

313-315 The Roundway, Tottenham, London Borough of Haringey

BREEAM V6.1 (Pre-design freeze estimate)

Client: IPE Developments

Job number: 9848

Contact: Mark Dunkley

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Date: 02/02/2024

Temple was commissioned by IPE Developments in December 2023 to carry out a BREEAM Ecology Assessment V6.1 of the proposed development site at 313-315 The Roundway, Tottenham, London Borough of Haringey.

The results of the Ecological Impact Assessment¹ and Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)² undertaken by Hushwing in March 2022 have been used to provide baseline information for the Land Use and Ecology section of the BREEAM New Construction Assessment V6.1. Indicative landscaping plan as per the BNG (Hushwing, 2022), along with liaison with Mark Dunkley, Construction Manager (acting as Project Manager) have been used to provide a basis for the proposed habitats post development. Indicative plans include areas of extensive biodiverse green roofs, climbers, SuDs, tree and shrub planting, wildflower planting. This document estimates the likely credits that can be achieved and provides recommendations on how to maximise the number of credits achieved.

¹ Hushwing (2022) 313-315 The Roundway & 8-12 Church Lane, London, Ecological Impact Assessment prepared for Hillview Developments LLP

² Hushwing (2022) 313-315 The Roundway & 8-12 Church Lane, London, Biodiversity Net Gain Report prepared for Hillview Developments LLP

BREEAM NEW CONSTRUCTION V6.1 ESTIMATE

The following represents the estimated credits achievable for the scheme under BREEAM New Construction V6.1.

As a prerequisite of credits under LE02, LE03, LE04 and LE05, all relevant legislation in regard to protected species has been complied with through the use of further surveys and mitigation measures for protecting common breeding birds. Mark Dudley has been responsible for monitoring compliance. To maximise credits under LE02 – LE05, the following measures will need to be undertaken:

LE02 – Identifying and Understanding the Risks and Opportunities for The Project

- The EIA provides the risks and opportunities for the site. This report was read and understood by Mark Dunkley. In addition, a Construction Management and Logistics Plan³ and an Air Quality and Dust Management Plan⁴ (NRG Consulting, 2023) were produced.
- Liaison continued between Mark Dunkley and Temple ecologist Wendy McFarlane in January 2023 to discuss recommendations. These reports and continued liaison ensures that the first credit under LE02 is achieved.
- The project team will continue to work together to achieve the **optimal ecological outcome** for the site, and identify, appraise, and select measures to meet this outcome in line with the mitigation hierarchy. These measures should aim to achieve the maximum ecological benefit that is feasible when considering other limitations for the development. This will ensure that the second credit under LE02 is achieved. Two credits under LE02 are a prerequisite for all other credits.
 - The demolition and clearance of the site was carried out on 1 November 2023. Therefore, avoiding a potential offence relating to breeding birds during their main bird breeding season (Newton et al., 2011).

³ NRG Consulting (2023) The Roundway Construction and Management Plan.
: Design & Access Statement.

⁴ NRG Consulting (2023) The Roundway Dust & Air Quality & Dust Management Plan.

LE03 - Managing Negative Impacts on Ecology

- Mark Dunkley confirmed that the negative impacts as mentioned in the EIA (Hushwing, 2022) had been addressed:
- **Designated Sites:** The Application Site is within close proximity of a site important for nature conservation (Bruce Castle Park, SINC). Appropriate and proportionate measures will be taken to control and manage potential sources of pollution such as dust, litter and light . Measures may include but not be limited to;
 - Damping down and the use of dust suppression
 - Wheel washing facilities.
 - Restricted working hours.
 - The use of debris netting or scaffold sheeting.
 - The use of closed waste bins and covered skips.
 - Bunded refuelling areas.
 - Implementation of incident management and spill kits.
 - Appropriate measures will be taken to reduce impacts caused by artificial lighting on neighbouring sites, foraging and commuting bats (ILP, 2018).
 - Avoid illuminating roosts, swarming sites and corridors used by light averse species for commuting and foraging.
 - Direct any task lighting used during construction away from trees and hedges.
 - Set any necessary security lighting on short timers (e.g. 1 minute) with a sensitivity to large moving objects only.
 - Directional lighting or shielding such as hoods or cowls should be used to avoid light being directed at the sky or towards the boundary vegetation;
 - Limit lighting times to provide dark periods.
 - LED luminaires are preferred due to the lower intensity, sharp 'cut-off', colour rendition and dimming capability.

