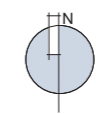




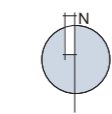
Stag Brewery - Visit 2
24/06/2022



Project Details	WIE18671-113: Stag Brewery Temporary Use Planning Application
Figure Title	Figure 5: Peregrine Falcon and Breeding Bird Survey Map – 24th June 2022
Figure Ref	WIE18671-113_GR_PSR_5A
Date	August 2022
File Location	\\s-inc\wie\projects\wie18671\113\graphics\psr\issued figures



Stag Brewery - Visit 3
12/07/2022



Project Details	WIE18671-113: Stag Brewery Temporary Use Planning Application
Figure Title	Figure 6: Peregrine Falcon and Breeding Bird Survey Map – 12th July 2022
Figure Ref	WIE18671-113_GR_PSR_6A
Date	August 2022
File Location	\\s-inc\wiel\projects\wie18671\113\graphics\psr\issued figures

A. Summarised Planning Policy and Legislation

National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework, 2021

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in 2012 and last updated on 20th July 2021⁵. Section 15 (outlined below) of the NPPF, 'Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment', replaces Section 11 of the previous NPPF 2012 revision and NPPF 2018⁶. No significant changes to Section 15 are noted between the 2019⁷ and 2021 update. The Government Circular 06/2005⁸ - Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: Statutory Obligations and Their Impact within the Planning System, remains valid and is still referenced within the NPPF.

Of particular significance with respect to biodiversity in the NPPF revision, is the amendment to para 175(d) of the NPPF 2019 (now para 180(d) of the NPPF 2021), which now requires opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around development, rather than simply making it optional. This demonstrates further steps taken by the government towards achieving the 25 Year Environment Plan (2018). Otherwise there have been no further changes to the wording of "Conserving and enhancing the natural environment" Chapter of the NPPF.

The NPPF encourages the planning system to contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment. This should be achieved by:

- *"Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);*
- *recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;*
- *maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;*
- *minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;*
- *preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and*
- *Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate".*

The NPPF also stipulates that Local Planning Authorities (LPAs), when determining planning applications, should apply the following principles:

- *"If significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;*

⁵ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. (2021). *National Planning Policy Framework*.

⁶ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. (2018). *National Planning Policy Framework*.

⁷ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. (2019). *National Planning Policy Framework*

⁸ Department of Communities and Local Government. (2005). *Circular 06/05: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System*.

- *development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;*
- *development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and*
- *development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity.”*

National Planning Practice Guidance, 2021

The Government’s National Planning Practice Guidance 2016⁹, updated in 2019¹⁰ (NPPG) is intended to provide guidance to local planning authorities and developers on the implementation of the planning policies set out within the NPPF. The guidance of most relevance to ecology and biodiversity is the Natural Environment Chapter, which explains key issues in implementing policy to protect biodiversity, including local requirements.

Regional Planning Policy

The London Plan: The Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London, 2021

The London Plan 2021 sets out the overall strategic plan, setting out a framework for development over the next 20 to 25 years and includes several policies relating to ecology. Key to the London Plan is Policy G6 ‘Biodiversity and Access to Nature’ which sets out the Mayor’s policy in relation to biodiversity and access to nature. This states:

“Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) should be protected.

Boroughs, in Developing Plans, should:

- a) use up-to-date information about the natural environment and the relevant procedures to identify SINCs and ecological corridors to identify coherent ecological networks;*
- b) identify areas of deficiency in access to nature (i.e. areas that are more than 1km walking distance from an accessible Metropolitan or Borough SINC) and seek opportunities to address them;*
- c) support the protection and conservation of priority species and habitats that sit outside the SINC network, and promote opportunities for enhancing them using Biodiversity Action Plans;*
- d) seek opportunities to create other habitats, or features such as artificial nest sites, that are of particular relevance and benefit in an urban context; and*

⁹ Department for Communities and Local Government. (2016). *National Planning Practice Guidance*. DCLG, London.

¹⁰ Department for Communities and Local Government. (2019). *National Planning Practice Guidance*. DCLG, London.

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- e) *ensure designated sites of European or national nature conservation importance are clearly identified and impacts assessed in accordance with legislative requirements.*

Where harm to a SINC is unavoidable, and where the benefits of the development proposal clearly outweigh the impacts on biodiversity, the following mitigation hierarchy should be applied to minimise development impacts:

avoid damaging the significant ecological features of the site;

- f) *minimise the overall spatial impact and mitigate it by improving the quality or management of the rest of the site; and*

- g) *deliver off-site compensation of better biodiversity value.*

Development proposals should manage impacts on biodiversity and aim to secure net biodiversity gain. This should be informed by the best available ecological information and addressed from the start of the development process.

Proposals which reduce deficiencies in access to nature should be considered positively.

