



Defence Infrastructure Organisation

SERVICE FAMILIES ACCOMMODATION MODEL HOMES DEVELOPMENT SLING ROAD, BULFORD

Stone Curlew Survey Report





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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WSP was commissioned by Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) in February 2026 to undertake a series of protected species surveys, including a stone curlew survey, in support of development proposed at Bulford Camp, Bulford, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

The development comprises the construction of eight homes with associated garages and supporting infrastructure, hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development'. The development site (the 'Site') covers approximately 1.13ha, and it is located within 100m of Salisbury Plain Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

The purpose of this survey was to identify any potential constraints to the proposed works relating to the presence of habitats suitable for stone curlew and their presence within and adjacent to the Proposed Development and possible disturbance for this species. It was undertaken to determine the absence/ presence of stone curlew following the standard RSPB methodology and consisted of six visits completed between April and July 2026.

The survey did not record any stone curlew or evidence of their breeding and concludes that the zone of influence of the Proposed Development (considered of 1.5km buffer) is unlikely to support this species. The proximity of Bulford Camp, which contributes to regular human disturbance, together with the more intensively managed nature of the surrounding land, is likely to reduce the suitability of the area for breeding stone curlew. The incidental sighting of eight individuals located 9.3km away from the Site, over a total estimation of the 20 pairs existing in the SPA, reinforces the conclusion that stone curlew is more likely to breed in less disturbed areas within the SPA.

The Salisbury Plain SPA HRA and Mitigation Strategy Review (2024) demonstrates that existing mitigation measures are effective, with the stone curlew population remaining in favourable condition. The report also highlights the MOD's role in supporting conservation through habitat management and monitoring and shows that the levels of growth assessed within the strategy are not expected to adversely affect the integrity of the SPA.

Considering that the Proposed Development is planned in an area already urbanized and the absence of stone curlew during the surveys, probably due to its proximity to Bulford, this development will not affect the breeding stone curlew population of the SPA.

Incidental sightings of other notable bird species were also recorded during the survey. It is recommended that standard measures for the protection of breeding birds are implemented during the construction phase. Where construction works are undertaken during the breeding bird season, the adjacent woodland to the north should be inspected by a suitably qualified ecologist to confirm the absence of any active red kite nests prior to the commencement of works.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. WSP UK Limited (WSP) has been commissioned by Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) (hereafter referred to as the 'Client') to undertake a stone curlew survey in advance of the proposed construction of eight houses as well as associated garages, hard landscaping, soft landscaping and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development' at Sling Road, Bulford near Salisbury, Wiltshire (hereafter referred to as the 'Site').
- 1.1.2. The Site is at National Grid Reference SU 18864 44408 and covers and an area of 1.13ha. Full planning permission will be sought for the Proposed Development from Wiltshire Council.

1.2. ECOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.2.1. The Site is within in a semi-rural location 500m north of Bulford Camp and barracks. It comprises grassland, patches of dense scrub and scattered trees. Salisbury Plain Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) all lie 100m to the north and east of the Site. In the wider landscape, the town of Salisbury is located 15km to the south and Andover 17.5km to the east of the Site.
- 1.2.2. The Site location is shown in **Appendix D - Figure 1 and 2**.

1.3. PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

- 1.3.1. The Site itself is unsuitable for breeding stone curlew, which prefers sparse vegetation and bare ground. In Britain this combination is provided either by short semi-natural grassland or by spring-sown crops. They breed in two main areas, the East Anglian Breckland and Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire, with a growing population on the Sandlings of coastal Suffolk. Small numbers have also bred in Sussex and Hampshire.
- 1.3.2. However, the Site lies within 100m of the Salisbury Plain SPA and within the SSSI Impact Risk Zone of Salisbury Plain SSSI. Up to 20 pairs of stone curlew representing 12% of the British population breed on the Salisbury Plain¹. And therefore, the Proposed Development is at risk of disturbing breeding stone curlew, a designated species of the Salisbury Plain SPA.
- 1.3.3. DIO commissioned WSP to undertake a stone curlew survey to:
- determine presence or absence of stone curlew; and
 - inform development planning and ecological risk assessments.
- 1.3.4. The results of this survey are presented within this report and will inform the forthcoming Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).

¹ Natural England (1993) *Salisbury Plain Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): Citation*. Wiltshire/Hampshire: Natural England

2. METHODS

2.1. DESK STUDY

- 2.1.1. Review of designated sites and species records was undertaken through an ecological data search from Wiltshire and Swindon Biological Records Centre requested in January 2026 as part of the Proposed Development's Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)².
- 2.1.2. A total of 347 records of 54 species of bird from within 2km of the Site were returned by the desk study. Nine of those species are listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) comprising one record of hen harrier, ten records of red kite, five records of stone curlew, two records of kingfisher, one record of hobby, one record of quail, three records of redwing, three records of fieldfare, and one record of barn owl.

