



Gul Riverside
Elston Lane
Shrewton
SP3 4HL

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

Report ref.: *ELPM-ECO-002-BNG*

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PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL REPORT
ELPM-ECO-001-PEA

Client:	God Unlimited CIO
Project:	Gul Riverside, Elston Lane, Shrewton, Salisbury, SP3 4HL
Reference:	ELPM-ECO-001-PEA
Date:	25 th February 2026
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Validity:

This report is valid for 18 months from the date of the site visit. If works have not commenced by this date, an updated site visit should be carried out by a suitably qualified ecologist to assess any changes in the habitats present on site, and to inform a review of the conclusions and recommendations made.

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SUMMARY

Estate Land and Property Management has been commissioned by God Unlimited CIO to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of land at Gul Riverside, Elston Lane, Shrewton, SP3 4HL (Grid Reference: SU 06522 44681 – hereafter referred to as ‘the site’). A site visit was undertaken on 25th February 2026.

The main body of the site is dominated by free-draining driveway, carpark and buildings, with areas of modified grassland, secondary woodland and some native mixed hedging; the plant species on site were common and widespread species; no rare or unusual species were recorded. The habitats that are to be directly affected by the development proposals have very little ability to support protected species, and no further species monitoring is recommended.

A summary of recommendations is as follows:

- Retain all surrounding mature trees / hedges.

Recommendations for enhancement, which could be included within the scheme are detailed in section 6.0 below.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Estate Land and Property Management has been commissioned by God Unlimited CIO to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of land at Gul Riverside, Elston Lane, Shrewton, SP3 4HL (Grid Reference: SU 06522 44681 – hereafter referred to as ‘the site’). A site visit was undertaken on 25th February 2026.

1.2 The purpose of this report to establish the site’s suitability for development, inform the design process for the proposal, record the ecological baseline and identify key ecological features within and around the proposal site.

1.3 This report has been compiled in accordance with current guidelines, including British Standard 42020:2013 Biodiversity. Code of Practice for Planning and Development, 2013 and CIEEM, 2017 and 2018.

Site Information

1.4 The survey area covers c. 0.3517 hectares (ha) of driveway, carpark, stable yard and grassland fields located at the eastern edge of Gul Riverside outdoor therapy centre. The site is bordered by a mature, mixed-species hedge and arable farmland on the eastern edge and a sloping area of secondary woodland to the north. The survey site is adjacent to modified grassland fields to the north and west, grazed by the therapy centre’s horses and ponies.

Surrounding Landscape

1.5 The surrounding landscape is rural, dominated by arable fields and grazing land interspersed with small shaws and mature tree / hedge lines. The nearest settlement of Shrewton is located 200m to the southeast.

Development Proposals

1.6 It is understood that the development proposals include the construction of wooden stable block and a roof to cover the adjacent yard area.

2.0 SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

2.1 The aim of the preliminary ecological appraisal survey has been:

- To identify the main habitat types present on site;
- To assess the likely importance of the habitats present;
- To assess the likely presence of protected species;
- To provide recommendations for surveys of protected species where necessary;
- To list ecological constraints present on the site;
- To highlight any ecological opportunities and list potential enhancements for inclusion within the scheme.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desk Study

3.1.1 A desk study was conducted to establish the presence of priority habitats, protected species and statutory designated sites within the Zone of Influence (Zoi) of the proposed development site.

3.1.2 The desk study identified Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and European Designated sites, including Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) within 1.0km of the site.

3.1.3 Wiltshire and Swindon Biological Records Centre (WSBRC) provided records of all protected and notable species within a 1.0km radius of the site.

3.1.4 In accordance with Natural England's GCN Mitigation Guidelines (English Nature, 2001) a desktop search was undertaken to identify ponds within 250m of the site using Ordnance Survey mapping, the MAGIC database and aerial photography.

3.2 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Field Survey

3.2.1 The field survey was undertaken on 25th February 2026 by Owen Grummitt (BSc. Environmental Science, NDCM. Weather conditions were cool (c.12°C), with a light southerly wind (Beaufort Scale 2), 20% cloud cover and dry.