Mayor of London: Environment Strategy, 2018

The London Environment Strategy, 2018¹¹ compliments the London Plan. It sets out how London's biodiversity can be protected and enhanced and contains a list of Priority Habitats and Species within the city. Priority species (SAPs) and habitats (HAPs) related to the Site are listed below:

- Birds, house sparrow, and bats (SAPs)
- Rivers and Streams (HAPs).

The relevant policy within the strategy is Policy 5.2.1 'Protect a core network of nature conservation sites and ensure a net gain in biodiversity'.

Local Planning Policy

Richmond Local Plan 'The best for our borough' - Draft for consultation 2021

The Council's new Local Plan will set out policies and guidance for the development of the borough over the next 15 years, from the date of its adoption. Its development has been informed by a 'Direction of Travel' public consultation which was undertaken in spring 2020.

The new Local Plan includes a place-based strategy for Mortlake and East Sheen that the proposed Development Site is located within. With regards to biodiversity the future development in this place-based strategy is expected to 'Enhance continuity, connectedness and legibility of the Thames Path route, to improve'. In addition, and with respect to the Site itself the following is detailed;

At Stag Brewery (Site Allocation 34) there is a significant opportunity to create a new quarter for living, with recreational and commercial uses to generate vibrancy, local employment, community and leisure opportunities. The redevelopment will create vibrant links between the River and the town, enlivening the Riverside frontage and Mortlake High Street, to transform Mortlake while respecting the character and history of the area. There is an opportunity to accommodate tall buildings within the sensitivities of the surrounding context, in accordance with Policy 45 Tall and Mid-Rise Building Zones.

¹¹ Mayor of London (2018) *London Environment Strategy*

Strategy 21: Increasing biodiversity and the quality of our green and blue Spaces and greening the borough, with respect to biodiversity under Policy 34: Green and Blue Infrastructure, Policy 39: Biodiversity and Geography, Policy 40: Rivers and River corridors details:

Policy 34: Green and Blue Infrastructure

- Enhance the existing blue and green infrastructure network, including open spaces and green corridors, providing habitats for biodiversity to flourish and expand.
- Protect and enhance biodiversity within the green and blue infrastructure networks, particularly on sites designated for nature conservation interest.
- Enhance accessibility to open spaces as well as to the blue infrastructure network, particularly to the borough's rivers and their banks, for leisure and recreational use, while ensuring that the biodiversity value is protected.

Policy 39: Biodiversity and Geography

In accordance with London Plan Policy G6 (Biodiversity and access to nature), the Council will protect and enhance the borough's biodiversity and geodiversity, in particular, but not exclusively, the sites designated for their biodiversity and nature conservation value, including the connectivity between habitats and stepping-stone sites that connect wildlife or ecological corridors. This will be achieved by:

- Protecting biodiversity in, and adjacent to, the borough's designated sites for biodiversity and nature conservation importance (including buffer zones) against inappropriate development; this includes sites of international or national nature conservation importance, such as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) or National Nature Reserves (NNRs) as well as those of London- and boroughwide importance, including Local Nature Reserve (LNRs) and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs);
- Protecting and conserving priority species and habitats that sit outside the nature conservation network of designated sites, including protecting other existing habitats and features of biodiversity value on non-designated sites and promoting opportunities for their enhancement by using the Richmond Biodiversity Action Plan's aim and actions;
- Protecting ecological or wildlife corridors from development which may destroy, impair or harm the integrity of the corridor;
- Requiring development to deliver robust and measurable net gains for biodiversity by incorporating and/or creating new habitats or biodiversity features, such as expansion and improvement of habitats, green links or habitat restoration, incorporation of green roofs and walls, tree planting as well as micro-habitat features such as bird and bat bricks and boxes, hedgehog gates or wildlife ponds in line with other policies of this Plan;

Requiring the following development proposals to provide at least a minimum of 20% contribution towards delivering measurable Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG):

- a. small-scale householder applications which increase the footprint and/or floorspace of the existing dwelling;
- b. all development proposals, including conversions or changes of use, that result in 1 dwelling unit or more;
- c. non-residential development proposals which increase the footprint and/or floorspace;

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Where development would impact on species or a habitat, especially where identified in the Richmond Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) at London or local level, or the Biodiversity Strategy for England, development proposals shall demonstrate that the mitigation hierarchy has been followed sequentially in accordance with the principles of:

- Avoid damaging the significant ecological features of the SINC site.
- Minimise the overall spatial impact and mitigate it by improving the quality or management of the rest of the site.
- Deliver off-site compensation of better biodiversity value.

In accordance with the adopted London Plan Policy G6 (Biodiversity and access to nature), development proposals which seek to reduce deficiencies in access to nature and therefore help deliver robust, credible and measurable Net Gains for Biodiversity (by reducing natural green space deficiency) will be considered positively by the local planning authority.

Development proposals which would cause harm to a designated site with geodiversity value will not be permitted unless any damaging impacts can be prevented by appropriate mitigation measures. Development proposals which would affect a designated site with geodiversity value should seek to retain, restore and enhance the geological interest where possible.

