

Construction Ecological Management Plan

44 - 46 Hampstead Lane, London



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Document Information

Document prepared for

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Harrison Varma Projects Ltd

Date of issue

08/01/2024

Issue no.

1

Our reference

10032 - 44-46 Hampstead Lane - CEMP - 2401-08snc

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Disclaimer

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Construction Ecological Management Plan

44 - 46 Hampstead Lane, London

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Introduction

Overview

Eight Versa has been appointed to produce a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEMP) in relation to the discharge of planning conditions for the proposed development located at 44 - 46 Hampstead Lane, Highgate, London Borough of Haringey, N6 4LL, hereinafter referred to as 'the site'. The site is centred on National Grid Reference TQ 27093 87641.

A planning application for the demolition of existing dwellings and redevelopment to provide a 66 bed care home (Use Class C2); associated basement; side / front lightwells with associated balustrades; subterranean and forecourt car parking; treatment room; detached substation; side access from Courtenay Avenue; removal 4 no. trees; amended boundary treatment; and associated works was submitted to Haringey Council in 2023 (planning application reference HGY/2022/2731). The proposed development is currently awaiting consent subject to finalisation of conditions.

This CEMP has been prepared to inform draft planning condition 15 which states:

'Prior to any demolition works a Construction Ecological Management Plan incorporating the mitigation and enhancements options from the Bat survey report, including toolbox talk to all contractors onsite by a suitably qualified bat licenced ecologist shall be submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority and thereafter shall be implemented and retained in accordance with the approval.'

Reason: In order to ensure that the authorised development makes a positive contribution to biodiversity in accordance with Policy DM1, DM23 and DM27 of the Development Management Development Plan Document 2017.'

This CEMP outlines commitments and measures to be implemented during the construction of the proposed development to ensure that potential impacts and disturbance to ecological features including protected and/or priority habitats and species on the site during the construction of the proposed development will be minimised or eliminated. This report also details how to avoid triggering the relevant legislation relating to wildlife.

Environmental controls will be implemented to avoid or minimise adverse effects on any of the ecological features identified within the site with adequate protection, mitigation and compensation where required. The plan sets out the principles to be adhered to when establishing the operational activities during construction phases as well as the associated roles and responsibilities.

This is a reviewable document that should be updated and revised as required. The plan will also be reviewed to ensure the objectives and prescriptions are in accordance with current wildlife legislation and conservation objectives.

Site Description and Previous Surveys

The site currently comprises two detached residential dwellings with associated residential gardens, patios, hardstanding (driveways), tennis courts and a swimming pool. The site is bounded by Hampstead Lane to the south, across which is Hampstead Heath and Kenwood House and gardens, Courtney Avenue to the west and further residential dwellings with associated gardens to the north and east. A detailed map of Ecological Features is provided in Appendix A.

An Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) report was previously prepared by JDEcology in September 2021 to inform a planning application at the site and should be read in conjunction to this report. The EclA included a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) of the buildings onsite and determined that the buildings onsite had low potential to support roosting bats and therefore further Phase II surveys were required to inform the proposals. The EclA includes impacts, mitigation and enhancements in relation to habitats, protected species and statutory and non-statutory sites. The report concluded that overall, the site has low ecological value and further Phase II surveys are required in relation to bats to inform the proposals.

Subsequent bat surveys were undertaken by Eight Versa in 2022. In line with the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) Good Practice Guidelines, one bat emergence survey was undertaken on the features with bat roosting potential. No bats were identified emerging from the building during the survey. However as the survey was undertaken in September, a precautionary approach to the demolition of the buildings is required.

Purpose and Scope of the CEMP

The aim of the CEMP is to minimise the potential impact of the construction phase of the development on the existing ecology of the site, and ensure works proceed in accordance with current wildlife legislation. This CEMP identifies the measures to be established during the construction phase and includes a schedule for implementing actions through the allocation of key roles and responsibilities. This document should be agreed with the LPA prior to any works commencing.

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Ecological Features

This section of the CEMP provides a description of the habitats within and immediately adjacent to the site, summarises the existing ecological features and results of the ecological survey work undertaken to inform the planning application.

