

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


**Second Report by the United Kingdom under
Article 17
on the implementation of the Directive
from January 2001 to December 2006**

**Conservation status assessment for
Species:
S1308 - *Barbastella barbastellus* - Barbastelle**

The information in this assessment corresponds to the "species fact sheet" submitted by the UK to the European Union in February 2008 (second and final submission). Please note that this is a section of the UK's report. For the complete report visit <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/article17>

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Species Name: *Barbastella barbastellus*

1. National level	
Species Code	S1308
Member State	United Kingdom
Biogeographic regions concerned within the Member state	ATL
1.1 Range map	 A map of the United Kingdom showing the distribution of <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> . The distribution is indicated by a grey shaded area covering the southern and eastern parts of England, including the counties of Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Wiltshire, Hampshire, West Sussex, East Sussex, Kent, and Essex. The rest of the United Kingdom, including Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, is not shaded, indicating that the species is not recorded there.

1.2 Distribution map



2. Biogeographic level

2.1 Biogeographic region

ATL

2.2 Published sources and/or websites

BAT CONSERVATION TRUST. 2005. The National Bat Monitoring Programme Annual Report 2004. Available to download from Bat Conservation Trust website (www.bats.org.uk) and Tracking Mammals Partnership website (www.trackingmammals.org).

BAT CONSERVATION TRUST. 2006. The National Bat Monitoring Programme Annual Report 2005. Available to download from Bat Conservation Trust website (www.bats.org.uk) and Tracking Mammals Partnership website (www.trackingmammals.org).

BATTERSBY, J (Ed.) & TRACKING MAMMALS PARTNERSHIP. 2005. UK Mammals: Species Status and Population Trends. JNCC/Tracking Mammals Partnership.

BOYE, P. & DIETZ, M. 2005. Research Report No 661: Development of

	<p>good practice guidelines for woodland management for bats. English Nature, Peterborough.</p> <p>HAINES-YOUNG, R.H., BARR, C.J., BLACK, H.I.J., BRIGGS, D.J., BUNCE, R.G.H., CLARKE, R.T., COOPER, A., DAWSON, F.H., FIRBANK, L.G., FULLER, R.M., FURSE, M.T., GILLESPIE, M.K., HILL, R., HORNUNG, M., HOWARD, D.C., McCANN, T., MORECROFT, M.D., PETIT, S., SIER, A.R.J., SMART, S.M., SMITH, G.M., STOTT, A.P., STUART, R.C. & WATKINS, J.W. 2000. Accounting for nature: assessing habitats in the UK countryside. Countryside Survey 2000. DETR, HMSO, London.</p> <p>HARRIS, S., MORRIS, P., WRAY, S. & YALDEN, D. 1995. A review of British Mammals: population estimates and conservation status of British mammals other than cetaceans. JNCC, Peterborough.</p> <p>MACDONALD, D.W. & TATTERSALL, F. (2001) Britain's Mammals: The Challenge for Conservation. People's Trust for Endangered Species, London.</p> <p>MCLEOD, C.R., YEO, M., BROWN, A.E., BURN, A.J., HOPKINS, J.J. & WAY, S.F., eds. 2002. The Habitats Directive: Selection of Special Areas of Conservation in the UK, 2nd edn. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough</p> <p>RICHARDSON, P. (2000) Distribution atlas of bats in Britain and Ireland 1980-1999. Bat Conservation Trust, London.</p> <p>Data Map Sources</p> <p>Biological Records Centre - Mammals Database 100 m; Natural England - Batsites inventory for Britain (via the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Gateway).</p> <p>Bat Conservation Trust - National Bat Monitoring Programme Hibernation Survey (1997- 2005).</p> <p>Bat Conservation Trust - Distribution atlas of bats in Britain and Ireland 1980-1999. GB data only.</p>
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2.3 Range of species in the biogeographic region or marine region

2.3.1 Surface range of the species (sq km)	80939
2.3.2 Date of range determination	1980-2006
2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Poor
2.3.4 Range trend	Unknown (X)
2.3.5 Range trend magnitude (%)	Not applicable
2.3.6 Range trend period	1994-2006

2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable			
2.4 Population				
2.4.1 Population size estimation	Minimum	5000	Maximum	5000
	Units	Individuals		
2.4.2 Date of population estimation	1995			
2.4.3 Method used for population estimation	1 - Based on expert opinion			
2.4.4 Quality of population data	Poor			
2.4.5 Population trend	Unknown (X)			
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude (%)	Not applicable			
2.4.7 Population trend period	1994-2006			
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable			
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	Not applicable			
2.4.10 Main pressures	110 - Use of pesticides; 151 - Removal of hedges and copses; 160 - General Forestry management; 164 - Forestry clearance; 165 - Removal of undergrowth; 166 - Removal of dead and dying trees; 400 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; 800 - Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general; 803 - infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits; 810 - Drainage;			
2.4.11 Threats	110 - Use of pesticides; 151 - Removal of hedges and copses; 160 - General Forestry management; 164 - Forestry clearance; 165 - Removal of undergrowth; 166 - Removal of dead and dying trees; 400 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; 800 - Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general; 803 - infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits; 810 - Drainage;			
2.5 Habitat for the species in the biogeographic region or marine region				
2.5 Habitats for the species	<p><i>B. barbastellus</i> requires a complex mosaic of habitats to support foraging, roosting and commuting behaviour. Boye & Dietz (2005) provides a good overview of this species' habitat requirements.</p> <p>Foraging areas are predominantly in woodlands or parks, but they can also stretch along forest edges, tree rows, hedges, waterways, or field roads with trees. The home range extends up to 8-10 kilometres around the roost.</p> <p>Most summer roosts are found in narrow crevices in trees or buildings, but the preferred natural roost sites seem to be behind loose bark. Sometimes woodpecker holes are used and the species is frequently found behind window shutters or wall cover (shingles from wood or slate) on houses. On rare occasions the species is observed in bat boxes. During spring and summer roost sites are changed frequently, sometimes every day, so that the group composition varies continuously.</p> <p>Winter roosts are known in caves, old mines and bunkers. Most of the population probably hibernates in tree crevices and walls of houses. Summer and winter roosts seem to be a maximum of 20 km apart.</p>			
2.5.2 Area estimation (sq km)	Unknown			

2.5.3 Date of estimation	2006
2.5.4 Quality of data	Poor
2.5.5 Trend of the habitat	Unknown (X)
2.5.6 Trend period	1990-1998
2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend	3 - Direct human influence; Not applicable
2.6 Future prospects	
2.6 Future prospects for the species	Unknown
2.7 Complementary information	
2.7.1 Favourable reference range (sq km)	80939
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	
2.7.3 Suitable Habitat for the species	Unknown
2.7.4 Other relevant information	
2.8 Conclusions <i>(assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)</i>	
(2.3) Range	(FV) - Favourable
(2.4) Population	(XX) - Unknown
(2.5) Habitat for the species	(XX) - Unknown
(2.6) Future prospects	(XX) - Unknown
Overall assessment	(XX) - Unknown