3.2.2 The field survey comprised a walkover inspection of the land and covered all accessible parts of the site, including boundary features. Habitats were recorded according to the UKHabs Classification System as described within the UK Habitats Manual (Butcher et al, 2020). All habitats present on-site were mapped using standard UKHab hatches (Figure No. 01 – Site Habitat Plan).

3.2.3 A list of plant species was compiled, together with an estimate of abundance made according to the DAFOR scale (Table 05). In addition, Target notes were used to provide supplementary information on features which were particularly interesting or significant to specific construction proposals, or too small to map.

3.2.4 The survey methodology was extended to provide more detail in relation to the site's potential to support rare or protected fauna, as described by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (CIEEM, 2017b). The assessment of habitat suitability for protected, rare or priority species is based on current good practice guidance such as that presented in the Herpetofauna Workers' Manual (Gent and Gibson, 2003) and Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (Collin (ed.), 2016).

Evaluation Criteria

3.2.5 The importance of ecological features have been evaluated in relation to a geographical frame of reference, i.e. international/European value, national, regional, county, local or site / negligible value (based on CIEEM, 2018).

3.3 Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment

3.3.1 A Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment was undertaken on 25th February 2026 by an experienced ecologist (Owen Grummitt) who undertook an internal and external assessment of all buildings and ground level assessment of trees within the proposed construction zone.

3.3.2 The bat surveyor assessed the trees and existing buildings visually and searched for evidence such as:

- Grease Marks;
- Urine Stains;
- Bat Droppings;
- Feeding Remains;
- Dead or Live Bats.

3.3.3 Trees were visually identified from the ground, using binoculars where necessary, for features that could be used by bats such as:

- Woodpecker Holes;
- Knot Holes;

- Tear-outs;
- Flush Cuts;
- Double Leaders.
-

Buildings were assessed for features that could be used by bats such as:

- Lifted or slipped roof tiles;
- Lifted or slipped hanging tile;
- Raised flashing;
- Gaps at soffits or fascias;

Once features had been assessed the trees were then categorised in accordance with Table 4.1 of the Bat Conservation Trust's Good Survey Guidelines (2016).

Table No. 01 – Summary of Categorisation Criteria

Category	Buildings	Trees
`Negligible`	<i>No suitable features identified.</i>	<i>No suitable features identified.</i>
`Low`	<i>A structure which could be used opportunistically, however, are not likely to be used on a regular basis / by a large number of bats.</i>	<i>Tree of sufficient size / age to support bat roost features; but with none identified from the ground.</i>
`Moderate`	<i>A building with features which, could be used regularly by a small number of bats.</i>	<i>Tree with features which, may support a bat roost of low conservation status.</i>
`High`	<i>A building with features suitable for use by a large number of bats on a regular basis.</i>	<i>A tree with several potential bat roost sites that are suitable for use by a large number of bats.</i>

3.4 Badger Walkover Survey

3.4.1 The site was systematically searched during the site visit for any evidence of badgers, such as:

- Setts
- Latrines
- Snuffle Holes
- 'Push-unders' through boundary fencing
- Hair
- Prints
- Mammal tracks

All areas within the site, and where possible in the immediate surroundings were searched. Any evidence was then mapped to allow the status and distribution of badger activity to be assessed.

3.5 Constraints and Limitations

Due to the field survey consisting of only one site visit, certain species, particularly some of the flowering plants, may not have been visible or may have been otherwise inconspicuous at the time of the survey and hence overlooked. These are accepted constraints associated with the standard UKHabs Survey Methodology.

No other limitations were encountered, or assumptions made during either the desk study or the field survey and it is considered that with the access gained and recording undertaken, an accurate assessment of the site's ecological value has been made.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Desk Study

4.1.1 The following designated sites are not necessarily representative of the existing site's ecology but are indicative of the ecological context of the surrounding area; a factor that may be important when assessing the presence / absence potential of certain species groups.

Statutory Protected Sites

4.1.2 The desk study found no statutory protected sites within the site boundary.

4.1.3 The site is located within the Impact Risk Zone of Till River SSSI, located to the north of the site, however the proposed works do not meet the criteria which would require consultation with Natural England.