- **nocturnal mammals:** the site is completely piled so no holes to cover;
- **protect trees:** had been pruned as per the Arboricultural report; and,
- **buddleia** (or butterfly bush) had been removed from site by a licenced company, J O Doherty.

LE04 – Change and Enhancement of Ecological Value

- The preliminary results of the change in ecological value calculations based on the BNG (Hushwing, 2022) suggests a significant net gain **(+86.83%) if the following recommended measures for ecological enhancement are adhered to:**
- All recommendations for ecological enhancement detailed in the EIA report (Hushwing, 2022) will be included within the Proposed Development, including:
 - Provision of extensive biodiverse green roofs which will provide a foraging resource for invertebrates, birds and bats. Biodiverse green roofs should include a diverse species mix (>25 species), varying substrates and substrate depths (min 80mm-200mm+), and including additional habitat features such as deadwood, rainwater pools, and bare rocky patches⁸;
 - Planting species that are native and/or of known value to wildlife;
 - Installation of bird boxes suitable for a range of bird species, with consideration for notable species such as London Priority species black redstart, house sparrow and common swift;
 - Installation of bat boxes on trees or integrated into the building structure during construction.
- The focus should be on optimising these enhancements for ecology, providing semi-natural habitats where possible, and ensuring that planting schemes are of recognised value to wildlife and of relevance to notable species.
- Areas of biodiverse roof and wildlife planting will be maximised where possible, in order to maximise the net gain in biodiversity units for the site and therefore credits under LE03 and LE04. The above enhancements will ensure that the scheme

provides the optimum ecological outcome for the site and contributes to local and regional objectives for biodiversity and green infrastructure. These measures will help to ensure that credits under LE04 will be achieved and maximised.

LE05 – Ecological Management and Maintenance

- Preparation of a landscape and ecology management plan (LEMP) will be completed to ensure a credit under LE05 is achieved. Details for the maintenance contractor will be provided and once completed, it is the responsibility of the client and/or Principal Contractor to share the ecology management plan with them.
- Any landscape management plans produced by the architects must be reviewed by the ecologist to ensure proposed management is appropriate for the scheme and in line with the Ecological Management Plan.
- It is recommended that an SQE visits the Site one year after completion of the development to review implemented actions such as the success of planting, position and state of green roofs, bat and bird boxes. Revisions or changes can then be suggested based on the results of the visit.
- It is recommended that an information poster is shown within the accommodation and includes a section on the landscape, sustainability and ecological enhancements included within the proposed Site.

SUMMARY OF AVAILABLE BREEAM CREDITS

The designs have been developed through incorporating ecological advice as well as other sustainability recommendations, while also adhering to the appropriate survey following all relevant guidance and legislation. These actions are essential for earning credits in accordance with LE02, LE03, LE04, and LE05.

On the basis of the above measures being undertaken the scheme is likely to achieve the following credits:

Land-use and Ecology Section	Credits Available	Credits Achievable
LE02 – Identifying and understanding the risks and opportunities for the project	2 Plus 1 exemplary level credit	2
LE03 – Managing negative impacts on ecology	3	2
LE04- Change and enhancement of ecological value	4 Plus 1 exemplary level credit	4
LE05 – Long term ecological management and maintenance	2	2
TOTAL	11 Plus 2 exemplary level credits	10

Appendix 1: BREEAM New Construction Assessment V6.1 Criteria

LE02 – IDENTIFYING AND UNDERSTANDING THE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE PROJECT

Up to two credits (plus one exemplary credit) are available for determining the ecological baseline and zone of influence of the site and identifying the risks and opportunities for achieving optimum outcomes.

