

High Road West Plot A

Construction and Demolition Environmental Management Plan

Technical Note – Ecology Input

Date: 3rd October 2022

Client Name: Lendlease (High Road West) Limited

Document Reference: WIE18112-103-14-3-3-TN

This document has been prepared and checked in accordance with
Waterman Group's IMS (BS EN ISO 9001: 2015, BS EN ISO 14001: 2015 and BS EN ISO 45001:2018)

Issue	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
Final	Lee Mantle Ecologist	Polly Clifton Associate Director	Polly Clifton Associate Director



1. Introduction

Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd (Waterman) was commissioned by Lendlease (High Road West) Limited to produce a Technical Note (TN) to detail the ecology section of a larger Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) & Demolition Environmental Management Plan (DEMP)¹ as undertaken by Morgan Sindall at Plot A (hereafter referred to as the 'Site') of the High Road West (HRW) site. The Site is located in Tottenham and within the administrative boundary of the London Borough of Haringey (LBH).

The TN, CEMP & DEMP have been undertaken to accompany the discharge of planning Condition 5 of the recently granted consent (Ref HGY/2021/3175) that states:

DEMOLITION/CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANS:

(a) No development in an approved Phase of development other than investigation works shall commence until a Demolition Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) for that Phase has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

(b) No development shall take place in an approved phase of development (other than demolition) until a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority for that phase.

(c) The DEMP and CEMP shall provide details of how demolition and construction works respectively in the relevant Phase are to be undertaken and shall include:

i. A construction method statement which identifies the stages and details how works will be undertaken;

¹ Morgan Sindall (September 2022). Construction Environmental Management Plan & Demolition Environmental Management Plan. Rev 01

- ii. Details of working hours, which unless otherwise agreed with the Local Planning Authority shall be limited to 08.00 to 18.00 Monday to Friday and 08.00 to 13.00 on Saturdays;*
- iii. Details of plant and machinery to be used during demolition/construction works;*
- iv. Details of an Unexploded Ordnance Survey;*
- v. Details of the waste management strategy;*
- vi. Details of community engagement arrangements;*
- vii. Details of any hoarding/ acoustic hoarding;*
- viii. A temporary drainage strategy and performance specification to control surface water runoff and Pollution Prevention Plan (in accordance with Environment Agency guidance);*
- ix. Details of external lighting;*
- x. Details of infrastructure protection measures*
- xi. Interim way finding signage*
- xii. Details of any other standard environmental management and control measures to be implemented.*

(d) the DEMP/CEMP shall also include consideration as to whether any ecological protection measures are required for a relevant Phase to include an assessment of vegetation for removal, including mature trees, for the presence of nesting birds. Mitigation measures including the use of sensitive timings of works, avoiding the breeding bird season (March- August, inclusive) and, where not possible, pre-works checks by a suitably experienced ecologist will be provided in detail.

(e) Demolition and construction works shall only be carried out in a particular Phase in accordance with an approved DEMP and CEMP for that Phase.

This TN therefore covers the requirement under part (d) of planning condition 5 and has been produced by Lee Mantle MCIEEM, an ecologist with over 15 years continuous experience in ecological consultancy. His CV is provided in **Appendix A**.

2. The Works

It is understood that the demolition works will be completed over an indicative 9-week programme (subject to sequencing). In summary the demolition works will comprise the full demolition and Site clearance of existing structures including removal of slabs and foundation.

It is understood and as detailed in Chapter 6 of the Environmental Statement, the construction works at the Site will indicatively be for 2 years and 6 months. In Chapter 5 of the Environmental Statement, it states that the construction works at the Site will comprise 60 residential units between 5 and 6 storeys and associated landscaping.

3. Ecological Conditions

The ecological conditions at the Site are detailed within a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal² (PEA) with the field work undertaken in March 2021 that accompanied the recently granted consent (Ref HGY/2021/3175). In addition, and due to access constraints during the PEA and to ensure that current Site conditions are assessed as part of this TN an update ecological walkover was also

² WIE18112-103-R-1-4-5-PEA

undertaken by Lee Mantle on 9th September 2022 once access to building B1 the Grace Centre (**Figure 1**) could be organised.

