doesn't occur in the region

	F V	U1	U2	X X	N O
Alpine					
Atlantic	Ø				
Boreal					
Continental					
Macaronesian					
Mediterranean					
Arctic					
Black Sea					
Pannonian					
Steppic					
Anatolian					

#### Myotis myotis (Borkhausen, 1797)

Status of the species occurrence

☑ Occasional

Overall national trend

☑ Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)

☑ CR, Critically Endangered

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-

#### Myotis mystacinus (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species occurrence

☑ Resident

Overall national trend

☑ Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)

☑ DD, Data Deficient

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.

NO = doesn't occur in the region

	F V	U1	U2	X X	N O
Alpine					
Atlantic	Ø				
Boreal					
Continental					
Macaronesian					
Mediterranean					
Arctic					
Black Sea					
Pannonian					
Steppic					
Anatolian					

#### Myotis nattereri (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species occurrence

☑ Resident

Overall national trend

☑ Stable

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)

☑ LC, Least Concern

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.

	F V	U1	U2	X X	N O
Alpine					
Atlantic	Ø				
Boreal					
Continental					
Macaronesian					
Mediterranean					
Arctic					
Black Sea					
Pannonian					
Steppic					
Anatolian					

#### Nyctalus leisleri (Kuhl, 1817)

Status of the species occurrence

☑ Resident

Overall national trend

☑ Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)

☑ NT, Near Threatened

Year of assessment

> 2017

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

 ${\sf FV} = {\sf favourable}; \, {\sf U1} = {\sf unfavourable}\text{-}{\sf inadequate}; \, {\sf U2} = {\sf unfavourable}\text{-}{\sf bad}); \, {\sf XX} = {\sf unknown}.$ 

	F V	U1	U2	X X	N O
Alpine					
Atlantic	<b>V</b>				
Boreal					
Continental					
Macaronesian					
Mediterranean					
Arctic					
Black Sea					
Pannonian					

Steppic			
Anatolian			

#### Nyctalus noctula (Schreber, 1774)

Status of the species occurrence

Resident

Overall national trend

✓ Stable

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)

☑ LC, Least Concern

Year of assessment

> 2017

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown. NO = doesn't occur in the region

X U1 U2 N 0 Alpine **7** Atlantic Boreal Continental Macaronesian Mediterranean Arctic Black Sea Pannonian Steppic Anatolian 

#### Pipistrellus nathusii (Keyserling & Blasius, 1839)

Status of the species occurrence

☑ Resident

Overall national trend

☑ Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)

☑ NT, Near Threatened

Year of assessment

> 2017

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.

NO = doesn't occur in the region

	F V	U1	U2	X X	N O
Alpine					
Atlantic				<b>4</b>	
Boreal					
Continental					
Macaronesian					
Mediterranean					
Arctic					
Black Sea					
Pannonian					
Steppic					
Anatolian					

#### Pipistrellus pipistrellus (Schreber, 1774)

Status of the species occurrence

☑ Resident

Overall national trend

Positive

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)

☑ LC, Least Concern

Year of assessment

> 2017

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.

	F V	U1	U2	X X	N O
Alpine					
Atlantic	<b>V</b>				

Boreal	П	П	П
Borcar			
Continental			
Macaronesian			
Mediterranean			
Arctic			
Black Sea			
Pannonian			
Steppic			
Anatolian			

#### Pipistrellus pygmaeus (Leach, 1825)

Status of the species occurrence 
☑ Resident

Overall national trend

☑ Stable

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)

☑ LC, Least Concern

Year of assessment

> 2017

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.

NO = doesn't occur in the region

	F V	U1	U2	X X	N O
Alpine					
Atlantic	V				
Boreal					
Continental					
Macaronesian					
Mediterranean					
Arctic					
Black Sea					
Pannonian					
Steppic					
Anatolian					

#### Plecotus auritus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Status of the species occurrence

☑ Resident

Overall national trend

☑ Stable

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)

☑ LC, Least Concern

Year of assessment

> 2017

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?