Prerequisite – Assessment route selection

As a prerequisite to achieving any credits under LE02 the following must be carried out:

1. An assessment route (see Definitions) for the project has been determined using BREEAM Guidance Note GN34 BREEAM Ecological Risk Evaluation Checklist.
2. The client or contractor confirms compliance is monitored against all relevant UK and EU or international legislation relating to the ecology of the site.

One credit - Survey and evaluation

3. A suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE) is appointed at a project stage that ensures early involvement in site configuration and, where necessary, can influence strategic planning decisions.
4. Prior to the completion of the Preparation and Brief project stage, an appropriate level of survey and evaluation has been carried out to determine the ecological baseline of the site, taking account of the zone of influence to establish:
 - a. Current and potential ecological value and condition of the site, and related areas within the zone of influence.
 - b. Direct and indirect risks to current ecological value.
 - c. Capacity and feasibility for enhancement of the ecological value of the site and, where relevant, areas within the zone of influence.
5. **Data is collated and shared with the project team to inform the site preparation, design and construction works.**

Actions undertaken

- An EIA survey was undertaken by Hushwing in March 2022 (Hushwing, 2023).
- The site was assessed in its pre-development form to have low ecological value due to the limited habitat on site with potential to support wildlife. Dominated by hard-standing and dilapidated buildings, the site has negligible ecological value and there are no constraints to development with respect to protected species or habitats. The proposal represents a low impact development and standard precautionary measures will be implemented during construction to avoid breaches of legislation and to prevent harm to protected species and sites. Included are actions to protect nesting birds, nocturnal mammals, urban trees and a local designated site.
- Landscaping plans will deliver greater cover of vegetation and an increase in the number of trees. It is predicted that the development will have a positive effect significant at the local scale.
- As such, **one credit** under *LE02 Survey and evaluation* is considered achievable.

One credit – Determining the ecological outcomes for the site

6. Criteria 3-5 have been achieved.
7. During Concept Design, the project team liaise and collaborate with representative stakeholders to identify the optimal ecological outcome for the site.
8. The ecological outcome for the site is determined by identifying, appraising and selecting specific solutions and measures. The solutions and measures must be identified sufficiently early in the project to influence key project planning decisions and must be done in accordance with the following hierarchy of action, which is dependent on the route being used:
 - a. Avoidance
 - b. Protection
 - c. Reduction or limitation of negative impacts
 - d. On site compensation and

- e. Enhancement, considering the capacity and feasibility within the site, or where viable, off-site.
9. The optimal ecological outcome for the site is selected after liaising with representative stakeholders and the project team.

Actions Undertaken

- Due to the low ecological value of the site, avoidance measures were not considered applicable. It was recommended that measures to protect any active birds' nests and nocturnal during development be implemented, appropriate measures to protect the designated site in close proximity to the site, trees be pruned as per the Arboricultural report and buddleia be removed from site (Hushwing, 2022).
- The loss of ruderal vegetation and modified grass on site will be offset through the creation of extensive green roofs, planted courtyards and balcony planting.
- Habitats created will be designed for year-round interest, resilient and low maintenance, suited to the development conditions, and diverse to provide value for biodiversity.
- As such, **one credit** under *LE02 Determining the ecological outcomes for the site* is considered achievable.