The PEA comprised an ecological data search and a Phase 1 Habitat Survey using the UK Habitat Classification³ (UK HAB) methodology. The Phase 1 Habitat Survey was 'extended' to determine the Sites and wider HRW sites potential to support legally protected and notable species. Specifically, and during the Phase 1 Habitat Survey an external and ground based Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) of the buildings and trees for their potential to support roosting bats and an incidental search for invasive plant species was also undertaken. The update ecological walkover survey reviewed the validity of the Phase 1 Habitat Survey as part of the PEA at the Site only.

In summary the PEA noted the following statutory and non-statutory designated sites, as detailed in **Table 1** and **Table 2** within 2km of the wider recently granted planning consent (Ref HGY/2021/3175) boundary. This boundary encompasses the entirety of the wider HRW site.

Table 1: Results of Statutory Sites within 2km of the Planning Consent Boundary

Site Name	Designation	Distance from site (km)
Lee Valley Regional Park	Ramsar, SPA	1.22 E
Walthamstow Reservoirs	SSSI	1.22 E
Epping Forest	SSSI, SAC	5.05 NE

Table 2: Results of Non-Statutory Sites within 2km of the Planning Consent Boundary

Site Name	Designation	Distance from site (km)
Tottenham Cemetery, All Hallows Churchyard and Bruce Castle Park	SBI 2	0.84 W
Devonshire Hill Allotments	SLINC	1.09 W
Lea Valley	SMI	1.22 E
Tottenham Hale to Northumberland Park Railsides	SBI 2	1.22 SE
Pymme's Park and Pymme's Brook	SBI 1	Within 2km
Marsh Lane Allotments	SLINC	1.32 E
Bruce Grove Wood	SLINC	1.33 S
Tower Gardens	SLINC	1.34 W
Tottenham Marshes, and Tottenham Marshes East	BSBI 1	1.45 E

In addition to **Table 2** a green corridor (containing habitats associated with a railway corridor) known as the Tottenham High Road Ecological Corridor is present directly adjacent to the east of the Site. The corridor was found to consist of dense scrub and lines of young and semi-mature trees. The corridor links to the Site to the non-statutory designated site Pymme's Brook SBI 1. The corridor is part of 'Railway Land', a priority habitat as listed under the HBAP and under Policy

³ UK Habitat Classification Working Group (2018). UK Habitat Classification User Manual at <https://ukhab.org/ukhabdocumentation/>

19 of the adopted Development Management Development Plan (DPD)⁴. It is noted in the DPD that ecological corridors are relative areas of green space running through built up areas that allow the movement of plants and animals to other areas and habitats.

In addition, the following habitats were recorded within the wider HRW site that has been recently granted planning consent (Ref HGY/2021/3175) and at the Site (within the UK Hab minimum mappable unit of 25m²) as detailed below.

- Buildings – Present within the wider recently granted planning consent boundary and **the Site**;
- Hardstanding - Present within the wider recently granted planning consent boundary and **the Site**;
- Bare ground - Present within the wider recently granted planning consent boundary only
- Amenity grassland - Present within the wider recently granted planning consent boundary and **the Site**.
- Scrub - Present within the wider recently granted planning consent boundary only; and
- Trees - Present within the wider recently granted planning consent and **the Site**.

The PEA also highlighted the requirement for further species-specific surveys within the wider recently granted planning consent boundary only as indicated below along with a summary of their findings. Given the results of the PEA further species-specific surveys were not required at the Site:

- **Bats (roosting)** – At the wider site so excluding the Plot A Site, the PEA deemed that the terraced residential buildings present on the south-eastern boundary of the wider recently granted planning consent boundary had low potential for roosting bats, due to presence of loose and missing bricks on the western face of the building's upper floors. It was also noted that a culvert runs beneath the wider recently granted planning consent boundary along/below White Hart Lane that could have the potential to support roosting bats. Although it was initially scoped out for the need for further assessment as no significant impacts were predicted at the culvert as part of the proposed Development works, a precautionary approach was taken, and a high roost potential rating assigned. Further surveys were complete in August and September 2021 but no roosting bats were recorded at the terraced buildings. However, a single common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* was recorded emerging from the culvert 30 minutes after sunset. As no other bats were recorded to be emerging or re-entering the culvert during the surveys undertaken it was assessed that the roost could be classified as a common pipistrelle day roost (low numbers).

The update ecological walkover survey found the Site to comprise the same habitat types as detailed in **Figure 1**.