2.2. STONE CURLEW SURVEY

- 2.2.1. The methodology used to undertake the survey was an adaptation of those provided in accordance with recognised good practice guidance in the RSPB Stone Curlew Monitoring and Protection Handbook³. This protocol outlines the daytime survey techniques required to establish presence or absence of stone curlew within a 1.5km buffer area of a Proposed Development (hereafter referred to as the 'Survey Area').
- 2.2.2. The field survey comprised six visits from April to August 2026. During the visits, the suitable habitats for stone curlew within the Survey Area were observed.
- 2.2.3. Stone curlew occurs in open areas with well-drained, usually sandy or chalky soils. They prefer habitats with plenty of bare ground, often with stones, such as short-grazed grassland, spring-sown arable fields, root crops, game cover, cultivated margins, fallow land, and other sparsely vegetated areas.
- 2.2.4. The survey consisted primarily of observation from a vehicle along the margin of suitable fields and stopping in 15 vantage points and observing for stone curlew using a telescope. As stone curlew is easily disturbed by people on foot, the vehicle was used as a portable hide. Therefore, where stone curlew were not seen, it was necessary in some cases to walk a transect across the field, scanning the field for stone curlews with binoculars.
- 2.2.5. The same route and vantage points were used on each of the six visits. However, in accordance with good practice guidance (Bibby, et al. 2000) the starting point and survey direction were alternated between visits, and start times were varied to minimise potential temporal bias, as birds may be active at different times of day in different areas.
- 2.2.6. A record was also made of the following target species recorded during the surveys to assess impact of development to birds of conservation concern to inform the EclA and HRA:
 - Species listed on Annex I of the EU Birds Directive;
 - Species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
 - Species of Principal Importance (SPI), listed on Section 41 of the Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC Act);

² WSP (2026) *Service Families Accommodation Model Homes Development Sling Road, Bulford. Preliminary Ecological Appraisal.*

³ Tim Cowan (2017) *RSPB stone-curlew monitoring and protection handbook – monitoring protocol.* RSPB

- Red and Amber Listed species in Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) 5 (Stanbury *et al.* 2021); and
- Other species recorded in numbers of potential county or local importance.

2.2.7. The relevant legislation is listed in **Appendix B**.

2.2.8. The Survey Area and vantage points are shown in **Appendix D- Figure 3**.

2.3. DATES OF SURVEY AND PERSONNEL

2.3.1. The stone curlew survey visits were completed by competent ornithologists with at least four years' experience of this type of survey. Survey visits avoided poor weather conditions where heavy wind, rain and fog etc. might have reduced bird detectability. Survey dates are listed in **Appendix C**.

2.4. NOTES AND LIMITATIONS

2.4.1. The urban area to the south of the Survey Area, comprising Bulford camp, was excluded from the surveys as the habitat was hardstanding and so unsuitable for stone curlews.

2.4.2. Full access was not granted for the fields to the east, as these fields were within an active firing range. This is not considered to be a significant limitation as vantage points were placed in the opposite hill to scan these fields. However, due to the nature and size of the Proposed Development, and the methodology undertaken, the survey effort is considered sufficient to record and estimate the presence/absence of stone curlew.

2.4.3. The presence of stone curlew in a particular area can be dependent on crop rotation, so they may not be present every year. However, the Site is primarily pasture not on rotation and, thus, this is not considered a limitation to the survey.

2.4.4. Best practice indicates that survey data is generally considered valid for up to 18 months (CIEEM, 2019). The data presented in this report enables an evaluation of stone curlews in relation to the Site, which in combination with other surveys is intended to inform an EclA and HRA of the Proposed Development.

3. RESULTS

3.1. DESK STUDY

- 3.1.1. The following table (**Table 1.1**) provides details of the qualifying interest of statutory designated sites that include stone curlew populations within 10km of the Site.

Table 3.1– Sites Designated for Stone curlew Species/Populations⁴.