Exemplary credit: Determining the ecological outcome for the site (sustainability related activities)

The following is required in order to achieve one exemplary performance credit:

10. Achieve criteria 7-9 above.
11. When determining the optimal ecological outcome for the site consider, in addition to those outlined in criteria 7-9 above, the wider site sustainability-related activities and the potential for ecosystem service related benefits. The following are considered minimum requirements for consideration:

Landscape:

- a. Landscape design
- b. Heritage and local character
- c. Green Infrastructure

Health and wellbeing:

- a. Recreational space (including growing space, community agriculture or horticultural and allotment activities)
- b. Water quality measures
- c. Noise mitigation measures
- d. Air quality control measures
- e. Light pollution control measures

Resilience:

- a. Climate change mitigation
- b. Management of surface water run-off
- c. Flood risk management
- d. Climate-sensitive urban design (heat island effect, thermal mass, shading, biotic cooling etc.)

Infrastructure:

- a. Maximising the benefits of green infrastructure and optimising alignment with existing infrastructure on the site and the zone of influence.

Community and end user involvement:

- a. Life cycle costing and service life planning (where targeted under Man 02).

12. Achieve the credits of the assessment issues outlined below:

- a. [Hea 07 Safe and healthy surroundings](#) - Both credits
- b. [Pol 03 Flood and surface water management](#) - Achieve credits for 'Surface water run-off' and 'Minimising watercourse pollution'

c. [Pol 05 Reduction of noise pollution](#)

Actions undertaken

- The improved landscaping may contribute to ecosystem services for people and community such as health and wellbeing, as well as improved air quality regulation, increased carbon sequestration, storm water attenuation and reduced urban heat island effect while also providing improved resources for biodiversity.
- The assessor will be consulted on whether the related set of criteria is applicable and whether wider site sustainability related activities were considered.

LE03 - MANAGING NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON ECOLOGY

Up to three credits are available for avoiding, or limiting as far as possible, negative impacts on the ecology of the site and its zone of influence arising as a result of the project.

Prerequisite

1. As a prerequisite to achieving any credits under LE03, all credits within LE02 must be achieved.

One credit - Planning, liaison, implementation and roles and responsibilities

2. **It is crucial that roles and responsibilities for managing negative impacts on the ecology are clearly defined and allocated to support successful delivery of project outcomes at an early enough stage to influence the Preparation and Brief or Concept Design.**
3. The potential impact of site preparation and construction works on ecology are identified at an early project stage to optimise benefits and outputs.
4. No relevant stakeholders have been identified at this stage, however, data that is collated will be shared with the relevant parties.

5. The project team, liaising and collaborating with representative stakeholders and, taking into consideration data collated and shared, have proposed solutions and selected measures to be implemented during site preparation and construction works.

Action undertaken

- The EIA undertaken by Hushwing (2022) identified potential risks, and outlined mitigation measures to avoid impacts on ecological receptors.
- The client, IPE Developments, is responsible for ensuring that appropriate mitigation has been carried out, and IPE Developments will be consulted for evidence that these measures were followed. Compliance will be monitored against all relevant UK and EU legislation relating to ecology on the site.
- The project manager, Mark Dunkley (IPE Developments), has been responsible for ensuring that recommendations regarding timing of works outlined in the EIA (Hushwings, 2022) were adhered to.
- The project was too small scale for stakeholders to be applicable. Hushwing's input was used to inform what ecological mitigation for the site was required.
- As such, appropriate measures have been carried out to manage negative impacts, therefore, **one credit** is considered achievable under *LE03 Planning, liaison, implementation and roles and responsibilities*.

Up to two credits – Managing negative impacts of the project

6. Criteria 2-4 have been achieved.
7. Negative impacts from site preparation and construction works have been managed according to the mitigation hierarchy; and, either:
- a. No net loss of ecological value has occurred (two credits); or,
 - b. The loss of ecological value has been minimised (1 credit).

Actions undertaken

- Based upon the BNG Assessment (Hushwings, 2022), the positive change in ecological value was calculated to achieve a Significant Net Gain, as there are no residual impacts on protected sites or irreplaceable habitats. This calculation was completed using the Defra Metric v3.0. See BNG Assessment (Hushwings, 2022)
- As such, assuming that all prerequisites to this section are achieved, it is considered that **two credits** are achievable under *LE03 Managing negative impacts of the project*.

