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Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Survey site:

Land at Netherhampton Road, Netherhampton, Salisbury, SP2 8RA

Client:

Armishaws Group

Survey date:

6th November 2024

Project:

Erection of Class E Commercial Units on Armishaws Removals Site, Netherhampton, Salisbury, SP2 8RA.

PEA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [PEA Methodology and Legislation - 2024.](#)

The site survey was undertaken by Consultant Ecologist Georgina Rennie (Accredited Agent on Natural England Bat Licence Number: provided on request).					
Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (km/h)	Rain
06/11/2024	9	99	100	4	None

Ecological Survey Factor Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations	Detailed using desk study and site survey (carried out under optimal weather conditions). Any specific limitations noted within relevant section. This table may include further work you will need to commission (if any) to obtain planning permission or comply with legislation for other consent. All clients are expected to read and understand this section, or to contact the lead surveyor for advice. The survey results and recommendations contained within this report are valid for 18 months. An updated site visit may be required if the report is to be used any longer than 18 months after completion.
Habitats and Plants	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i> <i>(UKHab codes used)</i>	<u>Site Context</u> The site is located at National Grid Reference SU 12438 29128 and has an area of approximately 0.8ha. The site is characterised by a large area of recently cleared land and hard standing. There are several mature trees to the north of the site and a native hedgerow along the southern boundary. The site is located within a semi-rural context, ~2km west of Salisbury city centre. As a result, the site has arable farmland to the south with residential dwellings to the east. Commercial buildings are located to the west and the A3094 is located to the north. The wider environment comprises largely of arable land to the west and urban land to the east. A location plan is provided in appendix 2. <u>Priority Habitats</u> There are no priority habitats within or immediately adjacent to the site. The nearest priority habitats are lowland meadows located approximately 600m west and coastal and floodplain grazing marsh located approximately 700m northeast. <u>Limitations</u> The site was cleared prior to the site visit meaning that an accurate and comprehensive species list was not possible and therefore habitats could not be accurately designated. Additionally the site visit was conducted outside of the

	optimal flowering season for plants meaning that species diversity within the remaining vegetated areas may not accurately reflect the true habitat condition. <u>UK Habs Codes</u> • Developed land; sealed surface (u1b) • Other neutral grassland (g3c) – scattered trees (32) (removed) • Bramble scrub (h3d) (removed) • Native hedgerow (h2a) (removed) Other neutral grassland (g3c) – Bare ground (510) <u>Developed land; sealed surface (u1b)</u> There is a hard standing access road and lorry parking area to the west of the site. <u>Other neutral grassland (g3c) – scattered trees (32)</u> Other neutral grassland is present to the north of the site beneath the trees with species including common bent (D), common nettle (A), cleavers (O), creeping buttercup (O), broad leaved dock (R), and cocks foot (R). There are large areas of bare ground and damage caused by the removal works and the grassland features a varied sward height. From satellite images, it appears that this habitat covered the majority of the site and has been recently removed. There are scattered mature trees to the north of the site. T1 is medium sized mature cherry with peeling bark, heavy ivy cover and signs of pruning. T2 is a medium sized Norway maple with damaged limbs and signs of pruning. T3 is a medium sized semi mature beech which has undergone pruning. A large sized felled tree is also present onsite and according to satellite images, it looks as though an additional 2 trees were previously present on the site including the felled one.
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Figure 1 - View of remaining grassland to the north of the site with ground damage evident and mature trees in the background.



Figure 2 - View of large, felled tree which has been left towards the centre of the site.

Bramble scrub (h3d)

This habitat is no longer present on the site. Due to the large scrub piles which contained a large quantity and satellite images showing denser vegetation to the southeast of the site, it is considered likely that this was recently removed from this location.

Native hedgerow (h2a)

There is a hedgerow running along the south of the site with canopy species including hawthorn and elder and base comprising bramble and ivy. Hedgerow is above 1.5m in both height and width with no gaps in the base or canopy. There is disturbed land along both sides of the hedgerow and species indicative of suboptimal condition do not exceed 20% of surrounding vegetation. Hedgerow has undergone recent damage, but no nonnatives were recorded.

A second hedgerow was present to the east of the site but appears to have been recently removed with the use of heavy machinery. Brash from the hedgerow has been piled to the south of the site and stumps, roots and collapsed earth remain where the hedgerow was.