Non-Statutory Protected Areas

4.1.4 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs) are designations applied to the most important non-statutory nature conservation sites. Certain habitats, such as Ancient Semi-Natural Natural Woodland, also receive protection. These areas are recognised by the National Planning Policy Framework (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2021) and as such are material considerations when assessing planning applications. There are no SNCI's located within 1.0km of the site.

Priority Habitats

4.1.5 Within 1.0 km of the site there are Priority Habitats of Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Calcareous Grassland and Native Hedgerows.

4.2 Habitats Site Assessment

4.2.1 Habitats within the site include:

- u1c – Artificial Unsealed Surface
- g4 – Modified Grassland
- u1b5 – Building
- u1b – Developed Land; Sealed Surface
- h2a – Hedgerow (Priority)
- s1f – Lowland mixed deciduous woodland

Modified Grassland

4.2.2 The area of grassland which would be affected by the proposed works had a sward height of 5 – 20cm at the time of the survey, dominated by grasses with on average 3-5 species/m². Common agricultural grasses such as perennial rye grass, *Lolium perenne*, Yorkshire fog, *Holcus lanatus*, and creeping bent, *Agrostis stolonifera*, dominate, with frequent areas of broadleaved dock, *Rumex obtusifolius*, and creeping buttercup, *Ranunculus repens*. Common nettle, *Urtica dioica*, extends from the margins in areas.

Lowland mixed deciduous woodland

4.2.3 The area north of the smaller stable block is dominated by two mature sycamore trees. A full preliminary roost assessment of these trees is detailed within section 4.3. The busy site use has prevented any significant ground flora from establishing beneath the tree canopy. The sloping wooded paddock to the south of the site is dominated by more sycamore trees, with overgrazing preventing the growth of ground flora. The woodland area on site is of very low diversity and is assessed as site value.

Buildings

4.2.6 Six different buildings were recorded on site, each of differing construction and ages. These included two wooden stable blocks, two temporary structures and two outdoor storage buildings. A full preliminary roost assessment of these buildings is detailed within section 4.3.

Developed Land; Sealed Surface

4.2.7 A small area of concrete hardstanding is located to the north of both stable blocks. This habitat is of negligible value.

Artificial Unsealed Surface

4.2.8 A compacted tarmac chippings and type 1 sub-base drive and carpark cover a considerable area of the site, offering vehicle access to the proposed works. Ephemeral species such as mouse-ear chickweed, *Cerastium sp.*, and hairy bittercress, *Cardamine hirsute*, have colonised some areas. This habitat is of negligible value.

