

Pythouse Farm, Tisbury
Bat Transect Survey

Project No

EC2232

Client

Nadder Energy

Report consultants

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The advice which we have prepared and provided is true to the best of our knowledge and utilises information available at the time. The advice has been prepared and provided in accordance with the CIEEM's Code of Professional Conduct.

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Date

October 2025

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Contents

Summary.....	4
1 Introduction.....	5
1.1 Context and Survey Objectives	5
1.2 Site Description	5
1.3 Project Overview	6
1.4 Legislation and Planning Policy.....	6
2 Methodology	8
2.4 Bat Activity Survey	8
2.5 Impact Assessment.....	11
3 Survey Results.....	12
3.1 Bat Activity Survey Results	12
4 Assessment and Recommendations	15
4.1 Discussion.....	15
4.2 Potential Impacts of Proposed Works	15
4.3 Mitigation Requirements	16
4.4 Ecological Enhancements.....	16
4.5 Data Constraints	16
5 Conclusion	17
6 References	18
Appendix A: Bat Transect Survey Data.....	19
Noctule.....	19



Summary

Following the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal carried out by enims on 28th November 2024, it was considered necessary that bat transect surveys be carried out in order to establish whether bats species were utilising the site at Pythouse, Tisbury, Wiltshire, SP3 6PA (Grid Reference ST 91040 28731). The application site lies within the core area of the Chilmark Quarries Special Area of Conservation (SAC), which is designated for greater horseshoe, lesser horseshoe, Bechstein's and barbastelle bats.

A walked transect survey was undertaken which concentrated on suspected bat foraging paths such as treelines and hedgerows on and around the site. The transect survey was carried out following guidance given in the Good Practice Guidelines published by the Bat Conservation Trust (Collins, 2023). A static monitoring survey was also carried out over 13 nights in September 2025.

Four species of bat were detected during the transect visits, including the uncommon serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*). An additional three species groups were detected during the static monitoring survey. Overall, the site had moderate levels of bat activity. Bats were seen to forage and commute around farm buildings and woodland to the south and west of the site.

No bat species which the nearby Chilmark Quarries SAC is designated for were detected during the transect surveys. *Myotis* species were recorded by the static detector but due to the overlapping calls of this species group identification to species level was not possible. There is potential that Bechstein's bat may have been on site, however, the overall level of activity detected during the survey indicates the application site is not an important resource for any of the rare species.

The proposed installation of ground-mounted solar panels will not directly impact any bat roosts or fragment bat foraging or commuting routes.

Hedgerows on and surrounding the site should be retained and protected through the works phase and beyond to maintain suitable bat foraging and commuting habitat. A minimum 7m buffer should be maintained between the solar panels and boundary hedgerows and associated site infrastructure located in the south of the application site. Lighting during the hours of darkness should not be used for this development, with no additional lighting to the farm buildings and woodland edges adjacent to the site.

With the above mitigation in place, the proposed development is unlikely to impact directly on bats or on the conservation status of bats in the local area.



1 Introduction

1.1 Context and Survey Objectives

Enims Ltd were commissioned by Nadder Energy in January 2025 to undertake further bat survey work at Pythouse Farm following a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) carried out in November 2024, which had identified the area as having high potential to support foraging and commuting bats. Chilmark Quarries Special Area of Conservation (SAC), which is designated for Bechstein's bat (*Myotis bechsteinii*), barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*), greater horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*) and lesser horseshoe bats (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*), is 3.6km northeast from Pythouse farm. The application site falls within the 'consultation zone' of the SAC. Under Wiltshire Council planning guidance, development proposals within the consultation zone of bat SAC's could potentially trigger impacts on the SAC by affecting roosts, foraging or commuting habitat outside of the SAC (Wiltshire Council, 2025). Therefore, a bat activity survey was required to establish which bat species were utilising the site, and which features they were using.

1.2 Site Description

The application site is named Pythouse Farm, situated in Tisbury, Wiltshire, SP3 6PA (Grid Reference ST 91040 28731). The site is approximately 0.8 hectares and based on aerial imagery contains arable land, with buildings, hedges and similar fields surrounding the site. The application site lies within the administrative authority of Wiltshire Council. The location of the site can be seen below in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Location of application site and surrounding landscape. QGIS 2025.