Designated Sites

The EclA identified that the site does not lie within or immediately adjacent to any statutory or non-statutory designated sites for biodiversity. However, the site does fall within a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Impact Risk Zone for Hampstead Heath Woods located 0.05m south of the site. The proposals fall outside of the of the proposal categories listed that are a likely risk to the SSSI. A further three Local Nature Reserves are located within 2km of the site, however these are all located over 1.5km from the site.

There are seventeen non-statutory designated sites within the zone of influence, the closest of which is Hampstead Heath Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) which is located approximately 0.05km south of the site and designated for its range of habitats including ancient woodland and bog.

Due to the nature of the proposals, which will be localised to the site and specific measures adopted and detailed within this report to minimise adverse impacts on the SSSI, it is considered that the proposals will have no direct impacts on the designated site. Precautionary measures will be undertaken, including pollution prevention controls (see below), to reduce indirect impact such as run-off and dust.

Habitats

The site currently comprises the following habitats:

- Building and hardstanding – the site comprises two detached residential dwellings with associated hardstanding driveways, paths, patios, a disused tennis court and a covered swimming pool (negligible ecological importance);
- Vegetated garden – residential gardens comprising managed lawns with introduced shrub planting (negligible ecological importance); and
- Parkland and scattered trees – a mixture of mature broadleaved and coniferous trees are present throughout the site and around the site boundaries (local ecological importance).

Protected and Priority Fauna

Opportunities for fauna on the site is limited to bats and nesting birds. The buildings onsite were considered to have low bat roosting potential and no evidence. A Preliminary Roost Assessment

(PRA) was undertaken on 44 Hampstead Lane in September 2021 (JDEcology). No evidence of roosting bats was identified during the survey. An updated PRA of 44 Hampstead Lane was undertaken in September 2022 by Eight Versa alongside a PRA of 46 Hampstead Lane. No evidence of roosting bats was identified during the survey. Emergence surveys of 44 and 46 Hampstead Lane were also undertaken in September 2022 and no bats were seen emerging from the buildings.

General bat activity was limited to individual passes along the boundaries of the site by common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle *P. pygmaeus* and noctule *Nyctalus noctule*. Although the emergence survey was undertaken in September, a month considered to be sub-optimal for emergence surveys, none of the bat activity recorded during the survey was close to the onsite building and, together with the presence of security lighting and similar buildings with bat roosting potential in the vicinity of the site, including Kenwood House, it is considered that if a roost is present onsite, it would be by an opportunistic individual bat.

Due to the nature of the site and the close proximity of Hampstead Heath and Kenwood House and gardens to the site, it is considered that any sporadic foraging or commuting bat assemblage is unlikely to be solely reliant on the site alone.

The mature trees and shrubs within the site provide opportunities for common species of garden birds, including Birds of Conservation Concern. The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) Schedule 9 listed ring-necked parakeet *Psittacula krameri* was observed during the survey undertaken in September 2021.

Relevant Legislation

Construction activity cannot be undertaken which compromises the survival or success of the fauna described above or which results in the spread of non-native invasive species.

All bat species are legally protected under Section 9 of the WCA 1981 (as amended) and under Regulation 43 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (the 'Habitat Regulations'). It is an offence to deliberately capture or kill a wild animal of a European Protected Species (EPS), deliberately disturb any such animal and/or to damage or destroy a breeding site or resting site making bats a material consideration in the planning process.

All British birds are legally protected under the WCA 1981 (as amended) from disturbance while actively nesting (March and August inclusive). As such any removal of potential nesting bird habitat should be timed to avoid the bird nesting season or preceded by checks for nesting birds by a suitably trained ecologist immediately prior to any removal. Should any nesting birds be recorded within the site during works, no work will take place in that location until the young have left the nest.

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This CEMP has been based on the impacts identified within the EclA produced by JDEcology (2021), Bat Assessment Report produced by Eight Versa in 2022 and Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) produced by Landmark Trees in January 2023. All of these reports were prepared to inform the planning application. Measure to ensure ecological features are protected during construction activities are detailed below.

The proposals for the site include the demolition of the existing buildings for the construction of a care home with associated landscaping and access. The proposals will result in the loss of mixed broad-leaved and non-native trees, amenity grassland and ornamental planting and shrubs. A number of mature trees will be retained as part of the proposals.