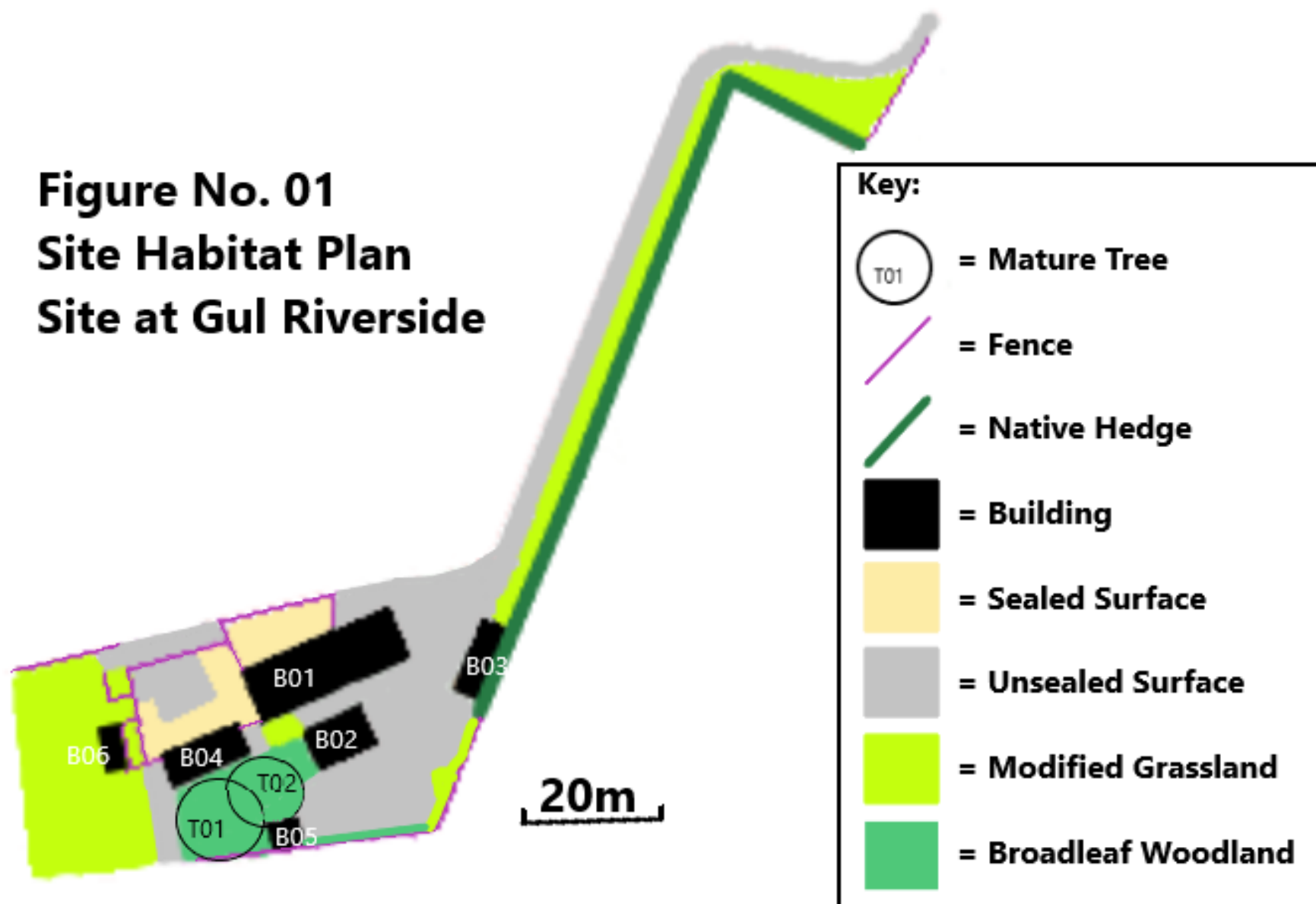
Hedgerow (Priority)

4.2.13 The hedgerow of the eastern boundary of the site is dominated by hawthorn, English elm and bramble. This linear feature is of site value.

Rivers and Streams

4.2.15 The river Till runs to the north of the site, **outside the site boundary for the proposed works**. The ditch held c. 60cm of water at the time of the survey with a fast flow rate. Banks were steep and vegetated with hairy willowherb and common nettle.

Figure No. 01
Site Habitat Plan
Site at Gul Riverside



4.3 Protected Species Assessment

4.3.1 Amphibians

Desk Study

WSBRC have no records of great crested newt (GCN), *Triturus cristatus*, exist within 1.0km of the site, but there are records of common toad, *Bufo bufo*, and common frog, *Rana temporaria*. There are no significant ponds within 250m of the site.

Site Assessment

The broadleaf woodland and hedgerows within the site provide suitable terrestrial habitat for GCN, common frog and common toad.

4.3.2 Reptiles

Desk Study

WSBRC have two records of grass snake, *Natrix Helvetica*, and two records of common lizard, *Zootoca vivipara*, within 1.0km of the site. No other reptile species are recorded.

Site Assessment

The broadleaf woodland and hedgerows within the site provide suitable habitat for common, widespread reptile species such as slow worm, common lizard and grass snake. The combination of artificial unsealed surfaces and hedgerow habitat offers high suitability for reptiles.

4.3.3 Bats

Desk Study

Common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus* and serotine *Eptesicus serotinus* bats have been recorded within 1.0km of the site area.

Preliminary Roost Assessment

The existing buildings on site were assessed for their potential to support roosting bats, a summary of the assessment is shown in Table 2. Various trees were identified on site as offering some level of bat roost suitability. A summary of trees with potential roost features is shown in Table 3.