1.3 Project Overview

The proposed development is for the installation of 416 JA Solar 640Wp solar panel modules on the site as a continuation of the two panel arrays already present within the field (Figure 2). A buffer zone will be maintained between the solar panels and the edge of the site, with less than half of the field taken up by the solar panel modules. Access will utilise the existing access point. No hedgerow, trees or woodland habitats will be removed, and the grassland and adjacent habitats will remain available for foraging around the solar panels. The use of the field will continue as currently.



Figure 2. Development proposals

1.4 Legislation and Planning Policy

All native bat species are fully protected by nature conservation legislation. Protection is afforded by Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) through the species' inclusion under Schedule 5. All native bat species are also defined as European Protected Species (EPS) through inclusion in Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), the UK implementation of the EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora.

In England, these legislative instruments make it an offence to deliberately capture, injure, or kill any bat. Bat roosts are protected from damage or destruction, even when occurring accidentally, and from the deliberate or reckless obstruction of access for bats. Furthermore, it is an offence to deliberately or recklessly disturb a bat, whether roosting or otherwise.

The following native bats are adopted as Species of Principal Importance in England under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006:

- Barbastelle bat - *Barbastella barbastellus*
- Bechstein's bat - *Myotis bechsteinii*
- Noctule - *Nyctalus noctula*
- Soprano pipistrelle - *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*
- Brown long-eared bat - *Plecotus auritus*
- Greater horseshoe bat - *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*

- Lesser horseshoe bat - *Rhinolophus hipposideros*

The National Planning Policy Framework (DfCLG, 2024) requires local authorities to avoid and minimise impacts on biodiversity and, where possible, to provide net gains in biodiversity when making planning decisions. Paragraph 187 states that:

“Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geographical value and soils”.

Paragraph 193 sets out the principles that local planning authorities should apply when determining planning application and states that:

“development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around development should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity”.

Other planning policies at the local level, which are of relevance to this development, include CP50 and CP69 of Wiltshire Council’s Core Strategy 2015, which satisfies their obligations under the NERC Act. These two core policies require the protection of important nature sites, habitats and species in relation to development and seek enhancement for the benefit of biodiversity through the planning system. Wiltshire Council requires major applications to demonstrate a net gain for biodiversity through the use of Natural England’s Biodiversity Net Gain Metric.



2 Methodology

2.4 Bat Activity Survey

Due to there being no physical loss of woody commuting corridors or potential roost sites and the continued foraging availability post-development the potential for negative impacts is greatly reduced. Furthermore, the development is not residential, commercial or industrial scale and no risk of potential impact pathways relating to increased human and vehicle presence or pollution inputs. Therefore, a proportionate survey approach was devised, as considered appropriate within the Good Practice Guidelines published by the Bat Conservation Trust (Collins, 2023). The survey focused on visual observation of bats through walked transects in the field where the solar panels are proposed and the adjacent woody linear boundaries. A static detector was also deployed for a period of time to pick up any additional bat species not recorded during the transects.

2.4.1 Walked Transect

A walked transect survey was undertaken which concentrated on suspected bat foraging paths at the site such as treelines and hedgerows. The survey area encompassed the application site and the immediate surroundings (Figure 3). The transect survey was carried out following guidance given in the Good Practice Guidelines published by the Bat Conservation Trust (Collins, 2023).

Three transect survey visits were carried out in May through to September 2025 during appropriate weather conditions. The dusk transect surveys commenced at sunset and continued for two hours, with all bats seen and heard recorded, using an Echo Meter Touch Pro 2 device with an iPad to identify bat species heard. The transect surveys followed a pre-defined route covering representative field, woodland and hedgerow habitats within the survey area. Each transect began with at least 30 minutes stationary monitoring at the transect start point, followed by walking the route with further listening points at which bat activity was recorded for at least three minutes. The first transect was walked on 7th May 2025. The direction in which the transect route was walked was reversed for the second survey on 10th June 2025, to ensure parts of the site were surveyed at different stages post-sunset. The third transect was on 5th September 2025, following the same route and direction as the first transect visit.