Yes

Year of report

> 2013

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.

NO = doesn't occur in the region

	F V	U1	U2	X X	N O
Alpine					
Atlantic	V				
Boreal					
Continental					
Macaronesian					
Mediterranean					
Arctic					
Black Sea					
Pannonian					
Steppic					
Anatolian					

#### Plecotus austriacus (Fischer, 1829)

Status of the species occurrence

☑ Resident

Overall national trend

☑ Indeterminate

Status in the National Red List (when it exists)

☑ EN, Endangered

Has the status been reported under the Article 17 of the Habitat Directive or for the Emerald network (non-EU countries)?

Yes

Conservation status per biogeographical region

FV = favourable; U1 = unfavourable-inadequate; U2 = unfavourable-bad); XX = unknown.

	F V	U1	U2	X X	N O
Alpine					
Atlantic		<b>\</b>			
Boreal					
Continental					
Macaronesian					
Mediterranean					
Arctic					
Black Sea					
Pannonian					
Steppic					
Anatolian					

#### C. Measures taken to implement Article III of the Agreement

Please, give details of the legislation which is protecting bats

> Bern Convention Appendix 11; Bonn Convention Appendix 11; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981; Habitats Directive; Habitat Regulations 1994 (as amended) Scotland; Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2010; Conservation Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995; Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006; Wild Mammals (Protection Act) 1996;

Which species are not protected and why?

> All species are protected

Comments

> None

# 1. Guidelines for the issue of permits for the capture and study of captured wild bats

#### Comments (optional)

> Licences may be available from Natural England if you can't avoid disturbing them or damaging their habitats, or if you want to survey or conserve them.

System of permits or licences to keep bats for educational or animal welfare purposes  $\square$  In place

#### Comments

> Licences may be available from Natural England if you can't avoid disturbing them or damaging their habitats, or if you want to survey or conserve them.

System of permits or licences for sampling, ringing, killing of bats for scientific studies ☑ Exists

#### Comments (optional)

Licences may be available from Natural England if you can't avoid disturbing them or damaging their habitats, or if you want to survey or conserve them.
Please refer to links above

# 2.Identified and protected sites which are important to the conservation of bats

Click "expand" to see the questions!

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

2.4. List of national important overground roosts (including legal/physical protection status) 
☑ Exists

#### Comments

> 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. Details can be found here; https://www.gov.uk/check-your-business-protected-area

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

Please attach a file or or provide a link

> https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/caring-for-heritage/places-of-worship/places-of-worship-at-risk/bat/

#### Comments

- > https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/caring-for-heritage/places-of-worship/places-of-worship-at-risk/bat/http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/habitat management for bats.pdf
- 2.6. Summary report on interactions between the relevant cultural and natural heritage agencies (attach a file or provide a description)
- > https://www.batsandchurches.org.uk/

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.

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

Updated counts of bats at each listed site are submitted to the Secretariat  $\ \square$  No

#### 2.1. List of important underground sites

2.1. 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?

> Last submitted in 2014

#### Comments

- > The convenor of the group recently asked the members to update their information in relation to this resolution and this was to be discussed at the last AC in May 2018
- 2.2. Management of important underground sites for bats is in accordance with EUROBATS Publication n°2 
  ☑ Yes

#### Comments

- > Management is guided by the principles laid out in this document
- 2.3. Other relevant activities for the protection of underground habitats
- > As the sites are SSSI and SAC sites they have a set of bespoke management principles which the responsible officer for the sites adheres to

#### 3. Consideration given to habitats which are important to bats

Click "expand" to see the questions!