Table No. 02 – Building Assessment

Ref.	Description	Category
B01	<i>Single-story wooden stable block and tack room construction with a corrugated bitumen roof. Building is light and draughty internally. No evidence of bats recorded.</i>	<i>Negligible</i>
B02	<i>Steel shipping containers, roofed in corrugated metal used as hay barn and general store. No suitable crevices noted and no evidence of bats.</i>	<i>Negligible</i>
B03	<i>Newly constructed wooden cabin. Temporary structure capable of being moved. No suitable crevices noted and no evidence of bats.</i>	<i>Negligible</i>
B04	<i>Single-story wooden stable block construction with a corrugated bitumen roof. Building is light and draughty internally. No evidence of bats recorded.</i>	<i>Negligible</i>
B05	<i>Covered log store with open side and corrugated bitumen roof. No suitable crevices noted and no evidence of bats.</i>	<i>Negligible</i>
B06	<i>Temporary structure capable of being moved. No suitable crevices noted and no evidence of bats.</i>	<i>Negligible</i>

Table no. 03 – Trees with potential roost features

Ref.	Description	Category
T01	<i>Mature sycamore tree. Numerous knot holes and shedding collars. Large tear-out to the south at 4-5m high.</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
T02	<i>Mature sycamore tree. Numerous knot holes and shedding collars.</i>	<i>Moderate</i>

Foraging suitability

The hedge and treeline within the site are considered likely to support foraging and commuting by numerous bat species. This habitat is considered to be of moderate suitability for a range of bat species.

4.3.4 Dormouse

Desk Study

WSBRC have no records of dormice within 1.0km of the site.

Site Assessment

The mature hedgerow contains suitable food plants such as bramble and hawthorn, while mature trees and bramble scrub provide suitable cover for hibernation. Although habitat on site is suitable, the overall value is reduced due to the reported absence of dormice in the locality of the site and the fragmentation and isolation of the on-site hedgerow from other areas of suitable habitat in the local area open ground. The habitat on site is therefore considered to be of negligible value to dormice.

4.3.5 Badger and other mammals

Desk Study

WSBRC have 11 recordings of badger, *Meles meles*, within 1.0km of the site.

Site Assessment

Numerous mammal excavations were recorded in the woodland to the south of the surveyed site, but no evidence was found to suggest the site is being used by badgers. The large proportion of sealed and unsealed artificial surface are considered to be of negligible value to badgers.

4.3.6 Birds

Desk Study

Records of numerous bird species have been returned within 1.0km of the site, including 30 species listed on the BoCC Red List.

Site Assessment

Optimal nesting and foraging habitat is limited to the surrounding hedges and tree line. An area of nest debris was also noted in building B01. The grassland is considered to be lacking in structure suitable for supporting ground-nesting birds, and its value is further reduced by the frequent disturbance by people and horses. The area overall is likely to be of site / low local value to breeding / foraging birds.

4.3.7 Invertebrates

Desk Study

The data search returned records of numerous notable species of invertebrates within 1.0km of the site, including White-letter Hairstreak, Small Blue, Giny Skipper and Small Heath butterflies.

Site Assessment

Suitable habitat for invertebrates is limited to the hedgerows and woodland which border the site. The grassland is homogenous in structure and lacks the floral diversity to support a good range of invertebrates and is therefore likely to be of value within the site area only.

4.3.8 Others

No suitable habitat for any other protected species was recorded on site.

5.0 EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following section evaluates the value of the habitats within and adjacent to the site, assessed where further survey may be required and details any avoidance and mitigation measures. Wherever possible potential adverse effects should be avoided by avoidance / mitigation embedded in scheme design, as this gives increased certainty over successful delivery and ensures adhesion to the 'Mitigation Hierarchy' (BSI, 2013) (CIEEM, 2018).

5.1 Designated Sites

The proposed works shall not impact any surrounding statutory designated site due to the intervening distances.

The proposals shall not impact any surrounding non-statutory designated site due to the intervening distances.

5.2 Habitats

5.2.1 The main body of the site is dominated by artificial unsealed surfaces, with areas of modified grassland; the plant species on site were common and widespread species with no rare or unusual species recorded.

5.2.2 Mature trees and dense hedgerows on the site have been identified as being of higher value and will be retained in the proposed works.