Site Clearance

The majority of habitats are being lost as part of the proposals including building, hardstanding, vegetated garden and a number of trees. During the site clearance, there is potential for impacts to occur as a result of the following:

- Removal of denser shrubs and trees and demolition of the building resulting in killing, injury or disturbance to protected/priority species such as roosting bats and nesting birds;
- Dust deposition and run-off pollution resulting in damage to retained habitats within and adjacent offsite habitats;
- Damage and destruction of retained habitats including onsite and immediately adjacent offsite trees, negatively impacting the importance of these habitats post-development;
- Noise resulting in disturbance of species within and adjacent to the site; and
- Temporary lighting disturbing nocturnal species, namely bats.

Site Set-up

Site offices, huts and temporary toilets, including their drainage, will be created onsite, as will storage areas for stockpiles of materials. Site set-up could result in impacts occurring as a result of the following:

- Damage to retained habitats including onsite and immediately adjacent trees as a result of pollution from plant maintenance and storage of oils, fuels and chemicals, including toilets;
- Site lighting, in particular overnight lighting, has the potential to cause disturbance to foraging and/or traversing bats; and
- Construction activities including compaction of ground and accidental damage to retained habitats and immediately adjacent offsite habitats, including root protection zones.

In addition to these pathways negative impacts could also occur as a result of dust, noise and artificial lighting as detailed above.

Groundworks

Construction groundworks including creating foundations and excavations could result in impacts including:

- Damage to retained and immediately adjacent habitats through accidental damage; and
- Impacts to wildlife, namely small mammals, should these become trapped in pits and trenches created during groundworks.

In addition to these pathways, groundworks impacts could occur as a result of killing or injury of wildlife, dust, noise and artificial lighting as detailed above.

No watercourses are present within or adjacent to the site and therefore no impacts through diversion, abstraction or discharge to water will occur.

Material Storage and Removal from Site

The improper storage and disposal of materials during site clearance and construction could cause impacts to retained and adjacent habitats, as a result of dust and noise (as detailed above) which could result in direct impacts through damage or long-term impacts such as loss of function.

Environmental Incidents

Environmental incidents have the potential to occur at any time during the works, such as from:

- Vandalism resulting in impacts to retained habitats through direct damage or pollution events, should fuel or chemical containers become damaged;
- Fires and burning waste could result in impacts to retained and adjacent habitats and protected/priority species should this occur close to retained habitats; and
- Emergency incidents such as spillages or extreme weather resulting in impacts to retained and adjacent habitats.

Identification of 'Biodiversity Protection Zone'

Areas identified as 'biodiversity protection zones' include retained and immediately adjacent offsite trees around the boundary of the site. Temporary protective fencing, including installation and monitoring methods will be provided which is detailed within the AIA prepared by Landmark Trees in 2023 to protect retained trees during construction activities. Where possible, vehicles with a low ground-pressure should be used to avoid soil compaction and avoid the rooting areas of trees.

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Practical Measures to Avoid or Reduce Impacts During Construction

Prior to the commencement of any works on the site, an initial 'toolbox' talk will be completed with the site manager and contractors, to explain the sensitive features present on the site and the requirements for protection measures. This toolbox talk will also provide detail on the working methods to be employed during all works affecting sensitive habitats including retained trees and the current legislation in relation to roosting bats and nesting birds. The toolbox talk will be undertaken by an appointed Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW), comprising a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist, who will also undertake a walkover of the site prior to works commencing to check for any potential constraints, including checks for badger setts.

Further to the above, specific supervision measures will also be implemented in respect of bats and birds. No wildlife exclusion barriers will be required during construction.

Bats (Roosting)

Bats and their roosts are protected under national and international legislation. Therefore, the demolition of the existing residential property has potential for:

- Destroying a place of shelter used by a bat;
- Possible killing/injuring a bat; and
- Possible disturbance to a bat whilst using a place of shelter.

Prior to the demolition of both buildings which have been identified as providing low potential to support roosting bats, a toolbox talk to all contractors onsite will be carried out by a suitably qualified bat licenced ecologist, detailing all legal protection of bats. Prior inspection of the potential roosting features by the suitably qualified bat licenced ecologist with an endoscope and high powered torch will then take place, followed by supervised 'soft stripping' of building materials by hand (if necessary, or if the whole feature could not be explored from available access points), until the feature no longer provides potential refuge for bats. The potential roosting feature checks will take place the same day as the demolition works.

