



Construction Ecological Management Plan

Haydon Close, Pinner

On behalf of: London Borough of Hillingdon

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1 Timing Recommendations

Activity	Timing	Comment
Clearance of vegetation	Outside breeding bird season	Pre-clearance check for hibernating hedgehogs, amphibians, within roots and holes.

No other timing restrictions.

2 Mitigation Measures

Important Ecological Feature	Potential Impact from Construction Activities	Construction Mitigation Measures
Haydon Hall Meadows SINC	Indirect impacts from dust, noise, vibration and silty or polluted runoff	Dust suppression measures will be implemented for any dust-generating activities such as demolition.
		Electric plant to be used in preference over diesel fuel.
		Noisy (>85dB) plant will have acoustic screening and will be used intermittently to reduce impacts.
		Vibration-generating activities will be avoided if possible, measures to reduce vibration will be implemented if such activities required.
		Spill kit to deal with fuel and other chemical spills. Drain locations to be identified. If necessary, storage of fuels and chemicals onsite to be bunded and secured.
Retained shrubs and trees onsite	Inadvertent damage by machinery to branches and stems. Compaction of root zone. Resulting in death of trees / shrubs.	Root protection zone around trees secured with Heras fencing or other barrier, in accordance with a Tree Protection Plan produced to BS5837:2012.
		Retained shrubs and landscaping fenced off. Signage denoting protection of biodiversity features.

Important Ecological Feature	Potential Impact from Construction Activities	Construction Mitigation Measures
Roosting bats in buildings	Injury or death to individual bats. Precautionary Working Method Statement required – no bat roosts identified to date but individual bats may still be found within buildings onsite.	<p>Upon vacant possession, or if full access can be gained before this, an internal and external inspection of buildings should be completed by a licenced bat ecologist to search for signs of bats and their roosts. Access at height must be gained using a ladder or aerial inspection equipment (MEWP).</p> <p>If any bat roosts are present, works must cease and a protected species licence from Natural England will be required for demolition works.</p> <p>On a precautionary basis, assuming no bat roosts have been found, a Precautionary Working Method Statement (PWMS) will be produced covering the initial stages of building demolition / strip-out. The PWMS will set out where potential roost features (PRFs) are present – a bat licenced ecologist should be present during removal of these features including tiles and fascias etc. Measures may include hand-lifting of tiles.</p>
Roosting bats in trees	<p>T8 and T24 have features that could be used by a single bat occasionally. Inadvertent damage, or felling could cause harm or death to a bat.</p> <p>G29.1 has negligible potential and does not require any precautionary measures.</p>	<p>Check of the PRFs on T8 and T24 by a licenced ecologist prior to felling to ensure bats absent. Tree protection measures if trees being retained.</p> 

Important Ecological Feature	Potential Impact from Construction Activities	Construction Mitigation Measures
Foraging and commuting bats	Security lighting preventing use of the site and immediate surrounds for foraging, particularly northern boundary of the site	Security lighting to be directional, possibly cowled, and angled down into the site, no light spill to be allowed onto habitats outside the red line boundary. LED lighting to be used with colour temperature of <2700k (warm) or red lighting. Use of security lighting should be minimised.
Nesting birds	Disturbance or destruction of active birds nests in shrubs, trees or within features on houses (inside vent grates, gaps behind eaves, holes into loft etc)	Clearance of trees and shrubs to be done outside the breeding bird season; if this is not possible, a check for nesting birds will be completed by an ecologist prior to clearance activities.
		If demolition of buildings occurs during the breeding season (March-August inclusive) immediately prior to demolition of buildings, a check for nesting birds should be made of houses, any suitable features for nesting birds should be destroyed once declared free of birds, to ensure birds don't move in between pre-commencement checks and demolition works.
Amphibians and hedgehogs	Hedgehogs and amphibians use roots and holes in the ground for hibernation and could be killed by excavations or shrub clearance	A check will be done by an ecologist of bushes and trees for hedgehogs and amphibians immediately prior to vegetation removal.
Mammals	Animals such as fox, deer, badger, hedgehog may fall into open excavations or pipework when foraging across the site	Open ends of pipes to be covered at night during construction to prevent small mammals crawling in and being trapped or killed
		Excavations (such as pits and trenches) should either be covered or have ramps placed within them to allow animals to escape if they fall in.
Invasive non-native species	Presence of cherry laurel onsite; other INNS recorded within the wider area include Himalayan balsam, Japanese knotweed, rhododendron	If cherry laurel is being retained this should be protected from inadvertent damage to prevent spread to other parts of the site.
		General precautions to prevent transfer of earth and plant material from one construction site to another – wash down of wheels between sites, inspection of tyres to ensure plant material is not lodged