5.3 Protected Species

5.3.1 Amphibians

As the suitable terrestrial habitat is confined to the areas of mature trees and dense hedgerows, amphibian populations should be unaffected by the proposed works. No further survey is required.

5.3.2 Reptiles

As the suitable reptile habitat is confined to the areas of mature trees and dense hedgerows, reptile populations should be unaffected by the proposed works. No further survey is required.

5.3.3 Bats

All buildings have been assessed as offering 'negligible' bat roost suitability and therefore no further survey of these buildings is required. Two trees have been identified as offering 'moderate' bat roost suitability (T01 and T02). The proposed works will not affect or give increased disturbance to these two trees and no further survey is therefore required.

5.3.4 Dormice

Hedgerows on site provide optimal habitat for dormice, however the lack of local records within the vicinity of the site may preclude their presence. The proposed works will not result in the disturbance or loss of any hedges. No further survey is therefore required.

5.3.5 Badgers

There are no setts or areas of badger activity on the site. No further survey is therefore required.

5.3.6 Other Mammals

All wild mammals are protected against intentional crushing or asphyxiation under the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996. Care should be taken when excavating around any rabbit holes etc to ensure no wild mammal is intentionally harmed.

5.3.7 Breeding Birds

The proposed works will not result in the disturbance or loss of any hedges or trees. The nesting areas in building B01 are likewise unaffected by the proposed works; no constraints have been identified.

5.3.8 Invertebrates

The proposed works do not affect the habitat of any value to invertebrates; no constraints have been identified.

Summary of Survey Recommendations / Avoidance Measures

5.3.8 A summary of recommendations is as follows:

- Retain all trees identified as offering Bat Roost Suitability with a suitable buffer to avoid disturbance;
- Retain all mature trees and hedges.

6.0 ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS / OPPORTUNITIES

6.1 The design of the proposed works must include ecological enhancements for the benefit of wildlife to ensure compliance with Local Planning Policy and the emerging Environment Act 2021, which mandates a minimum 10% net gain in biodiversity across all development sites.

Recommendations for ecological enhancements that could be considered as part of development proposals include:

- Creation of a habitat corridor along the eastern boundary of the site to provide a commuting corridor for bats and terrestrial mammals. This corridor should consist of new native species-rich hedging to link the existing hedge row with the broadleaf woodland. Species should include a minimum of five woody species, such as hazel, blackthorn, crab apple, dogwood, beech, spindle, and guelder rose;
- The provision of nesting boxes for a variety of bird species could be included within new buildings, with a particular focus on BoCC red-listed species such as house martin and house sparrow.
- Creation of a new native species-rich scrub area to the southern side of the proposed new stables. Species should include a minimum of five woody species such as hazel, willow, crab apple, dogwood and birch. These five species have been suggested as suitable for areas adjacent to animal grazing.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The proposed works are unlikely to adversely impact any surrounding statutory or non-statutory designated site.

7.2 The main body of the site is dominated by artificial unsealed surfaces, with areas of modified grassland; the plant species on site were common and widespread species with no rare or unusual species recorded. This habitat is of limited ecological value, however suitable compensation for its loss must be provided to ensure the scheme achieves the required Biodiversity Net Gain. The small scale of the proposed works and site area means a 'Small Sites Metric' is appropriate to ensure Biodiversity Net Gain. This calculation has been completed using DEFRA Small Sites Metric 1.2.3, which demonstrates that a 10% net gain is achievable on site with the proposed number of units.

7.3 The proposed works are unlikely to impact suitable habitat for amphibians, reptiles, bats, badgers, other protected mammals or breeding birds. No further ecological surveys or impact assessments are recommended.