Where the crevices/cracks can be fully inspected via endoscope, and no bats are found, they will be filled with newspaper (or other easily removable filler) to prevent bats entering prior to the works.

Should a bat be found during either the inspection or soft stripping works, all demolition works should cease, and advice sought from Natural England. A European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) or registration of the site under a low impact Bat Mitigation Class Licence (BMCL) with a registered consultant may be required to proceed with the demolition works lawfully.

Following the toolbox talk and the initial demolition/removal of potential roosting features, providing no bats are found, all works can be completed unsupervised unless stated otherwise. However, an ecologist should be 'on-call' during works should advice or aid be deemed necessary.

Bats (Foraging)

To avoid disturbance to foraging and traversing bats during construction, work will be undertaken during daytime where it is practicable to minimise disturbance and any overnight lighting will be kept to a minimum and directed away from boundary features. Any lighting required during construction activities will follow best-practice guidance measures should be followed:

- Utilise warm-white LED luminaires, with a spectrum ideally greater than 2700 Kelvin and with a peak wavelength higher than 550nm (or as close to these specifications as is feasible and practicable) to avoid the wavelength component which causes the greatest disturbance to bats;
- Install specialist low-level bollard lighting, or fit external lights with motion-sensors and short timers if required to reduce light pollution; and
- Avoid the lighting of trees through sensitive placement of lighting and choice of luminaire.

Nesting Birds

Should any removal of potential breeding bird habitat be proposed within the bird nesting season (March to August inclusive), a detailed search of the vegetation and/or building would need to be undertaken by the appointed ECoW immediately prior to its removal, to check for signs of active nests. If any active nests are found, a suitable buffer to be determined onsite by the ECoW, will be provided until the young have fledged and the nest is no longer active. This buffer would be protected by fencing, installed under the supervision of the ECoW, with appropriate signage provided in order to ensure no accidental damage occurs.

Other Fauna

Prior to site clearance work, denser vegetation and any obvious piles of leaves or brash will be cleared by hand and should any hedgehog be found, they will be carefully moved in a gloved hand to areas of protected habitat around the site boundary, away from the proposed development. This should be undertaken outside of the hibernation period where possible (October to April inclusive). To minimise entrapment of hedgehog, and other small mammals within excavations, any excavations or trenches should be completely covered over with boarding at the end of daily operations where practicable or have an inclined roughened plank placed in the trench overnight to offer a means of escape should a small mammal become inadvertently trapped.

Retained Habitats

Retained and immediately adjacent offsite trees will be retained and protected as part of the proposals in line with the Arboricultural Impact Assessment and British Standard BS5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'. To ensure that no accidental impacts occur, this will be fenced and protected during works (see above and the AIA Report). The protective fencing within the site will be regularly inspected by the site manager in order to check the condition and positioning of this fencing. Should the fencing be damaged or in the incorrect location, it will be repaired, replaced and/or moved to the correct location adjacent to the retained habitats. Warning

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notices will be positioned on the fencing to identify the protection area, discourage access and avoid damaging root protection zones through compaction of roots. The fencing will be positioned to avoid mammals runs and paths, if evident and a gap beneath the fencing will prevent any disruption of these runs and paths.

To avoid impacts to retained habitats, site offices (including welfare facilities), material storage areas (including oils, fuels, chemical toilets) and wheel wash facilities will be located within the central area of the site and away from the retained habitats. In addition, the areas used for the storage of materials will be regularly inspected for leaks by the site manager and during any ECoW visits.

Areas used for plant maintenance which could result in damage or pollution to retained habitats will also be located away from the 'biodiversity protection zones'.

Pollution

To prevent run-off and pollution occurring, protection measures will be implemented during the site clearance and all subsequent stages, as set out below. Construction methodology will be designed to comply with good practice guidelines (CIRIA, 2015) and will include the following measures as necessary:

- Use double stacked straw bales or other methods to collect any potential run-off, where required;
- Using secondary containment such as bunds around storage tanks where necessary;
- Ensuring deliveries are completed away from any drains;
- Ensure chemicals and hazardous substances are securely stored, labelled appropriately and regularly inspected; and
- Provision of jet washer and water bowser to remove mud from vehicles as necessary.

