



Ecological Enhancement Strategy

REMINGTON ROAD, LONDON, N15 6SS.

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Purpose of this document

- 1.1 This Ecological Enhancement Strategy outlines the ways in which the proposed development at Remington Road, London, N15 6SS. Will seek to enhance the biodiversity value of the site and the surrounding area.

Site background

- 1.2 The site is located in Haringey, London and comprises 46 new homes. The site is surrounded by residential buildings, except for a trainline directly to the north of the site, which has a green corridor. Beyond the immediate residential there are a series of large reservoirs to the east and south and scattered parks isolated by residential.
- 1.3 The proposed development is due to result in the loss of grassland habitat to the north of the site and a row of garages to the west.
- 1.4 The site completed a Preliminary Ecological Assessment (PEA) in July 2021
- 1.5 The central grid reference for the site is **TQ 32927 88414**.

Condition 7 (Biodiversity)

- 1.6 This report is in relation to Condition 7 (Biodiversity) as part of planning application for Remington Road. The condition is:
- a) **Prior to above grounds works, details of ecological enhancement measures and ecological protection measures shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Council. This shall detail the biodiversity net gain, plans showing the proposed location of ecological enhancement measures, a sensitive lighting scheme, justification for the location and type of enhancement measures by a qualified ecologist, and how the development will support and protect local wildlife and natural habitats.**
 - b) **Prior to the occupation of development, photographic evidence and a post-development ecological field survey and impact assessment shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority to demonstrate the delivery of the ecological enhancement and protection measures is in accordance with the approved measures and in accordance with CIEEM standards. Development shall accord with the details as approved and retained for the lifetime of the development**

Opportunities for Ecological Enhancement

- 1.7 There are various opportunities for ecological enhancement within the site. As such, the following opportunities for ecological enhancement have been identified:
- Bat, bird and invertebrate boxes (various locations)
 - Hedgehog Boxes and hedgehog friendly fencing
 - Grassland planting
- 1.8 The ecological enhancements detailed in this document are intended to maximise the ecology of the site itself and surrounding landscape. Appendix 1 shows the proposed landscaping plan and locations of ecological enhancements detailed below.

Birds

Enhancements: House sparrow nest boxes

- 1.9 The house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) is an iconic species whose populations have faced steep declines in recent decades. 'Sparrow terraces' are available which can accommodate multiple nests. To provide ongoing opportunities for nesting house sparrows within the site, **three sparrow terraces**. Ideally, in-built terraces within the fabric of the building will be installed, if this is not possible external boxes can be used if placed in a location to avoid any interference. Boxes should ideally be installed

between 2 and 5 m above ground and 3-5 m apart, preferably avoiding areas that are exposed to strong sunlight or prevailing winds. Siting boxes close to vegetation is helpful for young birds taking their first flights. The recommended model is shown below. Alternatives may be used if approved by an ecologist. Proposed locations are shown on the landscaping plan.



Ecological Protection Measures

- 1.10 Any vegetation clearance and demolition of buildings should be undertaken outside of the bird breeding season (March to August inclusive), to avoid damage to nesting birds. All works undertaken during the breeding season will require a nesting bird check to be carried out by a suitably qualified ecologist immediately prior to any clearance works commencing. If evidence of nesting is observed, a buffer zone will need to be set up around the nest, the size of which will be dependent upon the species nesting. The ecologist will monitor the nest to confirm when any young have fledged. Recommended locations are shown on Figure 1.

Bats

Enhancements: Bat boxes

- 1.11 Bat boxes are artificial roosts designed to provide bats with alternative resting places or to encourage bats into areas where there are few existing suitable roost sites. To provide new opportunities for roosting bats within the site, a minimum of **two bat boxes** will be installed within the new structures. Ideally, in-built bat boxes within the fabric of the building will be installed, if this is not possible external boxes can be used if placed in a location to avoid any interference. The proposed locations of the boxes are shown on the landscape plan. Bat boxes should be located to avoid artificial lighting. The boxes will be placed at least 3 m above the ground. Recommended models are shown below. Alternatives may be used if approved by an ecologist. Recommended locations are shown on Figure 1.