Building B1 the Grace Centre (Plate 1, **Appendix B and Figure 1**) was assessed to be a large single storey metal clad building with a flat roof that given its design was still assessed to have negligible potential to support roosting bats. Building B2 the adjacent residential building (Plate 2, **Appendix B and Figure 1**) was also assessed to be a multi-story large brick building with a pitched tile roof. Building B2 externally appeared to be well maintained, lacked suitable potential roosting features and given its location (in a highly urban area of London) was still assessed to have negligible potential to support roosting bats. A tree, T93 (as referred to in the Arboricultural Method Statement⁵ (AMS)) to the south of the Grace Centre (Plate 3, **Appendix B and Figure 1**) a field maple was assessed to have low potential to support roosting bats due to the presence of a large open cavity.

⁴ London Borough Of Haringey (adopted 2017). Development Management Development Plan Document (DPD).

⁵ WIE18112-102-R-1-3-1-AMS

As viewed from the north east boundary of building B1 the Grace Centre a series of railway arches (Plate 4, **Appendix B**) are present. The arches are off Site and are likely to be within the extent of the Tottenham High Road Ecological Corridor. Where gaps in vegetation allowed the arches were viewed with the use of binoculars and bat roosting potential could not be ruled out as gaps/cervices between the brick work were observed.

During the update ecological walkover survey the presence of an invasive non-native species (INNS) (plant) being Virginia creeper *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (Plate 5, **Appendix B and Figure 1**) was recorded, a Schedule 9 species as listed on the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) growing on the fence line and from the sycamore trees adjacent to the railway line to the north east of building B1 the Grace Centre. Buddleia *Buddleja davidii* a category 3 species was also noted to be present to the north of building B1 the Grace Centre (Plate 6, **Appendix B and Figure 1**) a plant species listed on the London Invasive Species Index (LISI).

4. Potential Impacts

As part of planning condition 5, part (d) of the condition it requires the ‘consideration as to whether any ecological protection measures are required for a relevant Phase’. To inform this TN, the results of the ecological assessments that details the Sites existing ecological condition have been reviewed and any potentially damaging impacts to ecological receptors are detailed in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Potential Impacts of Strategic Infrastructure Works on Ecological Receptors

Ecological Receptor	Site Demolition and Construction Works and Risks
Tottenham High Road Ecological Corridor (off Site)	The Tottenham High Road Ecological Corridor is present directly adjacent to the east of the Site. The demolition and construction works at the Site have the potential to cause direct impacts from accidental encroachment. Pollution events could also occur during the demolition and construction works. In addition, and as bat roosting potential could not be ruled out at the railway arches off Site, the demolition and construction works have the potential to cause indirect impacts from direct/increased lighting should roosting bats be present. Given the location of the railway arches on a busy and active line indirect impacts from an increase in noise or vibration as part of the demolition and construction works are assessed to be negligible.
Trees	Trees are to be both retained and felled to facilitate the demolition and construction works as detailed in the AMS⁶. Demolition and construction activities could impact upon Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of those trees to be retained both on and directly adjacent to the Site. Pollution events could also occur during the demolition and construction works.
All other habitats	All other habitats will be cleared from the Site as part of the demolition works.
Nesting Birds	The demolition of buildings and clearance of habitats (predominantly including the trees and the vegetation at the north of building B1 the Grace Centre) have the potential to result in the direct mortality or injury of unfledged birds or destruction of birds’ eggs and nests. The bird breeding season is normally assessed to be between March to August but can occur all year round for some species including feral pigeon, especially when they nest in buildings.

⁶ WIE18112-102-R-1-3-1-AMS

Ecological Receptor	Site Demolition and Construction Works and Risks
Invasive Non-Native Species (plants)	The presence of INNS, Virginia creeper and buddleia have been recorded to the north of building B1 the Grace Centre. The demolition and construction works have the potential to spread these plants into the wild.

5. Relevant Legislation, Guidance, Permits and Planning Conditions

The demolition and construction works will be carried out in compliance with relevant legislation and with due adherence to relevant guidance. The following are of specific relevance to ecology:

- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006The Hedgerows Regulations 1997
- The Protection of Badger Act 1992
- Wild Mammal (Protection) Act 1996;
- British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'

6. Responsible persons and lines of communication

A Biodiversity Champion will be provided by Morgan Sindall. The role of the Biodiversity Champion will be to ensure that the practical measures as detailed within **Table 4** are undertaken. Should the Biodiversity Champion require assistance from the projects Ecological Consultant (Waterman) they will instruct them as necessary.

