Promontoria Battersea Limited

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

One Battersea Bridge

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ONE BATTERSEA BRIDGE – CEMP

temple

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1 CEMP - ECOLOGY

1.1.1 This report summarises the recommendations for ecological mitigation during construction of the Proposed Development.

1.2 ECOLOGICAL MITIGATION

1.2.1 For each constraint identified as being of importance at greater than the site level, all mitigation options provided follow the established Mitigation Hierarchy as set out in Section 5.2 of BS42020:2013. This seeks as a preference to avoid impacts then to mitigate unavoidable impacts, and, as a last resort, to compensate for unavoidable residual impacts that remain after avoidance and mitigation measures.

1.2.2 In the absence of mitigation, the following key ecological issues have been identified:

- River Thames SMINC is located 10m north of the Site boundary – the integrity of the SMINC should not be impacted.
- Habitat suitable for breeding birds is present – measures must be taken to avoid killing birds or destroying their nests.
- Mature and semi-mature street trees were present in close proximity to the Site – measures must be taken to ensure that they are retained and protected where possible.
- There were no invasive species recorded on Site during the habitat survey.

1.2.3 A range of measures should be undertaken to satisfy the requirement for ecological enhancement included in planning policy.

1.3 STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY SITES

1.3.1 The Proposed Development Site is located 10m south of the River Thames SMINC. The habitats on Site are not considered to support the River Thames SMINC and therefore its integrity would be maintained. To avoid any disturbance to the River Thames SMINC, adequate protection to prevent accidental damage or pollution should be implemented throughout the constructions phase. No works or storage of materials may take place in a designated protected area around the river. The Environment Agency's Pollution Prevention Guidance (PPG) 5: 'Works & Maintenance In or Near Water' must be followed to minimise any risk of pollution entering the watercourse.

1.3.2 An informed lighting plan should also be produced for the Proposed Development, to ensure that there will be no additional light spill to the existing

levels onto the River Thames SMINC, and therefore, no impacts are envisaged on the non-statutory designated site.

1.3.3 Lighting has the potential to impact a wide range of species groups, including but not limited to, bats. increasing levels of lighting cause significant changes in animal behaviour for example causing species to move away from suitable foraging areas and affecting their use of movement corridors and existing resting sites. It is important that the use of lighting associated with the site is carefully considered to ensure that the impacts on wildlife using the River Thames SMINC are minimised.

1.3.4 In order to minimise indirect impacts from lighting associated with the development it is recommended to limit light spillage and glare. Artificial lighting should not directly illuminate the adjacent railway to the north which is of value to wildlife. This can be achieved by following accepted best practice (Institute of Lighting Professionals, BCT, 2018):

- The level of artificial lighting including flood lighting should be kept to a minimum;
- Where this does not conflict with health and safety and/or security requirements, the site should be kept dark during peak bat activity periods (0 to 1.5 hours after sunset and 1.5 hours before sunrise);
- Lighting that is required for security or safety reasons should use a lamp of no greater than 2,700 lumens with a warm light component, wavelengths higher than 550nm to reduce the blue light component and they should be sensor activated;
- LED or low pressure sodium lights are a preferred option to high pressure sodium or mercury lamps; Metal halide, fluorescent sources should not be used;
- Internal luminaires should be recessed where installed in proximity to windows to reduce glare and light spill;
- Lighting should be directed to where it is needed with minimal light spillage. This can be achieved by limiting the height of the lighting columns and by using as steep a downward angle as possible or alternatively using bollards. As a last resort a shield or hood that directs the light below the horizontal plane should be used.

1.4 HABITATS

1.4.1 The Site was comprised buildings and hardstanding with no other habitats present. The scattered street trees adjacent the Site should be retained and protected, where possible, throughout works.

1.4.2 Working under the principle of 'net-gain' as supported by planning policy, the site should be enhanced through soft landscaping proposals including biodiverse green roofs and planting schemes of recognised value to wildlife.

1.5 BREEDING BIRDS

1.5.1 All wild birds and their nests are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

1.5.2 Where the proposed works will impact the roof of the building on Site with potential to support breeding birds, this should be carried out September to February inclusive, to avoid any potential offences relating to breeding birds during their main bird breeding season (Newton et al., 2011). Feral pigeons breed throughout the year, and so due care should be taken to ensure this species is not nesting before clearance works take place at any time of year.

1.5.3 If site clearance during the breeding season is unavoidable then potential nesting habitat must be inspected by an ecologist at least 48 hours before work commences to identify active birds' nests. Should they be present, the nest and a suitable buffer of habitat around it must be retained until an ecologist has confirmed the young have left the nest or that the nest is no longer active. If any nesting birds, including feral pigeon, are found at any time during clearance works, works within the immediate surroundings of the nest must stop immediately and an ecologist consulted. The provision of bird nesting opportunities on site, as recommended in section 4.21 below, would provide suitable compensation for the loss of bird nesting habitat.

1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL BEST PRACTICE

1.6.1 Best environmental practice measures which should be implemented include:

- Adherence to best construction practice including CIRIA guidance (Connolly and Charles, 2005); and
- Retained trees should be protected in accordance with British Standards Institution (2012) BS 5837:2012 guidelines (BSI, 2012).

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