Designated Site	Ornithological Reason for Designation	Distance to Site
Salisbury Plain SPA	The SPA (covering 19,714ha) is located at its closest point 100m to the north and east of the Site. The SPA qualifies under Article 4.1 of the EC Birds Directive by regularly supporting nationally important populations of two Annex I species. It supports 10% of the British breeding population of stone curlew and 1% of Britain's wintering hen harrier. Other Annex I species which occur in small numbers include merlin and short eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i> which winter on the site and Montagu's harrier which attempted to breed on at least one occasion. The SPA qualifies under Article 4.2 by supporting nationally important breeding populations of two regularly occurring migratory species. Approximately 20% of the British population of quail and 1% of the British population of hobby <i>Falco Subbuteo</i> breed on the SPA.	100m to north and east
Salisbury Plain SSSI	The area as a whole is of national and international importance for breeding and wintering birds. Up to 20 pairs of stone curlew representing 12% of the British population breed on the Plain. Other important breeding species include buzzard, barn owl, long-eared owl, nightingale, stonechat, whinchat, wheatear, corn bunting and, on occasion, Montagu's harrier. In winter the Plain is an important area for foraging flocks of thrushes, finches and buntings. These, together with abundant small mammals are prey for wintering hen harrier, merlin and short-eared owl. Hen harriers occur in nationally significant numbers each winter, and the Plain is an important winter roost for this species in southern England.	100m to north and east
Port Down SPA	Located on the Hampshire/Wiltshire border in the Test Valley and Salisbury Districts of southern England. It consists of an extensive area of chalk grassland with scrub and woodland and is one of the largest uninterrupted tracts of semi-natural chalk grassland in the UK. It is important for downland breeding birds and supports important numbers of stone curlew.	6.7km to southeast

3.2. STONE CURLEW SURVEY

- 3.2.1. No stone curlews or evidence of them was recorded within the Survey Area. Further details are included in **Appendix C- Table C.1**. An incidental observation recorded on 23 April 2026 during an ad hoc evening walkover that did not form part of the formal survey effort identified a minimum of eight stone curlew individuals (four pairs) gathering approximately 9.3km north-west of the Site.
- 3.2.2. During the surveys, incidental sightings of other notable species were recorded within the Survey Area including skylark, corn bunting, yellowhammer (red and amber listed respectively in BoCC), quail and red kite (Schedule 1), and a rookery. Further details are included in **Appendix A- Table A.2** and **Appendix D-Figure 4**.

⁴ Only vernacular names are used throughout the text; corresponding scientific (Latin) names are provided in **Appendix A**.

4. IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

4.1. LEGAL PROTECTION

- 4.1.1. The stone curlew is a Schedule 1 species, listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive, and classified as Amber on the BoCC. Population estimates currently indicate that there are 365+ pairs remaining in the UK. Numbers declined historically, reaching a low point in the 1980s, but dedicated conservation efforts mean breeding numbers have now more than doubled. Increases in the number of stone curlews have resulted from targeted action, such as reintroduction projects, habitat creation and land management supported through agri-environment schemes.

4.2. IMPLICATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 4.2.1. Stone curlews were not found within the Survey Area (1.5km buffer from the Proposed Development). Whilst no stone curlew was recorded within the Survey Area, the presence of stone curlews in a particular area can be dependent on crop rotation and so they may not be present every year. Therefore, there is a still risk of disturbing stone curlew, if present within 1.5km of the Site.
- 4.2.2. The Proposed Development may result in indirect effects associated with the future occupation of the new dwellings, including an increase in recreational activity and the presence of domestic cats, as the Site is located approximately 100m from the SPA. The survey findings indicate this southern area of the SPA is already subject to a relatively high level of human disturbance due to its proximity to Bulford Camp and regular use by dog walkers, cyclists, joggers and other recreational users which makes the presence of breeding stone curlew within the Survey Area of the Proposed Development highly unlikely. Additionally, the Proposed Development, comprising the construction of eight dwellings on land directly connected to the existing urban area, is considered to be small-scale.
- 4.2.3. Clarke et al. (2013) investigated relationships between stone curlew nest distribution, settlements and transport infrastructure across the Breckland SPA.
- 4.2.4. The study found significantly lower densities of nesting stone curlews within approximately 1.5km of settlements and up to at least 1km from major roads, providing evidence that housing development and associated road infrastructure can adversely influence breeding distribution patterns. The analysis covered nearly two decades (1988–2006). Despite a substantial increase in the stone curlew population over the study period, the avoidance of settlements and major roads remained evident. The study could not conclusively determine why stone curlews avoid development and roads, but suggested potential causes including increased human activity, recreational disturbance, domestic cats and other predators, traffic noise, lighting, changes in habitat visibility and quality around infrastructure.
- 4.2.5. Considering that the Proposed Development is planned in an area already urbanized and the absence of stone curlews within the Survey Area is likely due to its proximity to Bulford, this development will not have any effect on the breeding stone curlew population of the SPA.