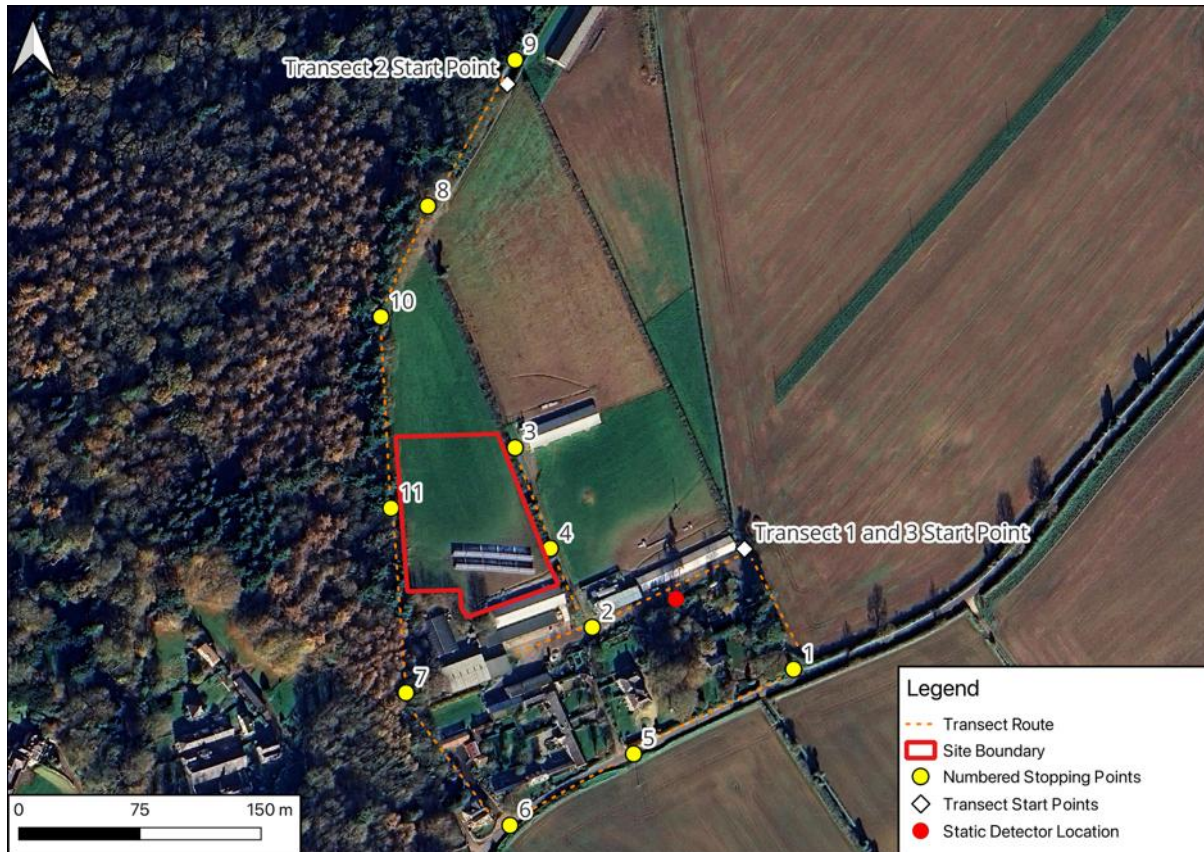


Figure 3. Bat transect survey map. QGIS 2025.

2.4.2 Static Monitoring

For the static monitoring survey, an Anabat express detector was set up on 5th September 2025 for 13 nights at UK Grid Reference ST 91076 28659, as seen above in Figure 3. Weather conditions across the 13 nights of static monitoring can be seen below in Table 1.

Table 1. Weather conditions each night (dusk to dawn) during static monitoring survey.

Date	Temperature range (°C)	Average wind speed (mph)	Precipitation
05/09/2025	18-12	5	None recorded.
06/09/2025	21-18	15	None recorded.
07/09/2025	10-10	7	None recorded.
08/09/2025	15-9	5	None recorded.
09/09/2025	17-14	9	Light rain.
10/09/2025	17-12	10	None recorded.
11/09/2025	16-11	9	None recorded.
12/09/2025	15-12	10	None recorded.
13/09/2025	14-7	5	None recorded.
14/09/2025	18-14	14	None recorded.
15/09/2025	16-13	14	None recorded.
16/09/2025	16-13	6	Drizzle.
17/09/2025	18-17	11	None recorded.