Figure 3 - View of location where the hedgerow was along the eastern boundary and dirt mound in the background.



Figure 4 - View of brash pile comprising the removed vegetation from eastern hedgerow.



Figure 5 - View of hedgerow to the south of the site showing excavations where vegetation has been dragged away using machinery.

Other neutral grassland (q3c) – Bare ground (510)

The site is now dominated by bare ground which has been created through the removal of vegetation with heavy machinery. There are also several brash/dirt piles that have been created during the site clearance.

	 <i>Figure 6 - View of the site facing south showing the bare ground and the dirt mounds.</i>
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	The clearance of the site without mitigation has resulted in a loss in biodiversity within the site. Hedgerows not associated with private residential dwellings are protected under legislation and therefore the site clearance has potentially resulted in the removal of a protected habitat.
<i>Recommendations</i>	<u><i>Mitigation & Enhancements</i></u> A retrospective biodiversity net gain assessment will be completed for the site to ensure the loss of the habitats has been adequately mitigated for and that a 10% net gain will be provided. All removed habitats will be assumed as good condition unless it can be proven otherwise so as not to undervalue to predevelopment site. Habitats will be assigned based upon the most up to date arial images prior to clearance as well as evidence available onsite.
Locality and Designated Sites	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	<u><i>Statutory Designated Sites</i></u> The following Statutory Designated sites are present within 2km of the site: • West Harnham Chalk Pit (SSSI) ~0.53km northeast – Designated for its geological interest. • River Avon System (SSSI) ~0.37km southeast – Designated for its rich chalk stream habitat. <u><i>Non-Statutory Designated Sites</i></u> The presence of non-statutory designated sites cannot be determined without the results of a biological records centre search.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	<u><i>Statutory Designated Sites</i></u>

	Due to the distance from surrounding designated sites, the small scale of the proposed development and the presence of physical barriers, it is not considered that there will be any significant impact on statutory designated sites as a result of the proposed development. There may be risk of pollution to nearby statutory designated sites. <u>Non-Statutory Designated Sites</u> Impacts on non-statutory designated sites cannot be determined without the purchase of biological records data.
<i>Recommendations</i>	<u>Mitigation</u> A habitat regulations assessment should be completed to assess impacts on the River Avon SSSI.
Bats	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	<u>Limitations</u> Limitations to the site appraisal for bats include the removal of habitats onsite prior to the commencement of the survey meaning that the value of the site is unable to be assessed accurately for foraging and commuting bats. <u>Local Records</u> The following European Protected Species Licenses (EPSLs) are present within 2km of the site: • 2018-37141-EPS-MIT (SU13203040) for common pipistrelle and lesser horseshoe bats covering the destruction of a resting place. Located 1.4km northeast. • 2019-43334-EPS-MIT (SU10702989) for brown long eared, soprano pipistrelle and common pipistrelle covering the destruction of a resting place. Located 1.8km northwest. • 2019-43334-EPS-MIT-1 (SU10702989) for brown long eared, soprano pipistrelle and common pipistrelle covering the destruction of a resting place. Located 1.8km northwest. • 2019-43334-EPS-MIT-2 (SU10702989) for brown long eared, soprano pipistrelle and common pipistrelle covering the destruction of a resting place. Located 1.8km northwest. • 2019-43334-EPS-MIT-3 (SU10702989) for brown long eared, soprano pipistrelle and common pipistrelle covering the destruction of a resting place. Located 1.8km northwest. • 2019-43334-EPS-MIT-4 (SU10702989) for brown long eared, soprano pipistrelle and common pipistrelle covering the destruction of a resting place. Located 1.8km northwest. <u>Bat Foraging and Commuting Value</u> Grassland, hedgerow and trees that have been removed would have provided foraging and commuting value for bats. The site contains several large mature trees which provide suitable habitat for foraging and commuting bats. It is unknown if any of the removed trees had roosting value for bats.