- 4.2.6. Henderson (2013) in BTO Research Report No. 633, found that the decline in stone curlews on Easton Down⁵ was more closely linked to habitat quality than disturbance effects. The study concludes that the decline of stone curlews on Easton Down is most likely linked to habitat deterioration associated with soil drying and reduced prey availability, rather than direct disturbance from roads or military activities, while badger predation has become the principal cause of nest failure.
- 4.2.7. The sighting of eight stone curlew individuals gathering approximately 9.3km north-west of the Site confirms the species is present within the wider SPA. However, Hawkes et al. (2021) – Effects of experimental land management on habitat use by Eurasian stone-curlews - tested whether ground disturbance plots created in semi-natural grassland for stone curlew nesting also provide useful foraging habitat. They found that during nesting 90% of foraging locations were within 1km of the nest. With a maximum distance travelled approximately of 4.1km.
- 4.2.8. Therefore, given the absence of any territories, breeding activity or regular use of habitat within or near the Site, together with the species' strong breeding site fidelity and tendency to forage close to nesting territories, it is likely that the Site and its surroundings do not provide the same combination of habitat suitability and low disturbance conditions available elsewhere within the SPA.
- 4.2.9. The HRA and Mitigation Strategy for Salisbury Plain SPA⁶ evaluates whether residential development and associated recreational activity, particularly dog walking, could adversely affect the internationally important stone curlew population within Salisbury Plain SPA. Based on over a decade of monitoring, visitor surveys and habitat management, the report concludes that the existing mitigation strategy is effective, stone curlew populations remain in favourable condition, and planned housing growth will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the SPA, provided the mitigation measures continue to be implemented.
- 4.2.10. Finally, it is considered that the Proposed Development will not significantly affect other notable bird species, provided standard breeding bird mitigation is implemented during construction.

⁵ Easton Down is located within the Porton Down Special Protection Area (SPA) in Wiltshire, approximately 13 km (8 miles) southeast of Bulford Camp.

⁶ Wiltshire Council (2024), *HRA and Mitigation Strategy for Salisbury Plain SPA. Review 2024*.

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1. The Site itself is unsuitable for breeding stone-curlew, but the closest sections of the Salisbury Plain SPA, which is approximately 100m away, may be suitable to support stone curlews. A series of surveys following RSPB methodology has been undertaken to determine their absence/ presence.
- 5.1.2. The stone curlew survey was completed between April and July 2026. No stone curlews were found during the survey period, indicating a likely absence of stone curlews breeding within the Survey Area.
- 5.1.3. The proximity of Bulford Camp, which contributes to regular human disturbance, together with the more intensively managed nature of the surrounding land, is likely to reduce the suitability of the area for breeding stone curlew. The incidental sighting of eight individuals 9.3km north-west of the Site, over a total estimation of the 20 pairs within the SPA, reinforces the conclusion that stone curlew is more likely to breed in less disturbed areas within the SPA.
- 5.1.4. The Salisbury Plain SPA HRA and Mitigation Strategy Review (2024) which assessed the effects of housing growth and recreation on stone curlews concludes that the existing mitigation measures are effective, the stone curlew population remains in favourable condition, and planned development will not adversely affect the integrity of the SPA. The report also recognises the MOD's important role in supporting stone curlew conservation through habitat management, monitoring and mitigation measures, which help protect the SPA and avoid adverse impacts on the species.
- 5.1.5. During the surveys, other notable bird species, including red kite, were recorded within the woodland located immediately north of the Proposed Development. It is recommended that standard measures for the protection of breeding birds are implemented during the construction phase. Where construction works are undertaken during the breeding bird season, the adjacent woodland should be inspected by a suitably qualified ecologist to confirm the absence of any active red kite nests prior to the commencement of works.

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Appendix A

BIRD SPECIES NAMES

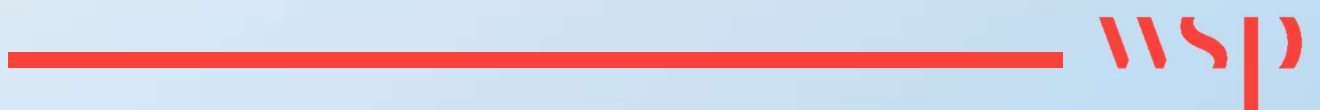


Table A.1- Bird species name

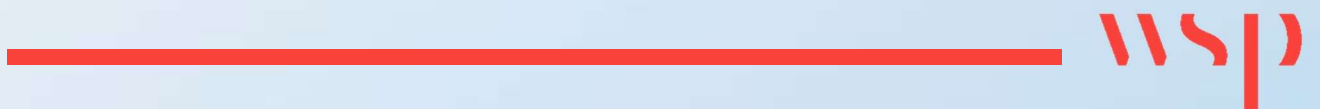
Species Name (English Vernacular)	Species Name (Scientific)
Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
Corn bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
Hen harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>
Long-eared owl	<i>Asio otus</i>
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
Montagu's harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>
Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megharynchos</i>
Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Red kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>
Short-eared owl	<i>Adio flammeus</i>
S skylark	<i>A;lauda arvensis</i>
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>
Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>

