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

Fourth Report by the United Kingdom under Article 17

on the implementation of the Directive
from January 2013 to December 2018

Conservation status assessment for the species:

S1324 - Greater Mouse-Eared Bat (*Myotis myotis*)

UNITED KINGDOM

IMPORTANT NOTE - PLEASE READ

- The information in this document represents the UK Report on the conservation status of this species, submitted to the European Commission as part of the 2019 UK Reporting under Article 17 of the EU Habitats Directive.
- It is based on supporting information provided by the geographically-relevant Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies, which is documented separately.
- The 2019 Article 17 UK Approach document provides details on how this supporting information contributed to the UK Report and the fields that were completed for each parameter.
- The reporting fields and options used are aligned to those set out in the European Commission guidance.
- Maps showing the distribution and range of the species are included (where available).
- Explanatory notes (where provided) are included at the end. These provide additional audit trail information to that included within the UK assessments. Further underpinning explanatory notes are available in the related country-level reports.
- Some of the reporting fields have been left blank because either: (i) there was insufficient information to complete the field; (ii) completion of the field was not obligatory; and/or (iii) the field was not relevant to this species (section 12 Natura 2000 coverage for Annex II species).
- The UK-level reporting information for all habitats and species is also available in spreadsheet format.

Visit the JNCC website, https://jncc.gov.uk/article17, for further information on UK Article 17 reporting.

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NATIONAL LEVEL

1. General information

1.1 Member State	**UK**
1.2 Species code	**1324**
1.3 Species scientific name	**Myotis myotis**
1.4 Alternative species scientific name	
1.5 Common name (in national language)	Greater Mouse-Eared Bat

2. Maps

2.1 Sensitive species	No
2.2 Year or period	
2.3 Distribution map	No
2.4 Distribution map Method used	Insufficient or no data available
2.5 Additional maps	No

3. Information related to Annex V Species (Art. 14)

3.1 Is the species taken in the wild/exploited?	No	
3.2 Which of the measures in Art. 14 have been taken?	a) regulations regarding access to property	No
	b) temporary or local prohibition of the taking of specimens in the wild and exploitation	No
	c) regulation of the periods and/or methods of taking specimens	No
	d) application of hunting and fishing rules which take account of the conservation of such populations	No
	e) establishment of a system of licences for taking specimens or of quotas	No
	f) regulation of the purchase, sale, offering for sale, keeping for sale or transport for sale of specimens	No
	g) breeding in captivity of animal species as well as artificial propagation of plant species	No
	h) other measures	No

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3.3 Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild for Mammals and Acipenseridae (Fish)

a) Unit

b) Statistics/ quantity taken	Provide statistics/quantity per hunting season or per year (where season is not used) over the reporting period					
	Season/ year 1	Season/ year 2	Season/ year 3	Season/ year 4	Season/ year 5	Season/ year 6
Min. (raw, ie. not rounded)						
Max. (raw, ie. not rounded)						
Unknown	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.4. Hunting bag or quantity taken in the wild Method used

3.5. Additional information

BIOGEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL

4. Biogeographical and marine regions

4.1 Biogeographical or marine region where the species occurs

Atlantic (ATL)

4.2 Sources of information

Dietz, C., Von Helverson, O & Nils, D. 2007. Handbuch der Fledermause Europas und Nordwestafrikas; Biologie, Kennzeichen, Gefahrdung. Franckh-Kosmos, Stuttgart. 399 pp [Translation with extra text by Lina, P.H.C. & Hutson, A.M. 2009. Bats of Britain, Europe and North-West Africa. A&C Black, London. 400pp.]
Dietz, C. & Kiefer, A. 2014. Die Fledermause Europas; Kennen, bestimmen, schutzen. Franckh-Kosmos, Stuttgart. 394pp. [Translation with extra text by Lina, P.H.C. & Hutson, A.M. 2016. Bats of Britain and Europe. Bloomsbury, London. 398pp.]
Harris, S. & Yalden, D.W. (Eds) 2008. Mammals of the British Isles: Handbook, 4th edition. The Mammal Society, Southampton. 799pp.
Mathews, F., Kubasiewicz, L.M., Gurnell, J., Harrower, C.A., McDonald, R.A., Shore, R.F. 2018. A Review of the Population and Conservation Status of British Mammals. Mammal Society, London. Report under contract to Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage. Natural England, Peterborough. 700pp.