The Ecological Consultant will work with the Biodiversity Champion as required to advise on ecological matters and to undertake ecological tasks and/or practical measures detailed in **Table 4**.

The Biodiversity Champion (who will work from the Site on a regular basis) will ensure that the project director, subsequent managers and interested parties know who to liaise with and which person is responsible for each task.

7. Practical measures to avoid or reduce impacts during the demolition and construction works

The practical measures to avoid or reduce impacts to the ecological receptors are detailed in **Table 4**. The responsibilities of the Biodiversity Champion (with advice and support from the Ecological Consultant, as instructed) are detailed in **bold**.

Table 4: Practical Measures to Avoid or Reduce Impacts to Ecological Receptors

Ecological Receptor	Practical Measures
Tottenham High Road Ecological Corridor (off Site)	To avoid impacts from encroachment it will be the responsibility of the Biodiversity Champion to ensure that appropriate exclusion fencing, and signage are in place prior to and during the works (including monitoring of its suitability) separating the works area from the corridor. It will also be the responsibility of the Biodiversity Champion to ensure that all workers are aware of the corridor as part of toolbox talks. In addition, and to ensure no light spill occurs to the series of railway arches to the north east boundary of the Grace Centre and is controlled, all lighting will face into the Site and will only be turned on if required during working hours. Only safety lighting will be allowed on Site after 18:00 and again this will face into Site. The lighting will include glare control and automatic control features. Lighting will also be installed in a way that minimises nuisance to members of the public and does not distract passing traffic. If lighting is not required to ensure safe working, it will not be used. It will be the responsibility of the Biodiversity Champion to ensure any lighting required is documented and used appropriately. To avoid or reduce impacts from pollution events during the demolition and construction works it will be the responsibility of the Biodiversity Champion to ensure operational requirements detailed in the submitted CEMP & DEMP are followed
Trees	To avoid impacts to the retained trees it will be the responsibility of the Biodiversity Champion to ensure that appropriate biodiversity protection fencing with signage is erected prior to works being undertaken and retained in place during the works. The fencing and signage will need to be erected/supplied as detailed in the AMS and in compliance with British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. It will be the responsibility of the Biodiversity Champion to monitor the effectiveness of the fencing throughout the duration of the works period. To avoid or reduce impacts from pollution events during the demolition and construction works it will be the responsibility of the Biodiversity Champion to ensure operational requirements detailed in the submitted CEMP & DEMP are followed.
All other habitats	Habitat removal works would be undertaken in line with industry good practice including measures set out in BS42020. To avoid or reduce impacts from pollution events at all other habitats it will be the responsibility of the Biodiversity Champion to ensure operational requirements detailed in the submitted CEMP & DEMP are followed.
Nesting Birds	The demolition of buildings and clearance of habitats (predominantly including the trees and the vegetation at the north of the Grace Centre) where possible will be timed outside of the recognised breeding bird period (March to August inclusive, the start and end months will be reviewed by the Biodiversity Champion due to seasonal and annual variations through Site observations of any early or late breeding species).