LE04 – CHANGE AND ENHANCEMENT OF ECOLOGICAL VALUE

Up to four credits are available for enhancing the ecological value of the site and areas within its zone of influence in support of local, regional and national priorities.

Prerequisite

1. Criteria 2 and 3 under LE03 must be achieved.
2. The client or contractor confirms compliance is monitored against all relevant UK and EU or international legislation relating to the ecology of the site.

One credit – Liaison, implementation and data collation

3. The project team, liaising and collaborating with representative stakeholders and taking into consideration data collated and shared, have implemented the solutions and measures selected in a way that enhances ecological value in the following order:
 - a. On site, and where this is not feasible,
 - b. Off site within the zone of influence.
4. Data collated are provided to the local environmental records centres nearest to, or relevant for, the site.

Actions undertaken

- As outlined above, the project team selected measures to enhance ecological value on site.

- The project was too small scale for stakeholders to be applicable. Hushwings input as well as the local Biodiversity Action Plan were used to inform what ecological enhancements for the site are required.
- Due to there being no need for protected species surveys to date, there is no relevant data to be offered to the local records centre.
- As such, assuming that all prerequisites to this section are achieved, it is considered that **one credit** is achievable under *LE04 Liaison, implementation and data collation*.

Up to three credits – Change and enhancement of ecology

5. Up to three credits are awarded based on the calculation of the change in ecological value occurring as a result of the project. This must be calculated in accordance with the process set out in *GN36 - BREEAM, CEEQUAL and HQM Ecology Calculation Methodology – Route 2*. Credits are awarded as follows:
 - a. Minimising loss of ecological value (**1 credit**: 75-94%)
 - b. No net loss of ecological value (**2 credits**: 95-104%)
 - c. Net gain of ecological value (**3 credits**: 105-109%)
 - d. Significant net gain of ecological value (**3 credits + exemplary credit** >110%)

Actions undertaken

- As outlined above, based on the BNG Assessment (Hushwings, 2022), the project is predicted to achieve a Significant Net Gain in ecological value.
- As such, assuming that all prerequisites to this section are achieved, it is considered possible that **three credits** are achievable under *LE04 Change and enhancement of ecology*, in addition to one exemplary credit.

LE05 – ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Up to two credits are available for securing ongoing monitoring, management and maintenance of the site and, its habitats ecological features to ensure intended outcomes are realised for the long term.

Prerequisite

1. The client or contractor confirms compliance is monitored against all relevant UK and EU or international legislation relating to the ecology of the site.
2. Criteria 2 and 3 under LE03 must be achieved and at least one credit under LE04 has been awarded.

One credit – Management and maintenance throughout the project

- 3. The project team liaise and collaborate with representative stakeholders, taking into consideration data collated and shared, on solutions and measures implemented to:**
 - a. Monitor and review the effectiveness with which the plans for LE 03 and LE 04 are implemented.**
 - b. Develop and review management and maintenance solutions, actions or measures.**
4. In support of the above and to help ensure their continued relevance over the period of the project the following should be considered:
 - a. Monitoring and reporting of the ecological outcomes for site implemented at the design and construction stage;
 - b. Monitoring and reporting of outcomes and successes from the project;
 - c. Arrangements for the ongoing management of landscape and habitat connected to the project (on and, where relevant, off site);
 - d. Maintaining the ecological value of the site and its relationship or connection to its zone of influence;
 - e. Maintaining the site in line with any sustainability linked activities, e.g., ecosystem benefits (LE02);
 - f. Remedial or other management actions are carried out which relate to those identified in LE02, LE03 and LE04.