Table A.2- BTO code and Legal Protection of incidental sightings species

Species	BTO Code	Birds Directive Annex I	Schedule 1	BoCC Status	NERC Section 41
Barn owl	BO	No	Yes	Amber	Yes
Corn Bunting	CB	No	No (England)	Red	Yes
Quail	Q.	No	Yes	Amber	Yes
Mistle Thrush	M.	No	No	Red	No
Raven	RN	No	No	Green	No
Red Kite	KT	Yes	Yes	Green	No
Rook (Colony)	RO	No	No	Green	No
Skylark	S.	No	No	Red	Yes
Yellowhammer	Y.	No	No	Red	Yes

Appendix B

RELEVANT LEGISLATION & PLANNING POLICY



RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (Habitat Regulations)

The Habitat Regulations Part 1 Regulation 10 (2) & (3) state that local authorities *'must take such steps in the exercise of their functions as they consider appropriate to contribute to...the preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of a sufficient diversity and area of habitat for wild birds in the UK including by means of the upkeep, management and creation of such habitat...'*. The legislation continues to state that economic and recreation requirements must be taken into consideration in considering which measures are appropriate.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) all wild birds are protected from killing and injury, and their nests and eggs protected from taking, damage and destruction whilst in use. Additional protection is extended to species listed under Schedule 1 of the Act, meaning it is also an offence to disturb these species at or near the nest, or whilst they have dependent young during breeding the season.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

The NERC Act 2006 reinforces the duty upon all public authorities, including planning authorities, to have regard for the conservation of biodiversity when discharging their duties. The Act refines the definition of biodiversity conservation, stating that it includes restoring or enhancing a population or habitat. Section 41 of the NERC Act requires the Secretary of State to list Habitats and Species of Principal Importance (HPIs and SPIs) for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The habitats and species listed in accordance with Section 41 largely replicate those listed on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) which occur in England (however there are exceptions).

Birds of Conservation Concern 5

The UK's leading bird conservation organisations reviewed the most up to date information on the status of birds in the UK and elsewhere in their range to produce the third review of the status of birds which occur regularly in the UK. This is presented as 'The status of our bird populations: the fifth Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man and second IUCN Red List assessment of extinction risk for Great Britain' (Stanbury *et al.* 2021). The review comprised a 'red list' of species of high conservation concern, an 'amber' list of species of moderate conservation concern, with other species that do not qualify under red or amber list criteria on the green list.

To qualify on the red list species may be listed as globally threatened by IUCN, have suffered a historical decline without substantial recent recovery, or a decline of more than 50% in breeding or non-breeding populations, or a 50% contraction in breeding range over 25 years (or the longer term). Amber list species can be those listed as Species of European Conservation Concern, those which have suffered a historical decline but shown significant recent recovery, have shown a decline of between 25 and 50% in breeding or non-breeding populations, or a contraction in breeding range of between 25 and 50% over 25 years (or the longer term) or be rare or localised breeders in the UK, or be species for which 20% of the breeding or non-breeding population is found in the UK. Red or amber listing does not confer additional protection under legislation or planning policy; however, it provides a basis for informing evaluation of a site and for targeting conservation effort and is a widely used resource for interpreting bird populations.

PLANNING POLICY COMPLIANCE

At the national level, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government, 2023) forms the basis for planning system decisions with respect to conserving and enhancing the natural environment, including reptiles; the ODPM circular 06/2005 also provides supplementary guidance, including confirmation that *'the presence of a protected species is a material consideration when a planning authority is considering a development proposal'*.

The NPPF sets out, amongst other points, how at an overview level the *'planning system should contribute to and enhance the national and local environment by:*

- *...recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services; and*
- *Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures...*

A list of principles which local planning authorities should follow when determining planning applications is included in the NPPF, and includes the following:

- *'- if significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided...adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;*
- *- ...opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments should be encouraged;*
- *- planning permission should be refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland...unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss...'*

At a local level, key principles to be followed in **Core Policy 50** of the **Wiltshire Core Strategy** (Wiltshire Council, 2015) are:

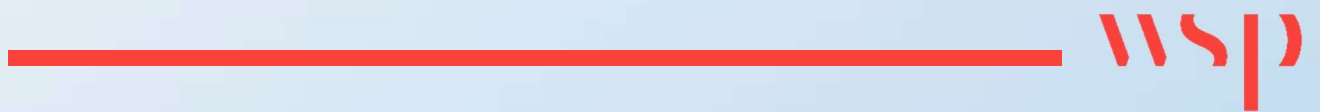
- Development proposals must demonstrate how they protect features of nature conservation and geological value as part of the design rationale.
- There is an expectation that such features shall be retained, buffered, and managed favourably in order to maintain their ecological value, connectivity and functionality in the long-term.
- Where it has been demonstrated that such features cannot be retained, removal or damage shall only be acceptable in circumstances where the anticipated ecological impacts have been mitigated as far as possible and appropriate compensatory measures can be secured to ensure no net loss of the local biodiversity resource and secure the integrity of local ecological networks and provision of ecosystem services.
- All development proposals shall incorporate appropriate measures to avoid and reduce disturbance of sensitive wildlife species and habitats throughout the lifetime of the development.
- All development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity. Major development in particular must include measures to deliver biodiversity gains through opportunities to restore, enhance and create valuable habitats, ecological networks and ecosystem services.
- Such enhancement measures will contribute to the objectives and targets of the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) or River Basin/ Catchment Management Plan, particularly through landscape scale projects, and be relevant to the local landscape character.