<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Bat foraging and commuting habitat has been removed during the site clearance. It is not considered that this clearance will result in the fragmentation of foraging and commuting habitats across the wider landscape due to the small and semi urban nature of the site.
<i>Recommendations</i>	<u>Mitigation</u> A low impact lighting strategy will be adopted for the site during and post-development, which will include the following measures: • Light spill on to trees and hedgerows will be avoided. • Use narrow spectrum light sources to lower the range of species affected by lighting. • Use light sources that emit minimal ultra-violet light. • Avoid white and blue wavelengths of the light spectrum to reduce insect attraction and where white light sources are required in order to manage the blue shortwave length content they should be of a warm / neutral colour temperature <4,200 kelvin. • Not use bare bulbs and any light pointing upwards. The spread of light will be kept in line with or below the horizontal. • Light spill will be reduced via the use of low-level lighting used in conjunction with hoods, cowls, louvers and shields. Lights will also be directional to ensure that light is directed to the intended areas only. • External lighting will be on PIR sensors that are sensitive to large objects only (so that they are not triggered by passing bats) and will be set to the shortest time duration to reduce the amount of time the lights are on. • Wall lights and security lights will be 'dimnable' and set to the lowest light intensity settings. There are several products on the market that allow the control of the light intensity and the duration that the lights are on. All lighting on the developed site will make use of the most up to date technology available. <u>Enhancements</u> The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for foraging bats: • Fruiting trees encourage invertebrate species and therefore increase foraging opportunities for bats. Once mature, fruit trees may also provide roosting opportunities. • Planting of hedgerows around all borders of the site increases connectivity for foraging bats in addition to providing further foraging opportunities. • The addition of 2 x bat boxes erected onto mature trees onsite provides additional roosting opportunities for bats within the site. Suitable models include WoodStone® Beaumaris Bat Box Midi and Large Multi Chamber WoodStone Bat Box.
Birds	

<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	<u>Local Records</u> Records cannot be determined without the purchase of biological records data. <u>Site Value</u> No evidence of nesting birds was recorded during the survey. Grassland removed during the clearance would have provided foraging opportunities for birds. The hedgerow and trees removed during clearance would have provided nesting opportunities for common species of birds. The retained trees onsite provide suitable nesting habitat for birds.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	The site clearance may have resulted in the disturbance, harm or death of nesting birds if present at the time of the vegetation removal. Construction may result in the disturbance, harm or death of any birds nesting in the remaining trees if present at the time of works.
<i>Recommendations</i>	<u>Mitigation</u> Precautions should be taken with machinery and noise levels when working close to any retained nests so as not to disturb any nearby nesting birds during construction works. At least a 3-5m buffer should be created between any machinery and active nests until the young have fledged. <u>Enhancements</u> The addition of 2 x 1B Schwegler Nest Box would provide additional nesting habitat for common garden bird species and should be erected onto mature trees onsite. All bird boxes should be installed in line with manufacturers recommendations.
Reptiles	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	<u>Limitations</u> Limitations to the site appraisal for reptiles include the removal of habitats onsite prior to the commencement of the survey meaning that the value of the site is unable to be assessed accurately for foraging and commuting reptiles. <u>Local Records</u> There are no EPSLs for reptiles within 2km of the site. There is a recent development neighbouring the east of the site. Within freely accessible reports online, results of reptile surveys completed in 2018 for this development confirmed a population of slow worms (Max count 10) immediately adjacent to the site. <u>Site Value</u> Grassland, hedgerow and scrub which was removed during the site clearance are habitats which are suitable for reptiles. Grassland, scrub and hedgerows provide foraging and commuting value for reptiles. Remaining grassland onsite are no longer considered suitable for reptiles due to the short sward height and physical damage. Brash piles

	created by the site clearance provides hibernation and refuge value for reptiles. The remainder of the site may also be used by commuting reptiles.  <i>Figure 7 - View of brash piles which provide suitable hibernation habitat for reptiles and amphibians.</i>
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Site clearance may have resulted in the death of reptiles if present at the time of vegetation removal. Due to the surrounding landscape comprising largely of urban and agricultural land which are often suboptimal for reptiles, it is considered that the removal of the grassland, scrub and hedgerow may have resulted in the fragmentation of reptile habitats within the surrounding landscape. Additionally, the construction phase of the development may result in the harm or death of any reptiles if commuting across the site at the time of construction.
<i>Recommendations</i>	<u>Mitigation</u> Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to reptiles, further surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: • A pre-commencement inspection of the site will be undertaken for reptiles. • Any rubble/brash piles will be dismantled by hand outside of the reptile hibernation season and debris and brash will be stored on pallets or removed from the site to prevent reptiles from utilising these areas. • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. • In the unlikely event that a reptile is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.