5. As part of the tenant or building owner information supplied, include a section on Ecology and Biodiversity to inform the owner or occupant of local ecological features, value and biodiversity on or near the site.
6. The landscape and management plan or similar is updated as appropriate to support maintenance of the ecological value of the site.

Actions undertaken

- As outlined under LE03, the client or project management contractor (IPE Developments), will be consulted for evidence that measures to mitigate impacts to ecology were put into practice.
- Temple will continue to review the effectiveness of actions outlined under LE04 and will provide advice and input to ensure that the optimal ecological outcome of the site is achieved through enhancements.
- Once the landscape plans are finalised, an adaptive Landscape and Ecological Management Plan will be provided to the landscape contractor and management company, to ensure the continued maintenance of ecological value on site.
- At a later stage in the project, the ecological consultant, will provide a Tenant or Building owner information pack to outline relevant local ecological issues, and to advise on continued maintenance of ecological value.
- As such, assuming that these measures and all prerequisites are undertaken, it is considered that **one credit** under *LE05 Planning liaison, data, monitoring and review management and maintenance* is achievable.

One credit – Landscape and ecology management plan

7. Landscape and ecology management plan, or equivalent, is developed in accordance with BS 42020:2013 Section 11.1, covering as a minimum, the first five years after project completion and includes:
 - a. Actions and responsibilities, prior to handover, to give to relevant individuals
 - b. The ecological value and condition of the site over the development life

- c. Identification of opportunities for ongoing alignment with activities external to the development project and which supports the aims of BREEAM's Strategic Ecology Framework
- d. Identification and guidance to trigger appropriate remedial actions to address previously unforeseen impacts
- e. Clearly defined and allocated roles and responsibilities.

Actions undertaken

- A Landscape and Ecological Management Plan will be produced in collaboration between an Ecological consultant, and the landscape architects (exterior architecture) which will outline all of the above and will clearly define roles and responsibilities in implementing measures.
- The ecologist will attend a handover of the LEMP with the Landscape Contractor and/or Management Company to discuss the purpose and importance of certain measures.
- It is the responsibility of the relevant appointed contractors to ensure they have read the LEMP and that they follow the management prescriptions within. Appointed landscaping consultants will have experience in habitat creation for wildlife and maintenance contractors will have experience in managing wildlife habitats.
- As such, assuming all prerequisites and items in this section are achieved, it is considered that **one credit** under *LE05 Landscape and ecology management plan* is achievable.

Appendix 1: SQE CV

Wendy McFarlane

Associate Director, Ecology

Current Location:
3rd floor
The Clove Building
4 Maguire Street
London
SE1 2NQ

Wendy McFarlane MA MSc MCIEEM is an ecologist with 10 years' experience in consultancy and over 13 years' experience in ecology. She is a highly committed and a skilled project manager with an understanding of the planning process and the needs of the client. She is particularly competent with, Preliminary Ecological Appraisals, Ecological Impact Assessments, BREEAM and CfSH Assessments with a particular focus on small scale mitigation in an urban context. Her particular focus whilst working with The Ecology Consultancy has been within the residential and commercial sectors in the majority of London's Boroughs. Her particular strength is client liaison coupled with an ability to manage a high turnover of diverse project types.

Qualifications

- **Field Identification Skills Certificate (Level 4)**, University of Birmingham/ BSBI, (2010)
- **MSc, Environmental Management**, Surrey University, (2001)
- **MA (Hons) Countryside & Environmental Management**, University of Aberdeen, (1998)

Speak/read/write English Language

Yes/No

Professional Association Membership

- **Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management**, full member (IEEM)

Key Skills

- Business development and management of junior staff
 - Project management
 - Production of tenders and fee quotes
 - Active role in financial turnover
 - Client liaison/advice
 - Attendance at design meetings
 - Ecology Chapters for EcIA
 - Support at Public Inquiry, including input into ecological statements
-

- Report review and technical input
- Phase 1 habitat and NVC surveys
- BREEAM & CfSH assessments
- Phase 2 surveys