#### Resolution 7.7. Bat conservation and sustainable forest management

Please attach a file or provide a link

> https://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-6K3CXY;

Examples of best practice for forest management are submitted to the Secretariat  $\ \square$  No

Other activities carried out under this resolution (optional)

> Publication Woodland Management for Bats

https://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-6k3cxy

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

Awareness of the importance of critical feeding areas, core areas around known colonies and commuting routes for bats exists

#### Measures, if yes

Describe these measures, please

> Sites which are notified for their protected species i.e. SSSIs and Sac sites should have this information and sites which are to be affected by large infrastructure planning projects will gather this information

Research and monitoring to improve understanding of the use of landscape by bats are ongoing  $\ riangle$  Yes

#### research, if yes

Please, specify or give referencies to studies

> 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). For further information please see; https://www.gov.uk/guidance/protected-species-how-to-review-planning-applications Research is currently being undertaken on this resolution but it is not being directed by government or its agencies. It is being undertaken by academics whose research direction encompasses this field.

National guidelines, drawing on the general guidance published in EUROBATS Publication have been developed

✓ No

## 4. Activities to promote the awareness of the importance of conservation of bats

Click "expand" to see the questions!

- 4.1. International Bat Night. Give details for each year: number of events and number of people participated
- > Range of events held by local groups numbers not colated
- 4.2. Details of other important activities which are worth to mention (educational centres, etc.)

   In 2016 BCT ran a collaborative project with the Royal Horticultural Society and the Wildlife Trust for their

  "Wild About Gardens" week (24 30 October 2016). This generated 220 articles (online, print and broadcast)
  and had an estimated potential total reach of 11.4 million. The publication generated by this project is still
  being used and can be downloaded from: http://live-twt-d8-national-
- wag.pantheonsite.io/sites/default/files/2018-03/Stars\_of\_the\_Night\_Sky%20%281%29.pdf
- In 2017 BCT developed 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 http://www.mammalnextdoor.co.uk/bat-trees-posters
- In 2017 BCT have been involved 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. We currently have 3 species champions for bats in the English parliament, 7 species champions in the Scottish parliament and two species
  In 2018 BCT organized 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 a number of politicians and business representatives
- 4.3. Information on training and awareness raising for forest managers and workers, farmers, road workers, stakeholders involved in insulation of buildings, etc.

  > See answer above

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

4.4. 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

> Bat Conservation Trust, www.bats.org.uk, working with partners, the Joint Nature conservation Committee,
Natural England, National Resources Wales, Northern Ireland Environment Agency and Scottish Natural
Heritage, produce UK National Bat Monitoring Report annually. The current report provides population trends
for 11 of Great Britain's 17 resident bat species derived from data collected up to and including summer 2017.
Trends are provided at GB-level and also at UK and country-level where sufficient data are available (for 11
species in England, four species in Scotland, seven species in Wales, one species in Northern Ireland and one
species at UK level). The Bat Conservation Trust are also involved in many projects contributing to the
protection of bats in the UK. For example the Back from the Brink project, which is a collaborative project with
Amphibian and Reptile Conservation Trust, Bumblebee Conservation Trust, Buglife, Butterfly Conservation,
Plantlife and the RSPB. As part of this collaborating there is one project focusing on grey long-eared bat but a
further seven bat species will benefit from the conservation actions taking place across England.

#### 5. Additional actions undertaken to safeguard populations of bats

Click "expand" to see the questions!

#### Resolution 2.2. Consistent monitoring methodologies

5.1. 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 general public who monitor bats for national and international programmes. By monitoring bats we can discover the factors that are important for their survival, and can identify which species need action now, what geographical areas are important for bats and what threats they face. Ultimately our monitoring programmes give us, and governments, the information needed to make bat conservation work. Monitoring projects span the UK, Europe and the globe

National Bat Monitoring Programme (NBMP), monitors populations trends for 11 UK species of bats. The British Bat Survey, a new survey for the National Bat Monitoring Programme (NBMP) Bat monitoring in Northern Ireland includes NBMP surveys alongside surveys run by Bat Conservation Ireland and Northern Ireland Bat Group.

To add:

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. Monitoring bats doesn't just tell you about bats but also about the health of the environment. Bats are used as the one of UK government's biodiversity indicator species used for assesing the health of our environment.