Where necessary, post-survey analysis of bat call data from transects was undertaken to identify species/species group using appropriate software including Kaleidoscope by Wildlife Acoustics and the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) Acoustic Pipeline. Data collected from the static detector was analysed using Analook software.

2.4.3 Personnel

The surveys were led by Fraser Gurney. Fraser is a senior consultant ecologist with enims Ltd and an Associate member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (ACIEM). Fraser is experienced in a wide range of field survey techniques and has particular expertise in bat and bird ecology, where he holds a Level 1 Bat Licence. Fraser was assisted by Pete Satchell (managing director, enims Ltd), Helen Satchell (director, enims Ltd), Ashleigh Cairns, (junior assistant ecologist, enims Ltd) and experienced surveyor Hannah Loren.

2.4.4 Survey Limitations

There were some areas inaccessible for the transect survey within the farm in livestock fields. Surveyors covered as much of the farm as possible within the accessible areas.

2.5 Impact Assessment

A standardised methodology is adopted to undertake impact assessments for bat species identified within the zone of influence.

When assessing potential impacts from development operations, the following factors are considered:

- Baseline value of the ecological feature or resource.
- Positive or negative biodiversity outcome.
- Confidence in predictions.
- Magnitude of impact.
- Extent of impact.
- Duration of impact.
- Reversibility of impact.
- Timing and frequency of impact.

3 Survey Results

3.1 Bat Activity Survey Results

Four bat species were detected during the three transect survey visits; common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), serotine bat (*Eptesicus serotinus*) and noctule bat (*Nyctalus noctula*). During the first two transect surveys common and soprano pipistrelle were most commonly detected, with occasional serotine and noctule detections. During the third transect survey, only common pipistrelle was detected. No bat species which Chilmark Quarries SAC is designated for were detected.

Bats were detected foraging and passing near woodland north, west and south of the site during each of the survey visits, with common pipistrelle noted repeatedly foraging around farm buildings near the site during the first and third transect survey visits. Maps of bat activity from the survey visits can be seen below in Figures 4-6.

Full survey data for the transect surveys, including meteorological conditions, are given in Tables 3-5 of Appendix A.