A pollution/spillage plan will also be put in place prior to the start of works. This will include training for site management, 'toolbox talks' for operatives and provision of a spill kit.

Dust arising during construction work is generally considered to only have a significant ecological impact within 20m, where heavy soiling of vegetation can occur (Holman *et al.*, 2014). Impacts to any designated sites including Hampstead Heath Wood SSSI are therefore not likely to be significant given the fact that the majority of works will be beyond 20m of any sensitive offsite receptor.

Contractors will suppress dust emissions with water whilst loading waste materials for disposal and machinery exhaust emissions will be kept as low as is practicable by using well maintained vehicles and machinery at all times. These will be turned off when not in use. Dust pollution will be minimised during construction works with water including specialist spray equipment if required to dampen any arising debris and dust. Water from the dust suppression will then be controlled by suitable methods to prevent run-off (see above).

Although based on the location of the site and the results of the survey work undertaken, noise is not anticipated to create a significant impact, specific measures will be undertaken following best practice (CIRIA, 2015) as necessary.

In order to prevent disturbance to nocturnal species, including bats, no works will occur after dusk on the site. Shorter hours will be undertaken during winter months, due to less daylight hours, with working hours still finishing prior to dusk where possible. It is therefore considered that commuting and foraging bats can continue to use the site during construction works. Where construction/ security lighting is required, this be designed to avoid shining towards boundary features.

Environmental Incidents

Should any retained habitat or features be damaged, suitable mitigation measures will be implemented. If damage is not considered to be significant the habitats will be allowed to regenerate naturally, although if required, replacement planting will be provisioned, with the scale of replacement to be determined by the ECoW.

Vandalism Protection

Measures will be implemented within the site to prevent potential impacts from vandalism, with such measures to include:

- The site will be securely fenced in its entirety with steel mesh (Heras), hoarding fencing, or similar to prevent access;
- All offices and welfare facilities will be steel anti-vandal units;
- All construction plant will have anti-vandal shutters and keys will be kept in a locked strong box within the site office;
- Temporary doors will be kept locked out of hours to prevent illicit access; and
- No tools will be left on site unless kept in secure steel containers.

These security measures will ensure that materials within the site are protected, preventing potential for pollution to occur as a result of vandalism.

Critical Periods and Locations

During the implementation of this CEMP, critical periods and locations where construction works will need to be controlled to avoid causing harm to biodiversity features, will comprise the following

- A bat licenced ecologist will inspect features with the potential to support roosting bats immediately prior to soft striping of these features;
- An ECoW visit will be completed prior to the commencement of any works to provide a toolbox talk and undertake a walkover of the site to check for any potential constraints, including signs of badger and inspect the site for potential nesting birds;

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- Ecological supervision by the ECoW or suitably qualified ecologist will be undertaken during the clearance of any habitat with potential to support hedgehog including brash piles to ensure no impacts occur to this faunal group; and
- During the bird nesting season (March to August inclusive) any removal or management of denser shrubs or any other vegetation with potential to support nesting birds and demolition of the building, will require a detailed search, undertaken by an ECoW, immediately prior to its removal/demolition, to check for signs of active nests. Should any active nests be recorded suitable protection measures will be implemented as detailed above.

All other protection measures outlined within this CEMP will be implemented for the duration of construction where relevant. In particular, throughout the construction period, the site manager will be responsible for ensuring that the protective fencing of the tree remains in place and fit for purpose.

Responsible Persons and Lines of Communication

During the construction period, advice and monitoring, including with regard to legal consents, planning conditions and contractual arrangements, will be provided by Harrison Varma Projects Ltd, the site manager and ECoW as appropriate.

The details of the site manager will be displayed on the site boundary with the site manager responsible for addressing any issues which are raised during construction.

The Principal Contractor is responsible for sharing any necessary information within this document to contractors on site, either employed by them directly or third parties. Advice should be sought from the ECoW or bat licenced ecologist in the event of complex issues arising or in cases where there is any doubt as to the actions to be taken. The Principal Contractor will be responsible for appointing a qualified and experienced ecologist and bat licenced ecologist during the construction period to minimise the risk of accidental adverse impacts on protected wildlife, namely bats and nesting birds occurring as a result of the development operations. The Principal Contractor will also be responsible for informing the ECoW of any operations that could result in adverse impacts on wildlife; the discovery of previously unknown wildlife issues; and agreeing on unforeseen changes in proposed work schedules that effect ecological matters.