#### Resolution 5.4. Monitoring bats across Europe

5.11. Involvement in a long-term pan-European surveillance to provide trend data 
☑ Yes

#### Involvement details

Please, give details of involvement

> Pan-European Monitoring at Underground Sites, is proposed for bats subject to securing funding (PEMBUS)

Awareness-raising of the importance of underground sites

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

Yes

#### Please provide details

- > Pan-European Monitoring at Underground Sites, is proposed for bats subject to securing funding (PEMBUS)
- 5.14. Monitoring bats in accordance with EUROBATS Publication n°5

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

Exists

Other activities under Resolution 5.4.

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

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

5.17. Surveillance for the presence of fungal infections

#### Please provide details

> The Animal & Plant Health Agency test 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 we have 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.

#### Resolution 6.13. Bats as indicators for biodiversity

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

#### Resolution 7.5. Wind turbines and bat populations

5.2. Raising awareness on the impact of turbines on bats and the existence of some unsuitable habitats or sites for construction

Yes

#### If ves. how?

> 2016 Report by Exeter University and commissioned by Defra was published :

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

This report aimed to provide information on the extent of any hazards posed by onshore wind turbines to British bats and to supply evidence that could potentially assist in managing any such risk

#### Please, give details

> Bat Surveys - Good Practice Guidelines www.bats.org.uk/pages/batsurveyguide.html

5.4. National guidelines were developed following Eurobats Pub. No. 6  $\ riangle$  Yes

#### Please, attach a file or or provide a link

> http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/35010 Bats and onshore wind turbines (Interim guidance) (TIN051)

### National guidelines are implemented ☐ Partially

#### Please, provide implementation details

> Advice from Natural England is still Interim. However bat surveys on proposed sites are mandatory and mitigation measures, if necessary, must be put in place before the start of construction.

#### Other activities carried out under Resolution 7.5 (optional)

- > Natural Englands joint publication with Countryside Council forWales and Scottish Natural Heritage
- Interim Guidance on Bats and Onshore Wind Turbines

All parties to the EUROBATS Agreement are urged to develop their own national guidelines. However, as Britain currently does not have a sufficiently developed evidence-base to inform national guidelines, interim guidance has been drawn up by Natural England that interprets the EUROBATS guidance into a UK context. Natural England has also produced interim guidance for single large turbines. These guidelines are likely to be subject to review in the future and an updates should be sought from the relevant Statutory Nature Conservation Organisations (SNCOs).

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

5.23. 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

> https://www.gov.uk/guidance/bats-surveys-and-mitigation-for-development-projects https://naturalresources.wales/media/682728/bats-and-linear-infrastructure-report-final-240817.pdf This summary of DEFRA research project WC1060 has been produced by the report's authors; Dr Anna Berthinussen and Professor John Altringham, 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

5.24 Pre-construction strategic and environmental impacts assessment procedures are mandatory  $\square$  Are mandatory

5.25. Post-construction monitoring

☑ Required occasionally

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

✓ Yes

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

Yes

Please list references, attach documents or provide links

https://www.cieem.net/data/files/Publications/Reviewing\_the\_evidence\_on\_mitigation\_strategies\_for\_bats\_in\_b uildings\_Final\_report\_May\_2018.pdf
Review of the evidence on mitigation strategies for bats in buildings: informing best-practice for policy makers and practitioners.

5.28. National guidelines are developed

Please attach the text(s) or give links

> https://www.gov.uk/guidance/bats-surveys-and-mitigation-for-development-projects

#### Resolution 7.10. Bat Rescue and Rehabilitation

5.30. Collaboration between bat rehabilitators and scientists

Exists

5.31. Bat rehabilitators contribute their data to a national database

✓ No

#### Resolution 7.11. Bats and building insulation

Please provide details

> 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.