- Ensure compatibility with any Biodiversity Action Plan, Local Nature Recovery Strategy and /or other strategic conservation management plans for species or habitats that have been formally adopted by the Council.

Appendix C

SURVEY RESULTS



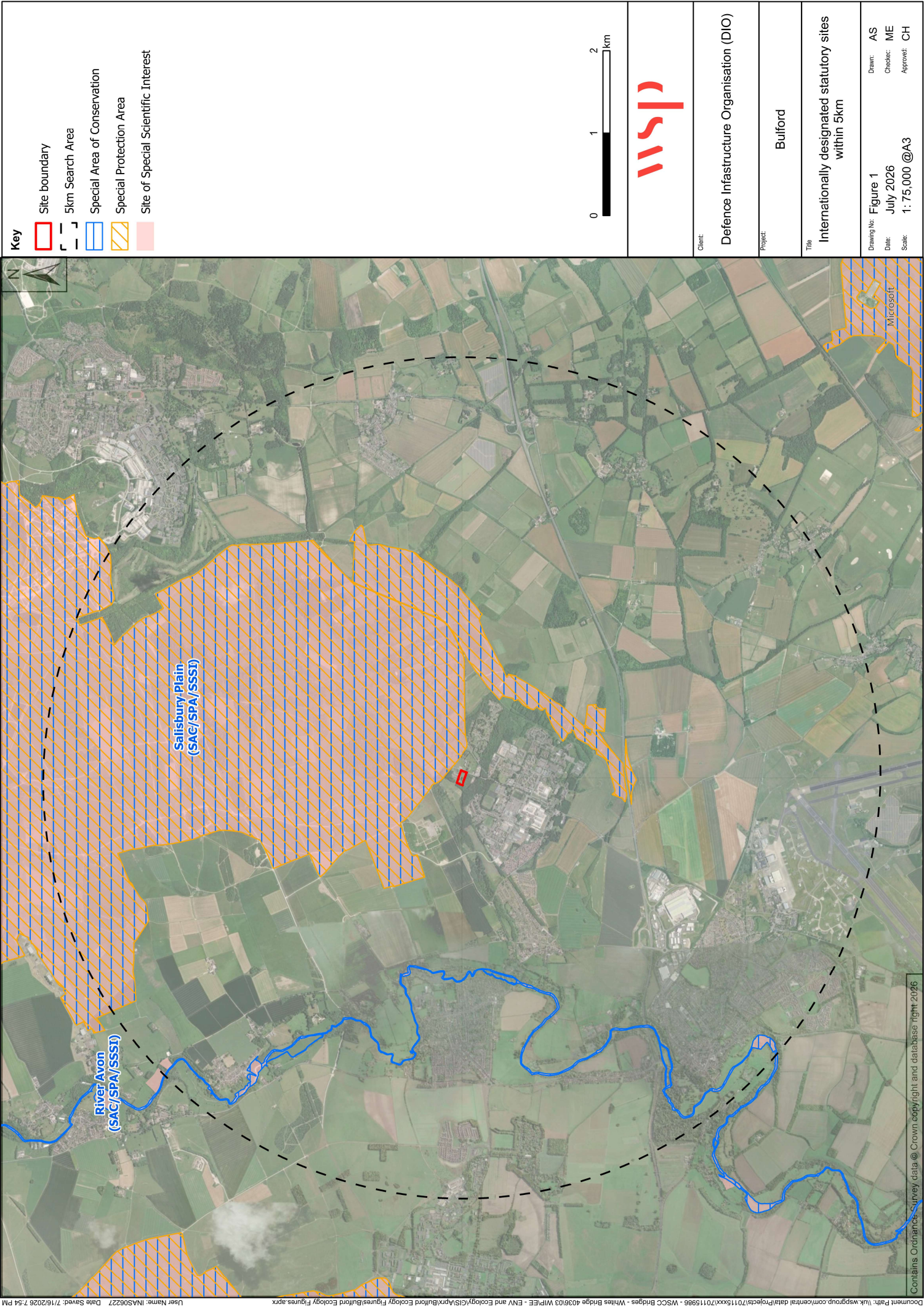
SURVEY VISIT DETAILS

Table C-1 Weather Conditions and results for Stone curlews Surveys

Survey Visit	Date	Sunrise time	Start time and Finish time	Temperature (°C)	Cloud cover (Okta)	Wind (Beaufort)	Precip.	Stone-curlews
1	23/04/2026	05:53	08:30-11:30	9	6	2- 3	Drizzle	None within Survey Area 8 individuals 9.3km NW of the Site
2	05/05/2026	05:30	08:45-13:00	12	7	2	-	None
3	12/05/2026	05:18	13:30-16:30	14	7	2-3	-	None
4	27/05/2026	05:02	07:45-10:15	20	0	0	-	None
5	18/06/2026	04:48	09:30-12:30	17	7	1	Drizzle	None
6	13/07/2026	05:04	09:30-12:30	20	6	3	-	None