Professional Record

- **Associate Director, Ecology**, Temple (March 2022 – Present)
- **Senior Ecologist**, The Ecology Consultancy / Temple (May 2013 – March 2022)
- **Ecologist**, The Ecology Consultancy / Temple (May 2008 – April 2013)
- **Field Surveyor**, Centre for Hydrology & Ecology (April 2007 – November 2007)
- **Ecologist**, Catherine Bickmore Associates (August 2006 – February 2007)
- **Seasonal Field Surveyor (3 summers)**, Scott Wilson Consultancy (April 2004 – August 2006)
- **Research Assistant**, Frontier, Tanzania (January 2006 – April 2006)
- **Field Surveyor**, Scott Wilson Consultancy (September 2004 – October 2005)
- **Research Coordinator**, Frontier Cambodia (September 2004 – March 2005)
- **Ecologist**, Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (April 2003 – October 2003)
- **Graduate Ecologist**, Scott Wilson Consultancy (March 2002 – November 2002)
- **Crop Scientist**, Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (November 2002 – April 2003)

Recent projects:

Dalston and New Cross / New Cross Gate (2012 – ongoing)

A walk-over of the above ground sections of the East London Line to assess the current biodiversity value e.g., in terms of habitat quality, presence of UK or regional BAP habitats, and potential for protected, BAP and other notable species and a review of the ecological enhancements installed. The information gathered was used to provide a Biodiversity Action Plan and further recommendations were provided, alongside a long-term management plan. Further invertebrate and black redstart surveys will inform further enhancements to be made. Client: Transport for London.

Canal Park, Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park

The lead ecologist for the Canal Park, Design Framework Guide, a condition of the Legacy

Communities Scheme (LCS). This involved a baseline survey including a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and an Ecological and Green Infrastructure Study providing ecological enhancement suggestions in keeping with the River Lea (Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation). Included input and reviews of the landscape plans to ensure the enhancements were in line with the Olympic BAP 2014 criteria. Client: Jo & L Gibbons.

Improving Londoners' Access to Nature through Higher Level Stewardship (HLS)

Undertook a study for Natural England into how Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) might potentially help improve Londoners' access to nature in London's parks and city farms. This included a review of 'Priority Opportunities to reduce Areas of Deficiency in access to nature' prepared by the GLA (Mayor of London 2008) and 'Improving Londoners' Access to Nature - suggested projects for individual sites' (GLA, undated). Review of HLS documentation to assess how it could best be used to support the initiatives. This involved a site visit in conjunction with the site manager for Victoria Park and Burgess Park and a report listing enhancement projects for which enhancement suggestions had not been developed by the GLA. Client: Natural England.

London Gateway Power Corridor (2012)

Conducted the scoping survey and an appraisal of the different routes proposed to facilitate the London Gateway Development power substation and associated power cable. This included carrying out baseline habitat and botanical surveys and managing a suite of Phase 2 for great crested newts, reptiles and water vole. Client DP World.

M25 widening project (2012)

Involved in surveying and translocation of reptiles and great crested newts along a 25.5km stretch of motorway. Client Skanska Balfour Beatty Joint Venture.

Contact details

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SQE Verification

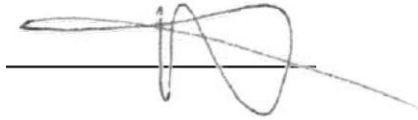
Wendy McFarlane confirms, as verifier of this report that she is a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE), as per BRE guidance.

Wendy McFarlane has read and reviewed the report and finds that it represents sound industry practice; that it reports and recommends correctly, truthfully, and

objectively. The report is appropriate given the local site conditions and scope of works proposed and avoids invalid, biased, and exaggerated statements.

Name of ecologist: Wendy McFarlane, MCIEEM

Signature of ecologist:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Wendy McFarlane', written over a horizontal line.

Date: 02/02/2024

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