5.33. Which actions including mitigation and compensation measures were undertaken to address these

#### conflicts?

> Bats and Buildings

Guidance for built environment professionals, consultants, building owners and managers on conservation actions to promote and cater for bats in buildings.

5.34. Impacts on bats are included in the environmental assessment of insulation programs

Yes

#### Comments (optional)

> In a judgment delivered on 25 March 2011 the UK Court of Appeal decided that demolition constitutes a project under the terms of the EU Environmental Impact Assessment Directive. This automatically meant that the directive in UK law which exempts the demolition of certain building types from requiring planning permission became unlawful.

#### Resolution 7.12. Priority species for autecological studies

#### Rhinolophus blasii Peters, 1866

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country  $\ \square$  No

#### **Eptesicus isabellinus (Temminck, 1840)**

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country  $\ \square$  No

#### Myotis escalerai Cabrera, 1904

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country  $\ \square$  No

#### Nyctalus azoreum (Thomas, 1901)

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country  $\ \square$  No

#### Nyctalus lasiopterus (Schreber, 1780)

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country  $\ \square$  No

#### Pipistrellus hanaki Hulva & Benda, 2004

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country  $\ \square$  No

#### Pipistrellus maderensis (Dobson, 1878)

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country  $\ \square$  No

#### Plecotus kolombatovici Dulic, 1980

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country  $\ \square$  No

#### Plecotus sardus Mucedda, Kiefer, Pidinchedda & Veith, 2002

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country  $\ \square$  No

#### Plecotus teneriffae Barrett-Hamilton, 1907

Some studies have been conducted (are ongoing) for this species in the country  $\ \square$  No

Comments (optional)

 $\rightarrow$  None of the priority species are resident in the UK

#### 6. Recent and ongoing programmes (including research and policy initiatives) relating to conservation and management of bats

Click "expand" to see the questions!

#### **Resolution 2.3. Transboundary programme: species proposals**

6.1. Inclusion of Myotis dasycneme and Pipistrellus nathusii in transboundary cooperation

Yes

#### Resolution 2.4. Transboundary programme: habitat proposals

6.3. National research on bats in forests Yes

#### Resolution 5.2. Bat rabies in Europe

6.5. National bat rabies surveillance network 

6.6. Vaccination against rabies is compulsory ✓ No

#### Resolution 6.8. Monitoring of daily and seasonal movements of bats

Please select a species for which a research in daily/seasonal movements has been conducted from the list

6.12. Other activities carried out under this resolution (optional)

# 7. Consideration being given to the potential effects of pesticides on bats, and their food sources and efforts to replace timber treatment chemicals which are highly toxic to bats

Click "expand" to see the questions!

#### Resolution 4.5. Guidelines for the use of remedial timber treatment

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

✓ No

7.2. Raising awareness of product users is taking place

☑ Yes

## Resolution 6.15. Impact on bat populations of the use of antiparasitic drugs for livestock

7.4. Efficient non-chemical methods to control livestock parasites and use of products of least toxicity to non-target species implemented 
☑ Yes

7.5. Research on the use of antiparasitic drugs

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

Give details or provide links

> Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) continues to provide advice to householders as required, including a free roost visit advisory service, if necessary. These visits are undertaken by contracted bat workers. Advice is also provided to developers, planners and consultants on a day to day basis in relation to proposed developments and supporting Environmental Statements.

SNH continues to provide funding for the Bat Conservation Trust's Scottish Bat Officer.

Four species of bat are recorded from Gibraltar:

greater mouse-eared bat Myotis myotis, Schreiber's

bent-winged bat Miniopterus schreiberi, the pipistrelle

Pipistrellus pipistrellus and the free-tailed bat Tadarida

teniotis. All bats and their roost sites are protected

under the Nature Protection Ordinance 1991.

To note: the technical work underpinning the UK Biodiversity Indicator C8 http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4271 – the indicator has been adjusted to make sure we are using the most reliable data after criticism about the inclusion of roost count data for pipistrelles was divergent from the field count data.

#### **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 > 24/08/2018