	<u>Enhancements</u> The addition of 2 x hibernacula with one located to the north and one located to the south of the site will provide additional foraging, refuge and hibernation opportunities to reptiles onsite. All areas of proposed grassland should be managed as a tussocky sward to provide refuge, commuting and foraging opportunities for reptiles onsite.																								
Great Crested Newts (GCN) & Other Amphibians																									
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	<u>Local Records</u> There are no EPSLs for great crested newts (GCN) within 2km of the site. <u>Pond Locations</u> No ponds are located within the site. 4 ponds are located within 500m of the site, all of which are located within 250m of the site and 1 of which is located within 100m of the site. Additionally, there are several ditches within the landscape surrounding the site. Pond 1 is located 90m north of the site across several residential properties and a main road. Pond 2 is located 140m northeast of the site also across residential properties and a main road. Pond 3 is located 180m to the west across commercial sites which have vegetated borders. Pond 4 is located 200m to the northeast across residential properties, a main road and agricultural land. <u>Site Value</u> Grassland, hedgerow and scrub which was removed during the site clearance are habitats which are suitable for GCN and other amphibians during their terrestrial stages of life. Grassland, scrub and hedgerows provide foraging and commuting value for GCN and other amphibians. Remaining habitats onsite are no longer considered suitable for amphibians due to the short sward height and physical damage within the grassland. The site may still be used by commuting amphibians.																								
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	If all waterbodies are assumed as being present for breeding GCN, the proposed development produces a score of Amber: Offence likely within the rapid risk assessment. <table><tr><th>Component</th><th>Likely effect (select one for each component; select the most harmful option if more than one is likely; lists are in order of harm, top to bottom)</th><th>Notional offence probability score</th></tr><tr><td>Great crested newt breeding pond(s)</td><td>No effect</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Land within 100m of any breeding pond(s)</td><td>No effect</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Land 100-250m from any breeding pond(s)</td><td>0.5 - 1 ha lost or damaged</td><td>0.3</td></tr><tr><td>Land >250m from any breeding pond(s)</td><td>0.5 - 1 ha lost or damaged</td><td>0.03</td></tr><tr><td>Individual great crested newts</td><td>No effect</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Maximum:</td><td>0.3</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Rapid risk assessment result:</td><td>AMBER: OFFENCE LIKELY</td></tr></table>	Component	Likely effect (select one for each component; select the most harmful option if more than one is likely; lists are in order of harm, top to bottom)	Notional offence probability score	Great crested newt breeding pond(s)	No effect	0	Land within 100m of any breeding pond(s)	No effect	0	Land 100-250m from any breeding pond(s)	0.5 - 1 ha lost or damaged	0.3	Land >250m from any breeding pond(s)	0.5 - 1 ha lost or damaged	0.03	Individual great crested newts	No effect	0	Maximum:		0.3	Rapid risk assessment result:		AMBER: OFFENCE LIKELY
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Maximum:		0.3																							
Rapid risk assessment result:		AMBER: OFFENCE LIKELY																							

	If Pond 1 is eliminated as having a breeding population of GCN then the proposed development produces a score of Green: Offence highly unlikely within the rapid risk assessment. <table><tr><th>Component</th><th>Likely effect (select one for each component; select the most harmful option if more than one is likely; lists are in order of harm, top to bottom)</th><th>Notional offence probability score</th></tr><tr><td>Great crested newt breeding pond(s)</td><td>No effect</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Land within 100m of any breeding pond(s)</td><td>No effect</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Land 100-250m from any breeding pond(s)</td><td>No effect</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Land >250m from any breeding pond(s)</td><td>0.5 - 1 ha lost or damaged</td><td>0.03</td></tr><tr><td>Individual great crested newts</td><td>No effect</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2"></td><td>Maximum:</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2"></td><td>0.03</td></tr></table> Rapid risk assessment result: GREEN: OFFENCE HIGHLY UNLIKELY The site clearance may therefore have resulted in the harm or death of GCN and other species of amphibian.	Component	Likely effect (select one for each component; select the most harmful option if more than one is likely; lists are in order of harm, top to bottom)	Notional offence probability score	Great crested newt breeding pond(s)	No effect	0	Land within 100m of any breeding pond(s)	No effect	0	Land 100-250m from any breeding pond(s)	No effect	0	Land >250m from any breeding pond(s)	0.5 - 1 ha lost or damaged	0.03	Individual great crested newts	No effect	0			Maximum:			0.03
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Recommendations	<u>Phase 2 Surveys</u> Environmental DNA (eDNA) surveys will be required on Pond 1 (where accessible) to determine the presence or absence of great crested newts. This will comprise collecting water samples and sending them off for laboratory analysis and such surveys must be undertaken between mid-April and June, in accordance with current survey guidelines (Biggs et al, 2014). Alternatively, the Natural England-led district licencing scheme could be entered, which has no requirement for phase 2 surveys. <u>Mitigation & Enhancements</u> Further mitigation and enhancements will be determined following the results of the phase 2 surveys, however the above enhancements recommended for reptiles would also serve as enhanced habitat for amphibians.																								
Badgers & Other Mammals																									
Summary of Survey Findings	<u>Limitations</u> Limitations to the survey include the partial collapse of the sett on site meaning that holes may have been missed and evidence of badgers may have been destroyed. Removed vegetation from the site has also been piled in front of remaining holes and therefore some holes may have been missed. This may also impact the natural behaviour of the badgers and make the site no longer suitable meaning that any further survey work may provide inaccurate results when determining the use of the sett by badgers. The removal of habitats onsite prior to the commencement of the survey meaning that the value of the site is unable to be assessed accurately for foraging and commuting badgers and hedgehogs. <u>Local Records</u>																								