Ecological Receptor	Practical Measures
Invasive Non-Native Species (plants)	However, where this is not possible and prior to the demolition and construction works being undertaken, the Ecological Consultant in consultation with the Biodiversity Champion will inspect any buildings/vegetation to be removed no more than 24 hours prior to the clearance. The inspection will be undertaken for a minimum of two hours (search area pending) and will include manually searching for nests and observing the area to record bird behaviour including bird calls and any birds regularly flying to and from areas of interest. If an active/occupied nest is detected or a nest is in the process of being built, a biodiversity protection zone (typically 5-10m) will be created around the nest (typically heras fencing or similar), and clearance of this area delayed until the young have fledged. Regular monitoring of the nest will be required to ensure the works can be undertaken as soon as the birds have fledged in an effort to prevent the birds having a second brood. The results of these checks would be noted and kept on record. Monitoring checks will be undertaken by the Ecological Consultant. A sign detailing the purpose of the biodiversity protection zone would be erected to clearly identify the protection measures for members of the workforce. The sign would be large enough that it is visible and clearly legible from the cab of any construction machinery that might be operating in close proximity. . Virginia creeper is listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), it is an offence to plant or otherwise cause those species listed to grow in the wild. In addition, any soil or plant material containing these species is likely to be classed as controlled waste. As part of the demolition works the Virginia creeper (along with any soil containing this species) will be appropriately removed/ eradicated and disposed at a licenced waste site by a suitably qualified contractor. Buddleia is a category 3 species listed on the LISI. Category 3 species are detailed to be '<i>Species of high impact or concern which are widespread in London and require concerted, coordinated and extensive action to control/eradicate</i>' As part of the demolition works the buddleia (along with any soil containing this species) will also be appropriately removed/ eradicated and disposed at a licenced waste site by a suitably qualified contractor at the same time as the Virginia creeper. To avoid the spread of INNS (plants) it will be the responsibility of the It will be the responsibility of the Biodiversity Champion to ensure that by a suitably qualified contractor is instructed to remove the INNS. The Biodiversity Champion will also ensure that appropriate exclusion fencing, and signage are in place prior to and during the works (including monitoring of its suitability) separating the INNS from other works areas.
Other Ecological Receptors	To although not recorded on Site as part of the ecological assessments undertaken by Waterman, members of staff/contractors will be briefed via toolbox talks to prevent impacts occurring to mammals (including fox, deer and badger). Measures to be included within the toolbox talks will include the need for any trenches or deep pits within the Site to be covered or provided with a means of escape if they are not backfilled on the same working day. This could

Ecological Receptor	Practical Measures
	simply be in the form of a roughened plank of wood placed in the trench as a ramp to the surface. Any trenches or deep pits that are left open overnight will also be inspected each morning by the Biodiversity Champion to ensure no mammals have become trapped. Should a mammal become trapped in a trench the Ecological Consultant will be contacted immediately for further advice. In addition, the storage of topsoil or other 'soft' building materials on the Site should be located in areas that are unlikely to be accessed by mammals.

Separate to the practical measures detailed in **Table 4** and as part of the Site induction process the Biodiversity Champion will provide toolbox talks for staff/contactors. The toolbox talks will be undertaken to explain the ecological sensitivities of the Site and proposed works at or adjacent to the ecological receptors. The toolbox talks will also detail the procedure to be followed if any unexpected ecological receptors including but not limited to roosting bats, are identified. A record of all toolbox talks delivered by the Biodiversity Champion and delegates that attended will be kept.

As part of the toolbox talks should any ecological training be required this would be provided by the Ecological Contractor.

As part of each practical measure the Biodiversity Champion will provide reports/a log of duties undertaken specifically for compliance and monitoring responsibilities.

The Biodiversity Champion will regularly interface with the construction teams to meet the requirements of the submitted CEMP & DEMP and all accompanying ecological data including this TN.



Figures

Figure 1: Habitat Features Plan



-  Plot A
-  Buildings - u1b5
-  Temporary grass and clover leys - c1b
-  Other developed land - u1b6
-  Urban Street Tree



Project Details	WIE18112-103: High Road West, Plot A
Figure Title	Figure 1: Habitat Features Plan
Figure Ref	WIE18112-103_GIS_EMPTN_1A
Date	September 2022
File Location	N:\Projects\WIE18112\103 - Ecology\9_GIS\WIE18112-103_GIS_EC\
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Appendices



A. Lee Mantle CV

Lee Mantle

Job Title: Ecologist



Profile:

Lee is an ecologist with a wide range of experience on sites of varying sizes and involving a wide range of issues. Lee has over 17 years continuous consultancy experience in the field of ecology and specialises in protected species issues that often require complex mitigation solutions.

Lee is experienced in habitat and protected/notable species surveys. He has experience in the production of baseline survey reports including Preliminary Ecological Appraisals (PEAs), Ecological Impact Assessments (EclAs), Ecology Chapters in support of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Habitat Regulations Assessments (HRA) for a range of development related works including residential, highways, commercial and mixed-use development.