The installation and maintenance of protective fencing will be undertaken by the site contractors under the supervision of a suitably qualified site agent, this site agent must be:

- Present on site for the majority of the time;
- Aware of the arboricultural and biodiversity constraints;
- Having the authority to stop any work that is causing, or has the potential to cause harm to any retained habitat (onsite or offsite);

- Responsible for ensuring that all site operatives are aware of their responsibilities toward retained habitats and the consequences of any failure to observe those responsibilities; and
- Make immediate contact with the local authority and/or an arboriculturalist in the event of any tree related problems occurring, whether actual or potential.

In the event of accidents or damaging incidents occurring during construction, the site manager will liaise with the ECoW, arboriculturalist and local authority as necessary, to agree solutions and contingency measures.

Role and Responsibilities on Site of an ECoW

An ECoW will comprise a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist, appointed to supervise the implementation of the CEMP. The ECoW will have the necessary skills and experience required to deal with potential issues identified on the site and provide suitable advice to the client, if necessary. All ecological reports will be made available onsite.

All works to potential roosting features will be inspected by a bat licenced ecologist (minimum level 2 bat licence or above) with suitable bat experience. Although unlikely, if a bat roost is identified onsite, works will stop immediately and the ECoW will be contacted for advice on how to proceed.

The responsibilities of the ECoW will include attending the site prior to the start of works to deliver an initial 'toolbox' talk and to set out the ecological constraints and protection measures required. The ECoW will also attend site to supervise clearance if any habitat with potential to support nesting birds and hedgehog (as detailed above). Confirmation, in the form of attendance sheets will be obtained to confirm that all contractors have had a toolbox talk.

As long as the measures detailed in this CEMP are implemented, an ECoW is not anticipated to be required for the majority of site works. However, the ECoW will be available to provide advice, undertake supervision should any unidentified or unexpected protected/priority species be encountered during the site works and compliance checks as and when required. All site visits will be recorded and any potential issues reported to the site manager.

As part of the CEMP, no post-construction monitoring is required.

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Compliance Checking

Where required, compliance checks will be undertaken by the ECoW and any third parties. Any request for a compliance check would be made to the site manager who would arrange for the required site visit to be completed as soon as reasonably practicable.

Identifying and Rectifying Remedial Measures

As part of any compliance checks or ECoW site visits, should any potential issues of non-compliance with the CEMP be identified, these will be immediately reported to the site manager and appropriate actions agreed.

In the event a significant issue occurs, such remedial measures shall be reported to the local authority, as required, with appropriate remedial measures to be discussed and agreed with all relevant parties. Further site visits will then be completed within an appropriate time frame to confirm that remedial measures have been correctly implemented to the satisfaction of the local authority.

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Reference

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JDEcology (2021) 44-46 Hampstead Lane, London - Ecological Impact Assessment

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Validation

Report Produced by Sara Curtis:

Ecologist's Qualifications:	MSc - Environmental Consultancy BSc - Environmental Science (Biodiversity and Conservation)
Evidence of practicing Ecologist	Eight Versa - Ecology Advisor (2022 - Present) Principal Ecologist and Sustainability Consultant specialising in Ecology (2022), Senior Ecologist (2018 - 2021), Ecologist (2013 - 2018)
Professional Membership	Full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecological and Environmental Management (CIEEM)

Report Validated by Stacey Cougill:

Ecologist's Qualifications:	UCert - Species Identification and Biological Recording MSc - Conservation Biology BSc - Environmental Science
Evidence of practicing Ecologist	Eight Versa Director, specialising in Ecology (2011 to present date), Open University, iSpot, Biodiversity Mentor (2009 - 2012) and Westminster City Council, Biodiversity Project Manager (2007-2010).

Validation

I confirm the information provided in this document is truthful and accurate at the time of completion.

Suitably Qualified Ecologist	Stacey Cougill
Signature of Ecologist	SC
Date	08/01/2024

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