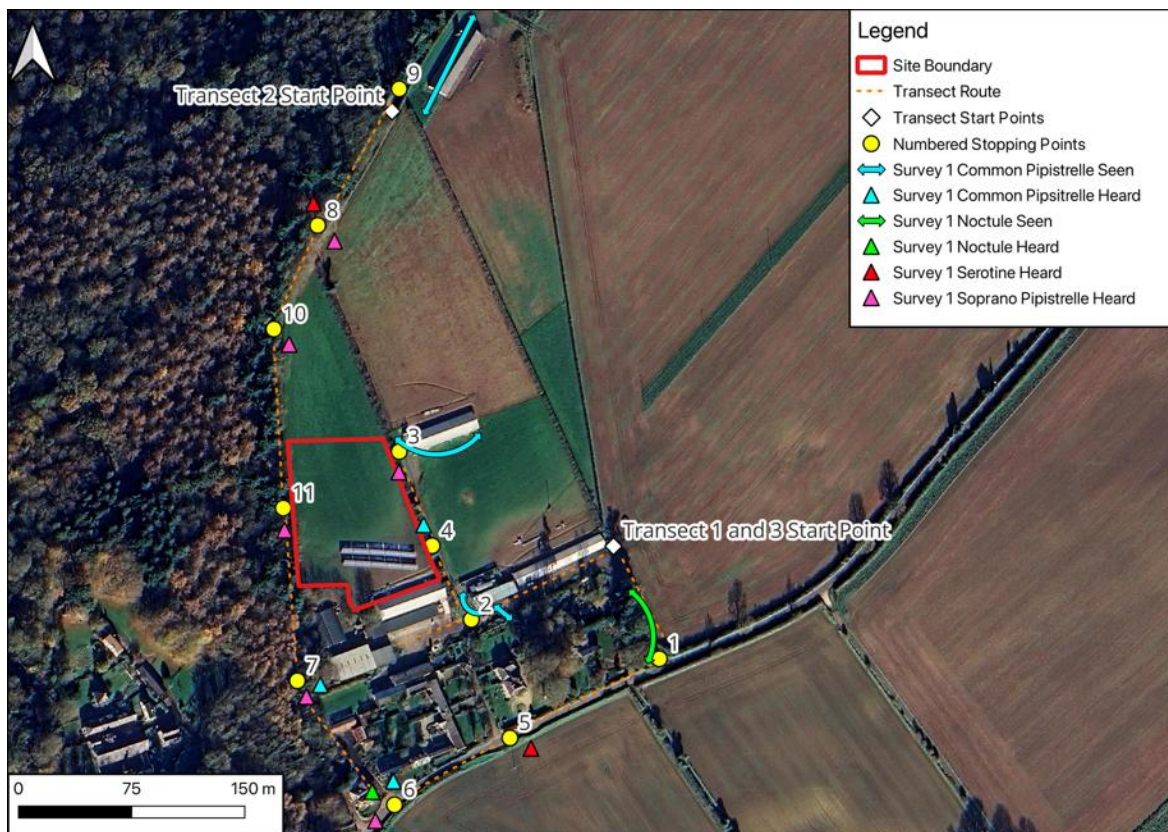


Figure 4. Bat activity map from survey visit 1. QGIS 2025.

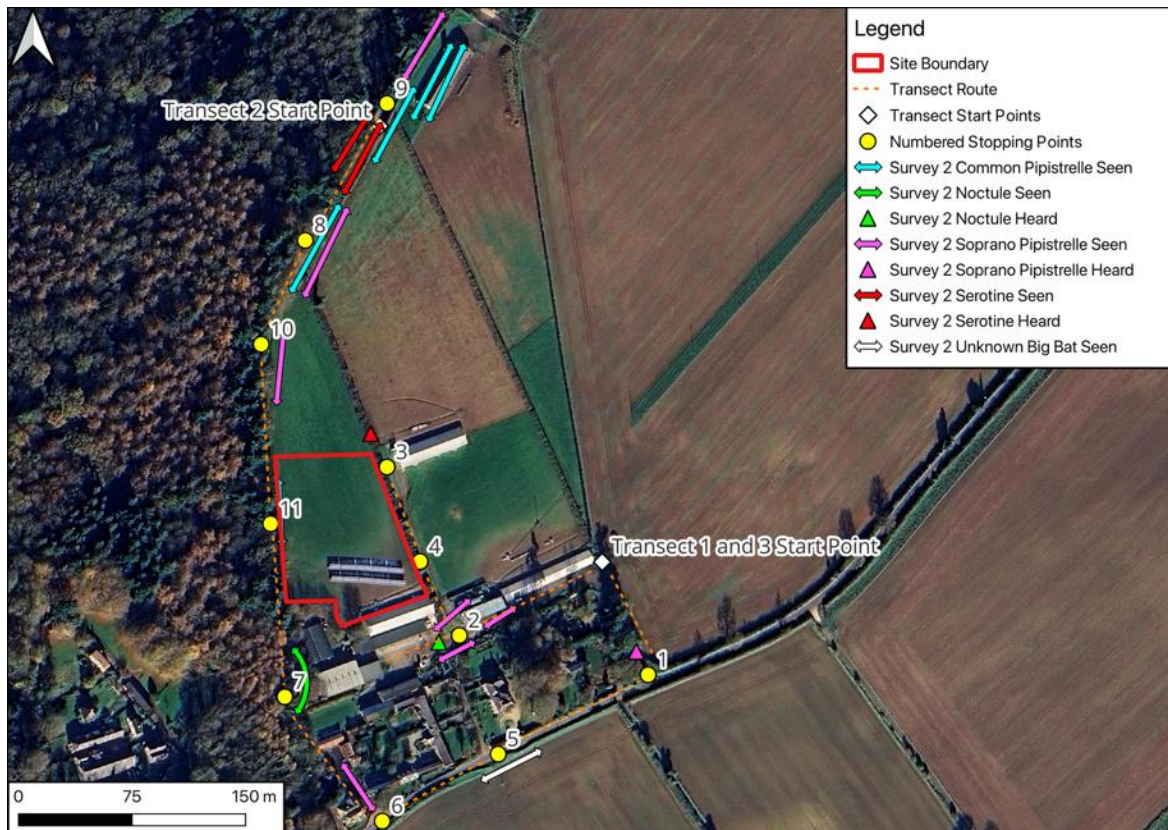


Figure 5. Bat activity map from survey visit 2. QGIS 2025.