Qualifications and Affiliations: BSc (Hons) Environmental Science, MCIEEM

Key Skills:

- Flora and fauna surveys
- Ecological Due Diligence Reports
- PEA reports
- EclA
- Ecology Chapters in support of EIAs
- Habitat Regulations Assessments (HRA)
- Mitigation strategies and method statements for flora and fauna
- Ecological BREEAM assessments
- Ecological CEEQUAL assessments
- Production of Landscape and Ecological Management Plans (LEMP)
- Natural England (NE) license holder for bats (Class 2) and great crested newt (Class 2)
- Production of NE development licenses (named ecologist for bats and great crested newts)
- Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessments
- Ecological Health and Safety

Project Experience:

Project / Location	Description
The Mall Walthamstow	Project ecologist for a mixed use development including 538 residential units. Production of a PEA, Bat Survey Report, ecological chapter and BNG assessment. In addition a site specific HRA screening and Appropriate Assessment (AA) was undertaken due to likely significant effects of increased recreational pressure and air pollution upon International and European ecologically designated sites Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Lee Valley Ramsar and Special Protection Area (SPA)
Eastleigh	Project ecologist for a development including an energy recovery centre and photovoltaic solar array. Production of a PEA, protected species report (bats, reptiles, badger, birds and great crested newts) and ecological chapter. In addition a site specific HRA screening assessment was undertaken due to likely significant effects of air quality impacts to the terrestrial phase of the southern damselfly upon European designated site River Itchen SAC.

Project Experience:

Project / Location	Description
Edmonton Green	Project ecologist for a mixed use development including 2750 residential units. Production of a PEA, Bat Survey Report, ecological chapter and BNG Assessment. In addition a site specific HRA screening and Appropriate Assessment (AA) was undertaken due to likely significant effects of increased recreational pressure and air pollution upon International and European ecologically designated sites Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Lee Valley Ramsar and Special Protection Area (SPA)
High Road West	Project ecologist for a mixed use development including 2600 residential units. Production of a PEA, Bat Survey Report and ecological chapter and BNG assessment. In addition a site specific HRA screening and Appropriate Assessment (AA) was undertaken due to likely significant effects of increased recreational pressure and air pollution upon International and European ecologically designated sites Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Lee Valley Ramsar and Special Protection Area (SPA)
Westbury Bypass	Project on behalf on Wiltshire Council. Ecological input including management of baseline surveys, pre-construction monitoring and detailed mitigation design for bats prior to public inquiry. This scheme was noted to be the first project of its kind to include all four British Annex II bat species.
Highways Agency	Detailed site assessment of the Area 2 soft estate (including the M5 and A303) and report production identifying any potential ecological issues arising from highways works
Leybourne Grange	Ecological management and coordination of housing development (over 300 houses) in Kent. Including the soft strip of 32 buildings containing roosting bats and erection of Rope Bridge as common dormouse mitigation. Both under the appropriately approved Natural England development licences
Sites in London	Ecological input into proposed development sites (including Cringle Dock part of the Battersea Power Station development, Elephant and Castle, Winstanley Estate, High Road West, Tesco Barking, Crossharbour, Lesnes Estate, Walthamstow and Camden), in London for various clients (including DP9, Land Securities, Eco World Quayside Limited, Lendlease, Taylor Wimpey, Peabody, Trium Environmental, CBRE, RER London Ltd, Stanley Sidings Ltd). Production and undertaking of Preliminary Ecological Appraisals, flora and fauna surveys, EcIA, ecological chapters in support of EIA, Habitat Regulations Assessments (HRA) Ecological BREEAM Assessments and Landscape and Ecological Management Plans (LEMP).
Rudloe Manor	Management and co-ordination of ecological survey for the restoration and redevelopment of the former Rudloe Manor, North Wiltshire. Emphasis was on the assessment of potential impacts on reptiles, GCN, Badgers and bats (including Greater and Lesser Horseshoe bats on the nearby Bath and Bradford on Avon Bats SAC). Baseline reports to support a planning application and detailed mitigation strategies were produced.
Sahara Landfill Site	Great Crested Newt Natural England development licence application with associated translocation and monitoring work.

B. Site Photographs



Plate 1 – The Grace Centre



Plate 2 - Adjacent residential building



Plate 3 – Tree T93 to the south of the Grace Centre



Plate 4 – Railway arches as viewed from the north east boundary of the Grace Centre.



Plate 5 - Virginia creeper located on a fence line adjacent to the railway line to the north east of the Grace Centre.



Plate 6 - Buddleia located to the north of the Grace Centre