

Good morning Lesley,

I am attaching a report that a bat specialist did for us two nights ago. He is being used to assess the bat corridor with regard to HS2, so knows his stuff. He only spent one hour in the field and has scientific records of 4 types of bat. And saw one of our munjac deer!

The brief survey identified 4 species of bat: Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (Fig. 1), Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* (Fig. 2), and species of *Myotis* (Fig. 3), and *Plecotus* (Fig. 4). The survey also showed evidence of foraging and also social calls. The survey lasted 1 hour and bats were recorded throughout.

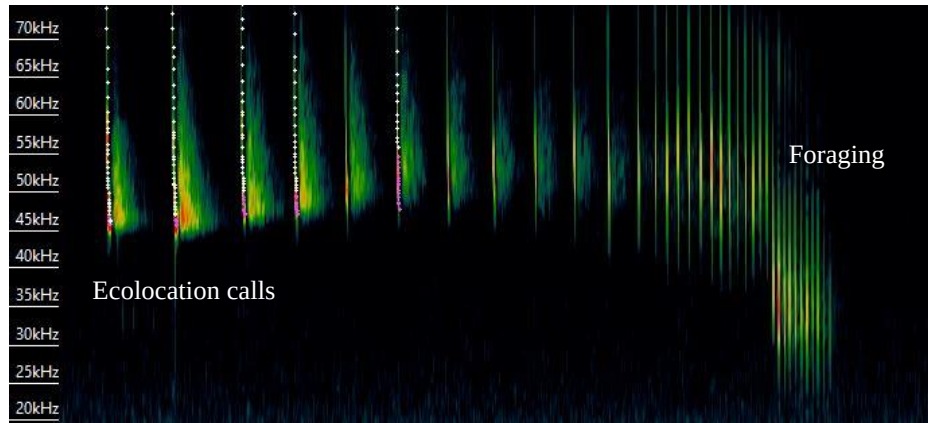


Fig. 1 Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*. Notice the difference in the range of frequencies (kHz) between this species and the Soprano pipistrelle. (Timestamp 2019-09-17 19:56:57)

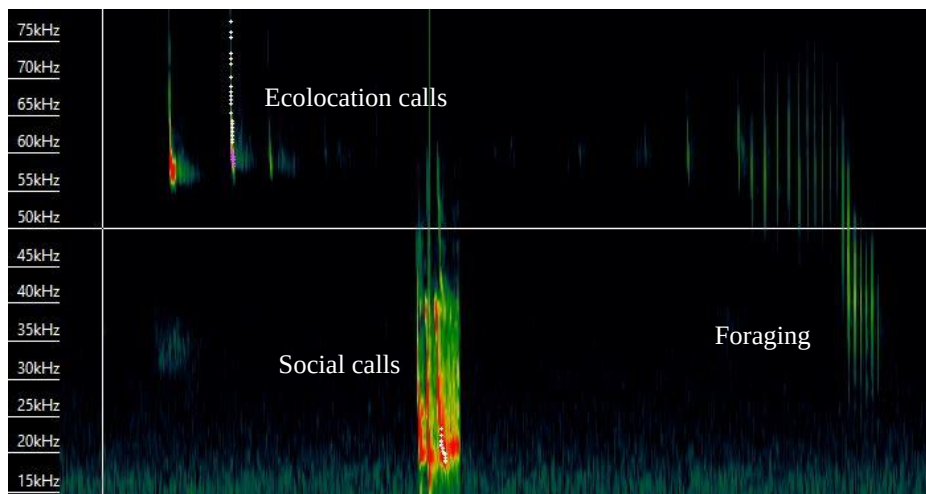


Fig 2. Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* showing lower frequency social calls and foraging. (Timestamp 2019-09-17 20:49:49).

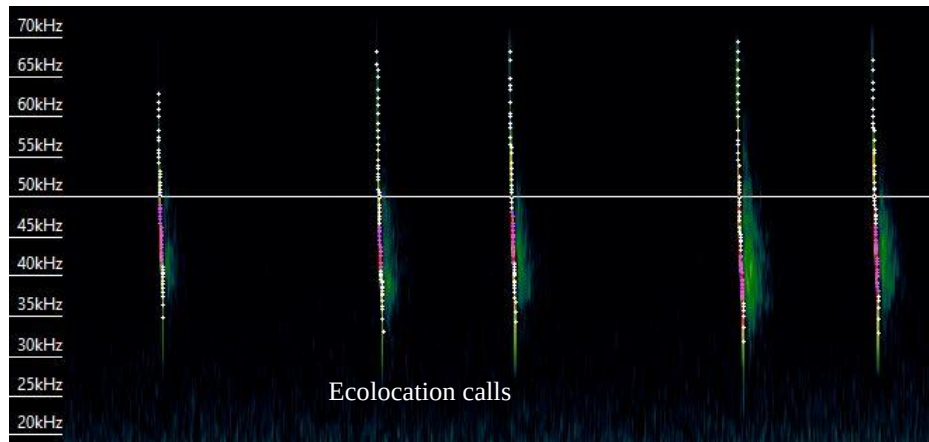


Fig 3. *Myotis* sp. It is impossible to separate the 7 species within this genus using sound analysis alone. Some of these species are very scarce, endangered or just localised. (Timestamp 2019-09-17 20:16:08).

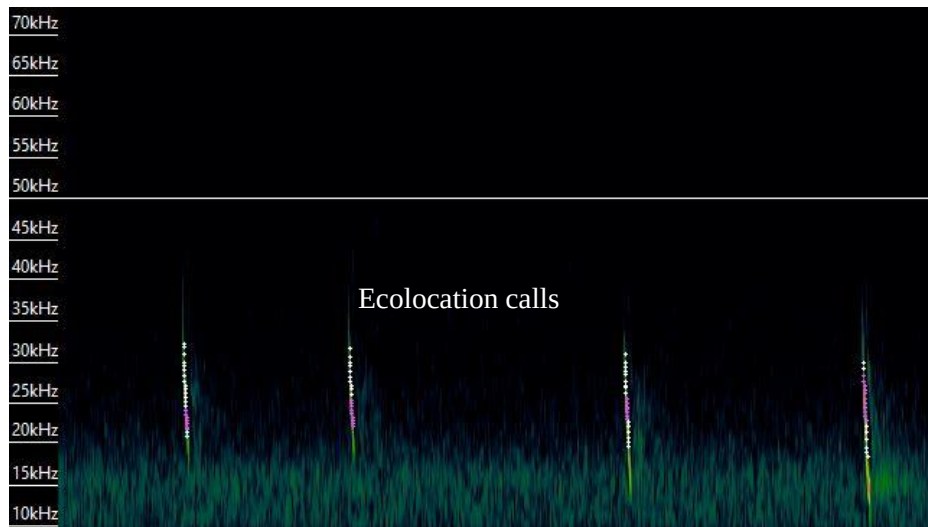


Fig 4. Long-eared bat *Plecotus* sp. The long-eared bats have a very quiet call and can only be detected within about 5 metres of the individual. It can be difficult to separate the 2 species using sound analysis alone. (Timestamp 2019-09-17 20:35:43).