Figure 6. Bat activity map from survey visit 3. QGIS 2025.

During the 13 nights of static detector monitoring four species of bats were recorded: common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, noctule and serotine. Three additional species groups were recorded: *Pipistrelle* sp., long-eared sp. and *Myotis* sp. Common pipistrelle was the most frequently detected species, with noctule and serotine the least frequently detected. Bat activity peaked on the second night of static monitoring (06/09/2025) with 320 total detections from five species/species groups/species pairs, 223 of which were common pipistrelle. See Table 2 below for details of static monitoring results.

Table 2. Number of detections per species during each night of static monitoring survey.

Date	Common pipistrelle	Soprano pipistrelle	Pipistrelle sp.	Long-eared sp.	Myotis sp.	Noctule	Serotine
05/09/2025	4	4	0	0	2	0	0
06/09/2025	223	58	0	25	8	1	0
07/09/2025	30	8	2	1	0	0	0
08/09/2025	14	5	0	0	4	0	1
09/09/2025	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
10/09/2025	11	13	0	0	0	0	0
11/09/2025	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
12/09/2025	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
13/09/2025	4	7	0	0	0	0	0
14/09/2025	79	7	5	2	13	0	0
15/09/2025	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
16/09/2025	1	7	5	0	0	0	0
17/09/2025	0	48	1	0	0	0	0



4 Assessment and Recommendations

4.1 Discussion

Based on the three transect survey visits and the static monitoring survey, the site had moderate levels of bat activity by common bat species, as well as low levels of activity by the uncommon serotine bat. The farm buildings and wooded areas north, west and south of the site were most frequently used by bats for foraging and commuting. A recent study found that bats in the UK can be negatively impacted by ground-mounted solar panels (Tinsley et al., 2023). However, during the three survey visits bats were seen and heard around the edges of the field where solar panels are currently present (listening points 3, 4 and 11), indicating that bats may still be able to use areas of the site where solar panels are currently present.

No Chilmark Quarries SAC designated bat species were detected during the transect survey although Bechstein's bat cannot be completely ruled out as the static detector recorded *Myotis* sp. calls which could not be identified to species level.

The application site is approximately 3.6km from Chilmark Quarries SAC. The landscape surrounding roosts, as well as roosts, are important for the survival of bat species populations. Such 'Core Areas' in the Wiltshire Council bat SAC guidelines area based on the typical ranging behaviour and are set around known Core Roosts (Wiltshire Council, 2015). Core Sustenance Zones (CSZs) as set out in the Survey Guidelines (Collins, 2023) refer to the area surrounding a communal bat roost within which habitat availability and quality will have a significant influence on the resilience and conservation status of the colony using the roost. The findings of the survey work are assessed against these zones in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Species of Chilmark Quarries SAC, their important landscape zones and survey outcomes

Species	Core Area (km)	CSZ (km)	Site within Core Area or CSZ?	Species recorded on site?
Greater horseshoe	4	3	Yes	No
Lesser horseshoe	2	2	No	No
Bechstein's	1.5	1	No	Possibly
Barbastelle	6	6	Yes	No

The application site is located within a zone of important landscape surrounding the greater horseshoe and barbastelle populations of Chilmark Quarries SAC. However, no calls from these species were detected during the survey work, which indicates that the application site and immediate surrounding area is not a significant resource for these species. Bechstein's bat may have been among the *Myotis* species calls detected during the survey work, but the overall low level of activity suggests the application site to be of low value to this rare species.

4.2 Potential Impacts of Proposed Works

The proposed development is considered unlikely to have significant negative impacts on the Chilmark Quarries SAC.



The proposed development will not result in the physical fragmentation of bat foraging or commuting habitat as no vegetation clearance is planned. In addition, the overall available foraging resource is not anticipated to be reduced as a result of the development.

Insensitive lighting can disrupt commuting routes and reduce foraging resources, which may impact upon the survival of the local population of bat species. Site infrastructure may generate intrusive noise.

