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:

S1309 - *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* - Common pipistrelle

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: *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*

1. National level	
Species Code	S1309
Member State	United Kingdom
Biogeographic regions concerned within the Member state	ATL
1.1 Range map	

1.2 Distribution map	
2. Biogeographic level	
2.1 Biogeographic region	ATL
2.2 Published sources and/or websites	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 good practice guidelines for woodland management for bats. English Nature, Peterborough. 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. 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. NICHOLLS, B. & RACEY, P. 2006a. Habitat selection as a mechanism of resource partitioning in two cryptic bat species *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* and *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*. Ecography, 29, 697-708. NICHOLLS, B. & RACEY, P. 2006b. Contrasting home-range size and spatial partitioning in cryptic and sympatric pipistrelle bats. Behavioural Ecology and Sociobiology, 61, 131-142. RICHARDSON, P. (2000) Distribution atlas of bats in Britain and Ireland 1980-1999. Bat Conservation Trust, London. RUSS, J.M. (1999) The Microchiroptera of Northern Ireland: community composition, habitat associations and ultrasound. Unpublished PhD thesis. Queen's University, Belfast. SPEAKMAN, J.R. 1991. The impact of predation by birds on bat populations in the British Isles. Mammal Review, 21, 123-142. Map Data Sources BATS & The Millennium Link - Bat species distribution in Central Belt of Scotland (2000 to 2005); Biological Records Centre - Mammals Database 100m; Environment and Heritage Service - Species Dataset; Highland Biological Recording Group Mammals dataset; Natural England - Batsites inventory for Britain (via National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Gateway). Bat Conservation Trust - National Bat Monitoring Programme (NBMP) data to 2005 including: Colony survey (1998-2005), Field survey (1998-2005). Scottish Natural Heritage bat records: update, J. Haddow (pers. comm). Bat Conservation Trust - Distribution atlas of bats in Britain and Ireland 1980-1999, GB data only.
2.3 Range of species in the biogeographic region or marine region	
2.3.1 Surface range of the species (sq km)	230249
2.3.2 Date of range determination	1980-2006

2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Moderate			
2.3.4 Range trend	Stable (=)			
2.3.5 Range trend magnitude (%)	Not applicable			
2.3.6 Range trend period	1980-2006			
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable			
2.4 Population				
2.4.1 Population size estimation	Minimum	2430000	Maximum	Unknown
	Units	Individuals		
2.4.2 Date of population estimation	2005			
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	Increasing (+)			
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude (%)	58			
2.4.7 Population trend period	1998-2005			
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	3 - Direct human influence;			
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	Not Applicable			
2.4.10 Main pressures	110 - Use of pesticides; 141 - Abandonment of pastoral systems; 151 - Removal of hedges and copses; 160 - General Forestry management; 164 - Forestry clearance; 165 - Removal of undergrowth; 166 - Removal of dead and dying trees; 167 - Exploitation without replanting; 502 - routes, autoroutes; 700 - Pollution; 803 - infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits;			
2.4.11 Threats	110 - Use of pesticides; 141 - Abandonment of pastoral systems; 151 - Removal of hedges and copses; 160 - General Forestry management; 164 - Forestry clearance; 165 - Removal of undergrowth; 166 - Removal of dead and dying trees; 167 - Exploitation without replanting; 502 - routes, autoroutes; 700 - Pollution; 803 - infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits;			
2.5 Habitat for the species in the biogeographic region or marine region				
2.5 Habitats for the species	*P. pipistrellus* requires a complex mosaic of habitats to support foraging, roosting and commuting behaviour. EN Report 661 (Boye & Dietz 2005) provides a good overview of this species' habitat requirements. Although most maternity colonies are in buildings, forests of any type are used as roosting and foraging areas, particularly if open water is in the vicinity. Foraging areas are mainly along. woodland edge and riparian woodland (Nicholls & Racey 2006a, 2006b), hedges, foot paths and forest roads, water banks, and at street lights. Linear features in a landscape are important elements for orientation either during foraging or in commuting flights. Foraging activity is in small areas within about 2 kilometres from the roost. The size of an individual home range is dependent on the abundance of prey insects and may have a total size of more than 50 hectares.			

	The species mainly roosts in settlements and is even present in city centres. In summer the roost sites are predominantly in crevices in buildings, especially between tiles and the underlying roofing or behind boards on the gable. Furthermore, individuals and maternity colonies use tree holes, wood crevices, and bird or bat boxes as roosts. The species disperses to temporary sites and mating roosts during the autumn post weaning period.
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	Not applicable
2.6 Future prospects	
2.6 Future prospects for the species	Good prospects_Species expected to survive and prosper
2.7 Complementary information	
2.7.1 Favourable reference range (sq km)	230249
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	1280000
2.7.3 Suitable Habitat for the species	Unknown
2.7.4 Other relevant information	
2.8 Conclusions ***(assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)***	
(2.3) Range	(FV) - Favourable
(2.4) Population	(FV) - Favourable
(2.5) Habitat for the species	(XX) - Unknown
(2.6) Future prospects	(FV) - Favourable
Overall assessment	(FV) - Favourable