Records cannot be determined without the purchase of biological records data. The ecological reports for the adjacent development to the east of the site record a badger sett with entrances in the same locations as recorded during the site visit that informed this report.

Setts

During the site visit, mammal entrances were identified considered likely to represent two badger setts. The larger of the two is located to the south of the site and comprises 7 holes along the boundary of the site. Where vegetation has been removed, several of these holes have been blocked/damaged and it is no longer clear whether the sett is intact beneath. The second sett comprises a single hole along the east boundary of the site which has collapsed, likely during the removal of the hedgerow.



Figure 8 - View of hole located to the south of the site showing typical 'D' shape associated with badger sett entrances.



Figure 9 - View of hole partially blocked/filled in with removed vegetation and dirt. It is unclear if this is as a result of lack of use by badgers or happened during site clearance.



Figure 10 - View of partially collapsed hole located down the east of the site where the hedgerow was removed.

Foraging and Commuting

	Scrub and grassland have been removed during the clearance of the site which are habitats which provide foraging value for badgers and other terrestrial mammals. Habitats remaining onsite include a small area of grassland to the north of the site which is also suitable for foraging badgers and other terrestrial mammals. Badgers and other mammals are known to commute across all habitats onsite.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	<u>Setts</u> A badger sett has been damaged and potentially destroyed during the clearance of the site. This may have resulted in the harm or even death of badgers is present at the time of the works. Additionally, the remaining sett has been partially blocked meaning that further impacts to badgers are likely. <u>Foraging and Commuting</u> The site clearance may have resulted in the harm or death of badgers if present at the time of clearance.
<i>Recommendations</i>	<u>Phase 2 Surveys</u> Badger surveys will be required to characterise the sett types present and the usage of the site by badgers. This will comprise the deployment of wildlife cameras over a period of 3-4 weeks and such surveys can be undertaken throughout the year, in accordance with current survey guidelines (Harris et al, 1989). Disturbance, damage or destruction of active badger setts will require a badger development licence. <u>Mitigation & Enhancements</u> Further mitigation and enhancements will be determined following the results of the phase 2 badgers surveys.
Hazel dormouse	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	<u>Local Records</u> There are no EPSLs for dormice within 2km of the site. <u>Site Value</u> According to satellite images and evidence within the site, a hedgerow was present along the eastern boundary of the site in addition to the southern hedge which may have provided suitable foraging opportunities for dormice. There are also piles of bramble on the site which suggests that there was scrub coverage which would have provided further suitability for dormice. It is not considered that this hedgerow would have been used as a commuting route between woodlands due to there being only 1 connecting woodland. Additionally, there is connectivity via a network of hedgerows to nearby woodland located approximately 250m southeast of the site. The site is no longer suitable for dormice due to the removal of all potentially suitable habitat.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Dormice may have been harmed or killed during the removal of the hedgerow and any scrub if present at the time of the clearance.