4.3 Mitigation Requirements

Hedgerows on and surrounding the site should be retained and protected through the works phase and beyond to maintain suitable bat foraging and commuting habitat.

There should be a minimum of 7m distance maintained between the solar panels and the boundary hedgerows.

Site infrastructure should be located to the south of the application site, between the existing solar arrays and farm buildings.

No lighting during the hours of darkness should be used for this project during the works phase.

No permanent external lighting should be installed on or adjacent to the solar panels or associated infrastructure. The boundary hedgerows and adjacent woodland must not be illuminated.

4.4 Ecological Enhancements

The installation of bat boxes within the application site and/or wider farm site would provide roosting opportunities. The Large Multi-Chamber WoodStone Bat Box by Vivara Pro is a versatile box suitable for summer and maternity roosting and hibernation during mild winters. It provides roosting opportunities for common and soprano pipistrelle and when installed on a tree is also suitable for use by noctule and long-eared bats; all species which are found on site. Boxes should be installed at least 3m height and south facing. Bat boxes should not be installed near to the solar panels or associated site infrastructure or any existing illuminated areas of the aidier farm site.

Species diversity of woody habitats along the field boundaries could be improved through supplementary planting of native tree and shrub species. Planting a variety of native species will attract a wider range of invertebrates and provide a better-quality food source for bats. Suitable species include rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and guelder rose (*Viburnum lantana*).

4.5 Data Constraints

The data is valid for 12 months from the date of the report.

There were some areas inaccessible for the transect survey within the farm in livestock fields. However, the transect route covered a large portion of the site and immediately surrounding landscape and is likely to have obtained a representative sample of how bats use the site.



5 Conclusion

It is concluded that the site has moderate levels of activity by of common bat species, as well as low levels of activity of the uncommon serotine bat. The woodland edge to the north, west and south of the site were the most frequently used foraging/commuting areas, with foraging also commonly noted around farm buildings adjacent to the site.

The survey work has indicated that the site is not important for greater horseshoe, lesser horseshoe, Bechstein's or barbastelle bats that the Chilmark Quarried SAC is designated for. Therefore, negative impacts on the SAC as a result of the proposed development are not anticipated.

Hedgerows on and surrounding the site must be retained and protected through the works phase and beyond to maintain suitable bat foraging and commuting habitat. A suitable buffer zone between the solar panels and boundary hedgerows must be maintained and potentially noisy site infrastructure positioned in the south of the site. External lighting must be avoided during the hours of darkness, with hedgerow boundaries and woodland edges remaining unlit.

With the above mitigation in place, the proposed development is unlikely to impact directly on bats or on the conservation status of bats in the local area. The provision of bat boxes and the planting of native trees and shrub would enhance the sites suitability for use by bats.

6 References

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- Tinsley, E., Froidevaux, J. S. P., Zsebők, S., Szabadi, K. L., & Jones, G. (2023). Renewable energies and biodiversity: Impact of ground-mounted solar photovoltaic sites on bat activity. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, 60, 1752–1762. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2664.14474>.
- Wiltshire Council. (2015). Wiltshire Core Strategy. Adopted January 2015.
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Appendix A: Bat Transect Survey Data

Table 2. Survey 1 results

Location:		Pythouse Farm	Project No:	EC2232
Weather:		Start: 60%cloud cover, BF wind speed: 1 Finish: 70% cloud cover, BF wind speed: 2		
Start temp:		13°C	End temp:	10°C
Date:		07/05/25	Sunset time:	20:24
Start time:		20:25	End time:	22:24
Time	Stopping Point Number	Species	Notes (flight path, emerging/ re-entering, location observed, behaviour)	
20:59	1	Noctule	Heard and seen, passing and foraging by the surveyors.	
21:05	2	Common pipistrelle	Seen not heard, passing and foraging by the corner of the barn.	
21:11	3	Soprano pipistrelle	Heard not seen.	
21:14	3	Common pipistrelle	Seen not heard, passing and foraging around shed and east of the shed.	
21:19	3	Soprano pipistrelle	Heard not seen.	
21:23	4	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen.	
21:25	2	Common pipistrelle	Heard and seen, passing and foraging by the corner of the barn.	
21:28	2	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen.	
21:32	5	Serotine	Heard not seen, halfway between 5 and 6 on the map.	
21:36	6	Noctule	Heard not seen, at the T junction by 6.	
21:36	6	Soprano pipistrelle	Heard not seen, at the T junction by 6.	
21:38	6	Soprano pipistrelle	Heard not seen, 10 m up from the T junction by 6.	
21:40	7	Soprano pipistrelle	Heard not seen, at 7 on the map.	
21:51	8	Serotine	Heard not seen.	