8.0 REFERENCES

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Appendix A – Species List for Habitat Parcels

Modified Grassland

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Broadleaf Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	O
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	O
Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	O
Cocks-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	LD
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	A
Creepnig Bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	F
Curled Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	F
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	O
Dovesfoot Cranesbill	<i>Geranium mole</i>	R
False Oat	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	LA
Ground Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	LA
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertanum</i>	LA
Meadow Fescue	<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	R
Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	LD
Perennial Rye-Grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	D
Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobea</i>	O
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	LA
Thistle	<i>Circium sp.</i>	LA
Timoth	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	R

Adjacent Tree Line / Broadleaf Woodland

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	O
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	O
Sycamore	<i>Acer psuedoplatanus</i>	LD

Hedgerow (Priority)

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Hawthorn	<i>Cratageous monogyna</i>	A
Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	O
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	O
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	O
English elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	A

D – Dominant; A – Abundant; F – Frequent; O – Occasional; R – Rare; L – Locally

Appendix B – Site Photographs



Image 01 – Car park which would be used as part of site access. Buildings 01, 02 and 03 all partially visible, and all assessed as offering ‘low’ bat roost suitability.



Image 02 – Photograph of the driveway access. Image taken on a previous site visit in summer 2025. Note the native mixed hedge running alongside eastern side of the drive and the wooded character of the hillside south of the proposed works.



Image 03 – The Broadleaf woodland south of the surveyed area is significantly degraded by overgrazing by horses and ponies, offering very little suitable habitat. Building 05 is partially visible, assessed as offering ‘low’ bat roost suitability.



Image 04 – The southern aspect of the proposed new stables and covered yard. Buildings 04 and 06 are partially visible, assessed as offering ‘low’ bat roost suitability.



Image 05 – Proposed covered yard area, looking west towards the proposed new stables.



Image 06 - Proposed covered yard area, looking west towards the proposed new stables.



Image 07 – Two mature sycamore trees identified as having moderate suitability as bat roosts.

Appendix C – WSBRC Data Search Report



Data search results within 1000 metres of Gul Riverside: SU0652244681

WSBRC Ref: 20260210_2_ELPM

Report date: 18/02/2026

Data held by WSBRC is validated as fully as possible to ensure such factors as geographical and temporal accuracy of each record. In addition, WSBRC staff and County Recorders undertake verification of records ensuring that notable species or new records for an area are correctly identified. However, errors cannot be totally eliminated.

Conditions of data use

The information provided in the following report is confidential and must always be treated in accordance with the WSBRC Terms and Conditions of Data Use:

1. The data are still protected by copyright, and this is held by the WSBRC unless otherwise stated.
2. The raw data may not be copied to third parties, published in any form, placed on the World Wide Web or supplied to the recipient's client or consultees without written permission from the WSBRC except as in the circumstances given below.
3. Reports which include an interpretation or summary of the data supplied by WSBRC may be provided to the recipient's client and consultees provided that:
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 - Full acknowledgement is given in the report to WSBRC and where appropriate, the original recorders
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 - The data supplied by the WSBRC is not amended in any way
4. The data must not be entered onto any permanent database or Geographical Information System without written permission from the WSBRC.
5. Data from the WSBRC will only be used for the purpose stated and will not be stored beyond the life of the project for which it was acquired or for longer than 12 months.
6. Whilst the WSBRC takes all reasonable steps to ensure that the information supplied is verified and validated, it cannot be held liable for the accuracy or comprehensiveness of the data due to the varied sources and time periods that may apply to some of the raw data and to the dynamic nature of biological recording. It therefore cannot accept liability for any consequential, incidental or indirect loss, damage or adverse effect arising from the use of the data.

Please see our [Data Access Policy](#) for full details and for species restrictions.

Legally protected and notable species records within 1000 metres of Gul Riverside: SU0652244681

The species data was shared in CSV format.

Where the term 'Lewis Raptor Group' appears in a record comment, further information can be sought from [WSBRC](#).