Appendix D

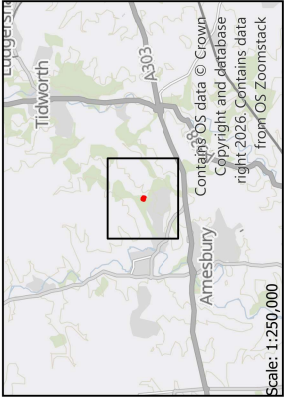
FIGURES





Key

 Site boundary



Client:

Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)

Project:

Service families accommodation model
Homes development
Sing Road, Bulford

Title

Site Boundary

Drawing No: Figure 2

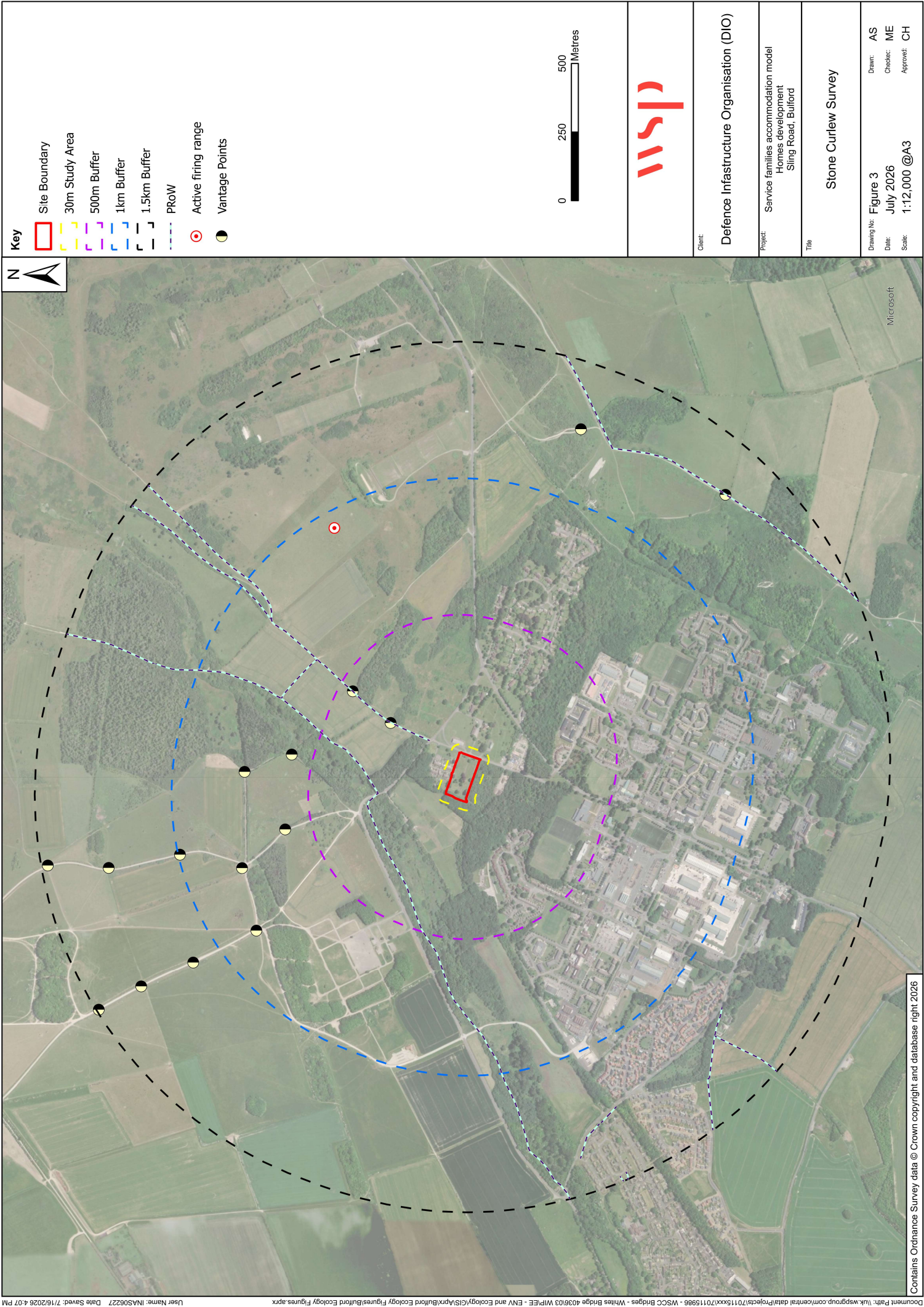
Date: July 2026

Scale: 1:12,000 @A3

Drawn: AS

Checked: ME

Approved: CH



Key

- Site Boundary
- 30m Study Area
- 500m Buffer
- 1km Buffer
- 1.5km Buffer
- PRoW
- Active firing range
- Vantage Points