21:55	9	Common pipistrelle	Heard and seen, foraging by the barn near 9.
22:04	8	Soprano pipistrelle	Heard not seen, by the gate with a 'private' sign on it, on the road.
22:10	10	Soprano pipistrelle	Heard not seen, halfway between 10 and 11 on the map.
22:14	11	Soprano pipistrelle	Heard not seen, 10 m up from the T junction by 6.
22:16	7	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen, 10 m up from the T junction by 6.
22:17	6	Soprano pipistrelle	Heard not seen, 10 m up from the T junction by 6.
22:18	6	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen, at the T junction by 6.

Table 3. Survey 2 results

Location:		Pythouse Farm	Project No:	EC2232
Weather:		Start: 0%cloud cover, BF wind speed: 0 Finish: 20% cloud cover, BF wind speed: 1		
Start temp:		21°C	End temp:	14°C
Date:		10/06/25	Sunset time:	21:20
Start time:		21:20	End time:	23:20
Time	Map Number	Species	Notes (flight path, emerging/ re-entering, location observed, behaviour)	
21:38	9	Soprano pipistrelle	Heard not seen.	
21:40	9	Soprano pipistrelle	Heard not seen.	
21:45	9	Soprano pipistrelle	Seen and heard, passing and foraging.	
21:47	9	Soprano pipistrelle	Seen and heard, passing and foraging.	
21:48	9	Common pipistrelle	Seen and heard, passing and foraging, 2 bats for 5 mins.	
21:50	9	Common pipistrelle	Seen and heard, passing and foraging.	
21:51	9	Soprano pipistrelle	Seen and heard, passing and foraging.	
21:52	9	Serotine	Heard not seen.	
21:52	9	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen.	
21:54	9	Serotine	Seen and heard, passing and foraging, 2 bats.	



21:59	9	Serotine	Seen and heard, passing and foraging.
22:02	9	Unknown	Seen not heard, foraging.
22:05	8	Common pipistrelle	Seen and heard, passing and foraging.
22:08	8	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen.
22:08	8	Soprano pipistrelle	Heard not seen.
22:10	10	Soprano pipistrelle	Seen and heard, passing and foraging.
22:16	11	Common pipistrelle	Seen and heard, passing and foraging.
22:21	7	Noctule	Seen and heard, passing and foraging.
22:24	6	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen repeatedly.
22:29	6	Soprano pipistrelle	Seen and heard, passing repeatedly.
22:33	5	Unknown	Seen not heard, passing.
22:42	1	Soprano pipistrelle	Heard not seen.
22:52	2	Soprano pipistrelle	Seen and heard, passing repeatedly.
22:53	2	Noctule	Heard not seen.
22:53	2	Soprano pipistrelle	Heard not seen.
23:16	3	Serotine	Heard not seen.

Table 4. Survey 3 results

Location:		Pythouse Farm	Project No:	EC2232
Weather:		Start: 0% cloud cover, BF wind speed: 2 Finish: 0% cloud cover, BF wind speed: 2		
Start temp:		18°C	End temp:	14°C
Date:		05/09/25	Sunset time:	19:43
Start time:		19:43	End time:	21:43
Time	Map Number	Species	Notes (flight path, emerging/ re-entering, location observed, behaviour)	
20:24	2	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen	
20:26	2	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen	



20:27	4	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen
20:27	4	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen
20:28	1	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen
20:38	7	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen
20:39	7	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen
20:39	7	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen
20:39	7	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen
20:40	7	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen
20:40	7	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen
20:40	7	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen
20:41	7	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen
20:50	10	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen
20:55	8	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen
20:55	8	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen
20:56	9	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen
20:56	9	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen
20:56	9	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen
20:56	8	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen
21:22	10	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen
21:31	7	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen
21:32	7	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen
21:41	1	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen
21:41	1	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen
21:42	1	Common pipistrelle	Heard not seen