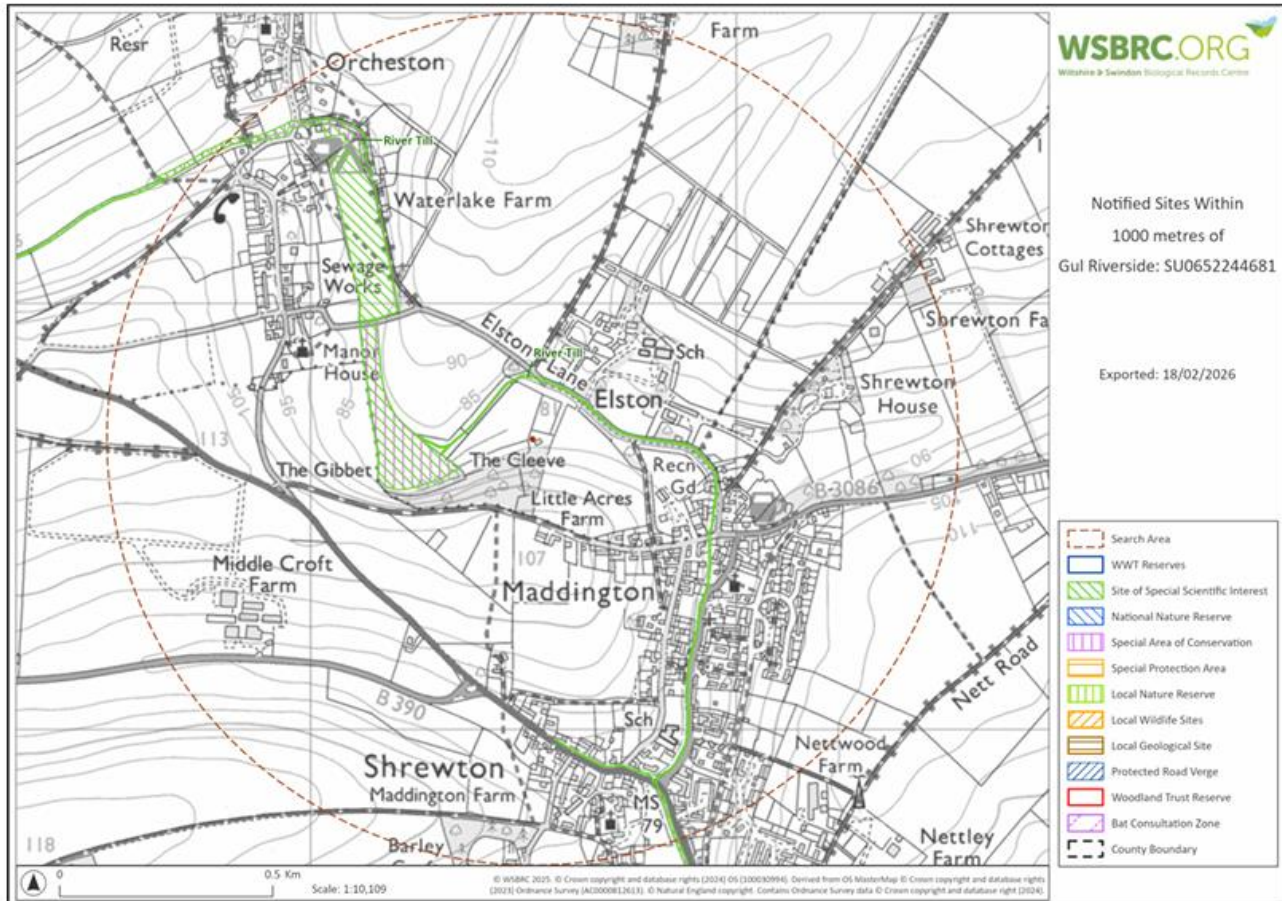
Confidential species

None found In search area or species search was not requested.

For further information on confidential bird species records, please contact Wiltshire Ornithological Society via the County Recorder [Paul Castle](#).

Notified sites within 1000 metres of Gul Riverside: SU0652244681

Notified Sites Map



The map was also supplied in JPEG format.

Local Wildlife Sites

None found in search area.

Local Geological Sites

None found in search area.

Protected Road Verges

None found in search area.

WWT Reserves

None found in search area.

Bat Consultation Zones

None found in search area.

Please find the Wiltshire Council Planning Guidance [here](#).

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

	Site_Type	Grid_Ref	Site_Name	Area_Ha	Designation_Status
0	SSSI	SU076397	River Till	34.259187	Notified

Special Areas of Conservation

	Site_Type	Grid_Ref	Site_Name	Area_Ha	Designation_Status
0	SAC	SZ141985	River Avon	467.581569	Designated

Special Protection Areas

None found in search area.

National Nature Reserves

None found in search area.

Local Nature Reserves

None found in search area.