<i>Recommendations</i>	<u><i>Mitigation</i></u> The hedgerow onsite should be replaced with species rich native hedgerow along the eastern border of the site ensuring commuting and foraging value is restored. <u><i>Enhancements</i></u> Additional hedgerows should be planted along the northern and eastern borders of the site to increase available foraging habitat onsite.
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Appendix 1: Site Location



Appendix 2a: UKHabs Map Pre Clearance



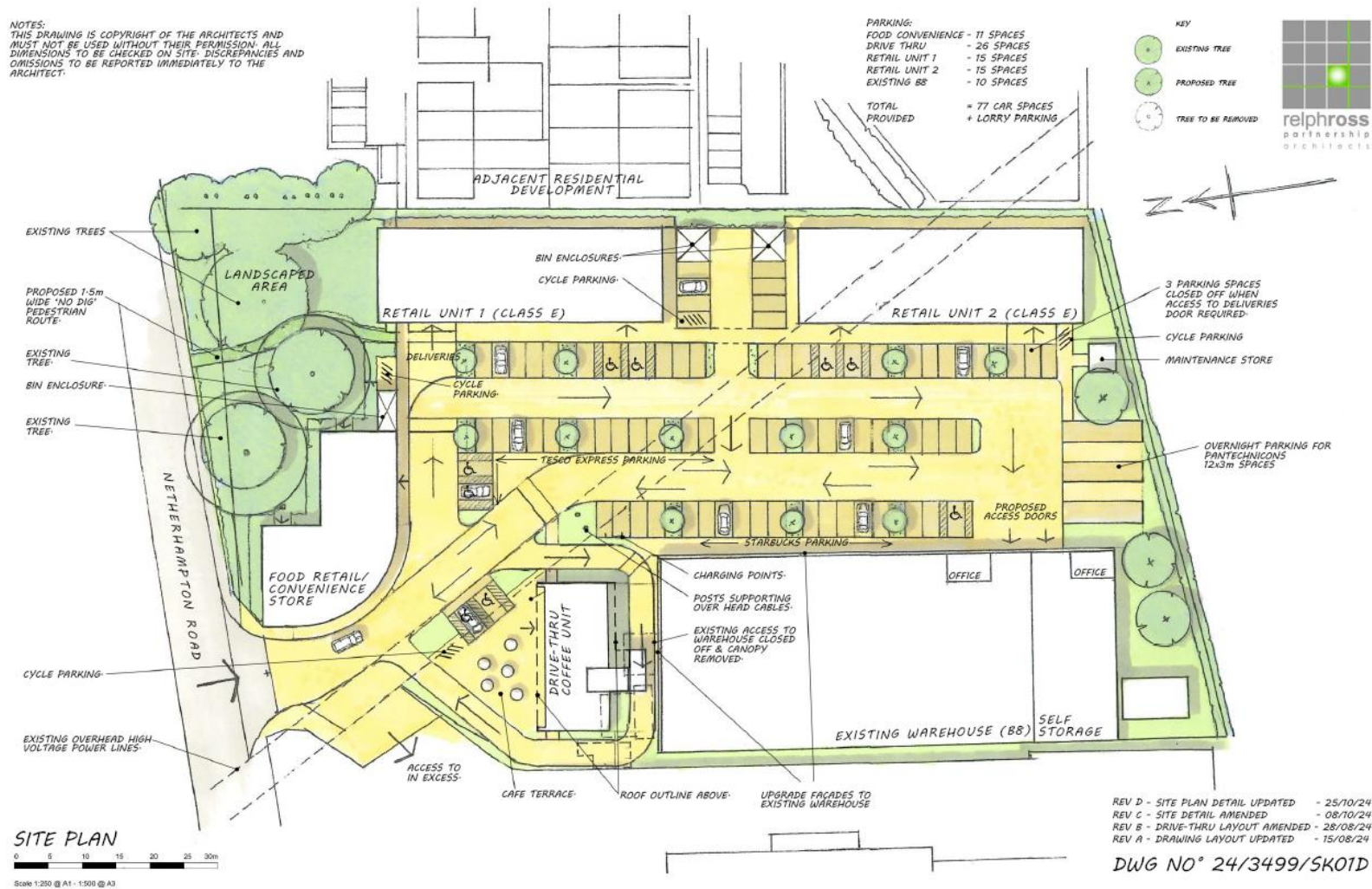
Appendix 2b: UKHabs Map Post Clearance



Appendix 3: Approximate Pond Locations



Appendix 4: Proposed Plans



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Version control			
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