Habitat Bat Box 001 - Custom Brick Facing	Beaumaris Bat Box
	

Ecological Protection Measures

- 1.12 A sensitive lighting strategy has been outlined in the PEA and should be adhered to. Full details below:

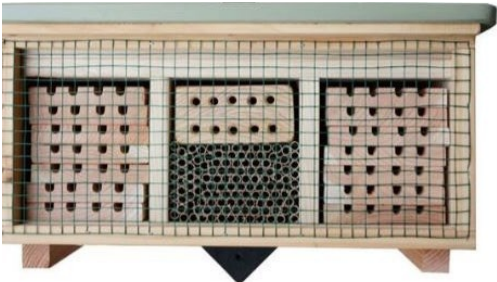
A Sensitive Lighting Strategy should be implemented to minimise light spill from the scheme on to retained semi-mature and mature trees within and adjacent to the site, which provide potential bat roosting, foraging and commuting habitat. In particular along the green corridor to the north of the site. The Sensitive Lighting Strategy will benefit bats and other nocturnal and crepuscular species. The Sensitive Lighting Strategy will address four key design principles:

- Use of unnecessary lighting will be avoided.
- Spatial spread of lighting – The horizontal and vertical spread of artificial light will be minimised and take into account both primary and reflected light sources. Directional lighting can be achieved through the use of LED bulbs and by angle and orientation of beam. Use of a cowl, louvre or other light shield could also be implemented if required.
- Variable lighting regime – Timers will be used to ensure that overall illumination is reduced during core night-time hours.
- Intensity and colour of lighting – Light intensity will be as low as possible whilst meeting the objectives of the intended function. Light sources selected will emit zero ultra-violet light wherever possible.

Invertebrate

Enhancements: Invertebrate

1.13 In order to provide additional habitat for invertebrates to shelter, over-winter or nest in. **Two** invertebrate boxes will be installed within the site, an ideal location would be the internal wall of the parapet on the green roof. Recommended models are shown below. Alternatives may be used if approved by an ecologist. Recommended locations are shown on Figure 1.

Insect Tower	Conservation Solitary Beehive
	

1.14 Semi-buried log piles are to be incorporated into the design of the green roof which will provide further habitat for stag beetles to over-winter or rest in.

Hedgehog

Enhancements: Hedgehog Hibernation Box

- 1.15 The proposed landscaping is due to retain habitat suitable for hedgehogs. To further enhance the site for hedgehogs, **one hedgehog hibernation box** will be placed amongst dense vegetation in the north of the site near the green corridor (see Figure 2 for recommended location). The dome will provide a suitable shelter for breeding and hibernation. The recommended model is shown below. Alternatives may be used if approved by an ecologist.
- 1.16 Gaps or purpose-built hedgehog gates can be used to allow hedgehogs movement through gardens.

Recommended Model: Schwegler Hedgehog Dome,



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Ecological Protective Measures

- 1.17 A Reasonable Avoidance Measures Method Statement (RAMMS) is implemented during site clearance and construction works to prevent harm to hedgehog if present within the site.
- 1.18 During the site clearance works, consideration should be given to chipping or composting vegetation for re-use on the new habitats on site, or creation of brash piles on the periphery of the site as a further aid to increasing.

Additional habitat features

Tree and shrub planting

- 1.19 Shrub planting should include a variety of species found on the Royal Horticultural Society's 'Plants for Pollinators' lists, such as lavender (*Lavandula* species), heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), common box (*Buxus sempervirens*), common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), bell heather (*Erica cinerea*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), knapweeds (*Centaurea* species), guelder rose (*Viburnum opulus*), barberry (*Berberis species*) and honeysuckle (*Lonicera peridymenum*).
- 1.20 Native tree species such as hazel (*Corylus avellana*), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), crab apple (*Malus sylvestris* sens.str), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) and English oak (*Quercus robur*) can be used to provide known benefit to wildlife.

Mown Grass and Amenity Planted edges

- 1.21 The proposed landscaping scheme includes areas of amenity space. These areas will be seeded with a biodiverse lawn/turf mix to provide opportunities for pollinating invertebrates.

Condition 7b

- 1.22 Prior to occupation of development a site walkover will be undertaken to confirm placement of enhancements and protective measures. Photographic evidence of all enhancements will be submitted in accordance with condition 7b.