0 250 500 Metres



Client:

Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)

Project:

Service families accommodation model
Homes development
Sling Road, Bulford

Title

Stone Curlew Survey

Drawing No: Figure 3

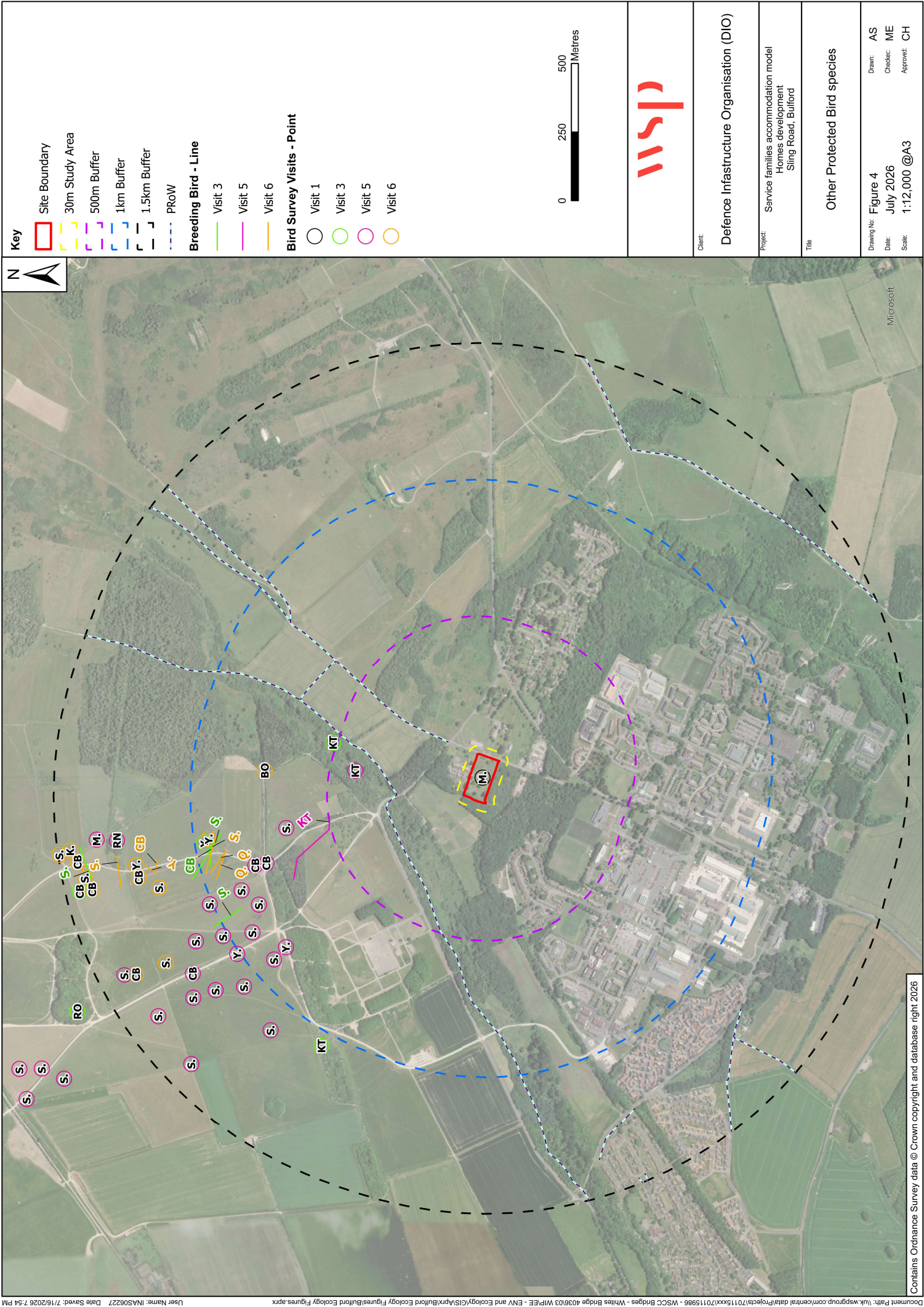
Date: July 2026

Scale: 1:12,000 @A3

Drawn: AS

Checked: ME

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