5. Range

5.1 Surface area (km²)

5.2 Short-term trend Period

5.3 Short-term trend Direction

5.4 Short-term trend Magnitude

a) Minimum

b) Maximum

5.5 Short-term trend Method used

5.6 Long-term trend Period

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5.7 Long-term trend Direction		
5.8 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum	b) Maximum
5.9 Long-term trend Method used		
5.10 Favourable reference range	a) Area (km²) b) Operator c) Unknown d) Method	
5.11 Change and reason for change in surface area of range	No change The change is mainly due to:	
5.12 Additional information	As this is a rare vagrant species, it is not appropriate to map this species' Range or set a value for the Favourable Reference Range.	

6. Population

6.1 Year or period	
6.2 Population size (in reporting unit)	a) Unit b) Minimum c) Maximum d) Best single value
6.3 Type of estimate	
6.4 Additional population size (using population unit other than reporting unit)	a) Unit b) Minimum c) Maximum d) Best single value
6.5 Type of estimate	
6.6 Population size Method used	
6.7 Short-term trend Period	
6.8 Short-term trend Direction	
6.9 Short-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Confidence interval
6.10 Short-term trend Method used	
6.11 Long-term trend Period	
6.12 Long-term trend Direction	
6.13 Long-term trend Magnitude	a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Confidence interval
6.14 Long-term trend Method used	

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6.15 Favourable reference population (using the unit in 6.2 or 6.4)	a) Population size b) Operator c) Unknown d) Method
6.16 Change and reason for change in population size	No change The change is mainly due to:
6.17 Additional information	As this is a rare vagrant species, it is not appropriate to estimate Population size and trend, or to set a value for the Favourable Reference Population.

7. Habitat for the species

7.1 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat	a) Are area and quality of occupied habitat sufficient (for long-term survival)? b) Is there a sufficiently large area of unoccupied habitat of suitable quality (for long-term survival)?
7.2 Sufficiency of area and quality of occupied habitat Method used	
7.3 Short-term trend Period	
7.4 Short-term trend Direction	
7.5 Short-term trend Method used	
7.6 Long-term trend Period	
7.7 Long-term trend Direction	
7.8 Long-term trend Method used	
7.9 Additional information	As this is a rare vagrant species, it is not appropriate to assess the Habitat for the species.

8. Main pressures and threats

8.1 Characterisation of pressures/threats	
8.2 Sources of information	
8.3 Additional information	

9. Conservation measures

9.1 Status of measures	a) Are measures needed?	No
	b) Indicate the status of measures	
9.2 Main purpose of the measures taken		
9.3 Location of the measures taken		

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9.4 Response to the measures	
9.5 List of main conservation measures	
9.6 Additional information	

10. Future prospects

10.1 Future prospects of parameters	a) Range b) Population c) Habitat of the species
10.2 Additional information	As this is a rare vagrant species, it is not appropriate to consider the Future prospects.

11. Conclusions

11.1. Range	
11.2. Population	
11.3. Habitat for the species	
11.4. Future prospects	
11.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	
11.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status	
11.7 Change and reasons for change in conservation status and conservation status trend	a) Overall assessment of conservation status No change The change is mainly due to: b) Overall trend in conservation status No change The change is mainly due to:
11.8 Additional information	As this is a rare vagrant species, an assessment of conservation status is not possible or necessary.

12. Natura 2000 (pSCIs, SCIs and SACs) coverage for Annex II species

12.1 Population size inside the pSCIs, SCIs and SACs network (on the biogeographical/marine level including all sites where the species is present)	a) Unit b) Minimum c) Maximum d) Best single value
12.2 Type of estimate	
12.3 Population size inside the network Method used	

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12.4 Short-term trend of population size within the network Direction

12.5 Short-term trend of population size within the network Method used

12.6 Additional information

13. Complementary information

13.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

13.2 Trans-boundary assessment

13.3 Other relevant Information

Widespread European species north to Baltic Sea. Summer roosts mainly in buildings in the north, additionally in caves in the south. Winter roosts mainly in caves, etc. Feeds mainly on large ground beetle and other insects taken from the ground in woodland, also on freshly cut grassland. Formerly with established winter and maternity sites known from Dorset and West Sussex. Dorset population lost by 1980, West Sussex population effectively lost by 1980 (when only two bats left, both males, then one from 1985) and finally by 1990. Three other records are Kent (1985), West Sussex (near known West Sussex sites - 2001), one West Sussex found hibernating in the previously used site (2002) and still present in same site in 2018. This species is regarded as a regular medium-range migrant. The status of this species is uncertain, apparently extinct as a breeding species, and currently with one (male) individual occupying the same territory as an earlier population.