Policy 40: Rivers and river corridors

Section F - Ensuring development on sites along the river is functionally related to the river and includes river-dependent or river-related uses where possible, including gardens which are designed to integrate and enhance the river, and be sensitive to its ecology

Policy 43: Floodlighting and other external artificial lighting

Section A - Floodlighting, including alterations and extensions, of sports pitches, courts and historic and other architectural features will be permitted unless there is demonstrable harm to character, biodiversity or amenity and living conditions

Section D – The following criteria will be taken into account when assessing floodlighting:

- The impacts on biodiversity and wildlife;

London Borough of Richmond upon Thames: Adopted Local Plan 2018 / 2020

The following strategic visions, objectives and policies within the final draft of the Local Plan are of relevance to biodiversity:

Strategic vision 'Natural Environment, Open Spaces and the Borough's Rivers' states:

"The outstanding natural environment and green infrastructure network, including the borough's parks and open spaces, biodiversity and habitats as well as the unique environment of the borough's rivers and their corridors will have been protected and enhanced where possible. Residents will continue to highly value and cherish the borough's exceptional environmental quality"

Strategic objective 'Protecting Local Character' states:

".....3) Protect and improve the borough's parks and open spaces to provide a high quality environment for local communities and provide a balance between areas for quiet enjoyment and wildlife and areas to be used for sports, games and recreation;

- 4) *Protect and enhance the borough's network of green infrastructure that performs a wide range of functions for residents, visitors, biodiversity and the economy;*
- 5) *Protect and enhance the borough's biodiversity, including trees and landscape, both within open spaces but also within the built environment and along wildlife corridors; and*
- 6) *Protect and improve the unique environment of the borough's rivers, especially the River Thames and its tributaries as wildlife corridors, as opportunities for recreation and river transport where possible, increasing access to and alongside the rivers where appropriate, and gain wider local community benefits when sites are redeveloped."*

Policy LP 12 'Green Infrastructure' states:

"Green infrastructure is a network of multi-functional green spaces and natural elements, which provides multiple benefits for people, nature and the economy.

- A) *To ensure all development proposals protect, and where opportunities arise enhance, green infrastructure, the following will be taken into account when assessing development proposals:*
 - *the need to protect the integrity of the green spaces and assets that are part of the wider green infrastructure network; improvements and enhancements to the green infrastructure network are supported;*
 - *its contribution to the wider green infrastructure network by delivering landscape enhancement, restoration or re-creation;*
 - *incorporating green infrastructure features, which make a positive contribution to the wider green infrastructure network*
- B) *The hierarchy of open spaces, as set out in the table below (refer to original document), will be protected and used in accordance with the functions shown."*

Policy LP 13 'Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and Local Green Space' states

Local Green Space

D. Local Green Space, which has been demonstrated to be special to a local community and which holds a particular local significance, will be protected from inappropriate development that could cause harm to its qualities.

Policy LP 15 'Biodiversity' states:

"A) The Council will protect and enhance the borough's biodiversity, in particular, but not exclusively, the sites designated for their biodiversity and nature conservation value, including the connectivity between habitats. Weighted priority interms of their importance will be afforded to protected species and priority species and habitats including National Nature Reserves, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Other Sites of Nature Importance as set out in the Biodiversity Strategy for England, and the London and Richmond upon Thames Biodiversity Action Plans. This will be achieved by:

- 1) *protecting biodiversity in, and adjacent to, the borough's designated sites for biodiversity and nature conservation importance (including buffer zones), as well as other existing habitats and features of biodiversity value;*
- 2) *supporting enhancements to biodiversity;*

- 3) *incorporating and creating new habitats or biodiversity features, including trees, into development sites and into the design of buildings themselves where appropriate; major developments are required to deliver net gain for biodiversity, through incorporation of ecological enhancements, wherever possible;*
- 4) *ensuring new biodiversity features or habitats connect to the wider ecological and green infrastructure networks and complement surrounding habitats;*
- 5) *enhancing wildlife corridors for the movement of species, including river corridors, where opportunities arise; and*
- 6) *maximising the provision of soft landscaping, including trees, shrubs and other vegetation that support the borough-wide Biodiversity Action Plan.*

B) Where development would impact on species or a habitat, especially where identified in the relevant Biodiversity Action Plan at London or local level, or the Biodiversity Strategy for England, the potential harm should:

- 1) *firstly be avoided (the applicant has to demonstrate that there is no alternative site with less harmful impacts);*
- 2) *secondly be adequately mitigated; or*
- 3) *as a last resort, appropriately compensated for.”*

LP 16 ‘Trees, Woodlands and Landscape’ states:

“A) The Council will require the protection of existing trees and the provision of new trees, shrubs and other vegetation of landscape significance that complement existing, or create new, high quality green areas, which deliver amenity and biodiversity benefits.

B) To ensure development protects, respects, contributes to and enhances trees and landscapes, the Council, when assessing development proposals, will:

Trees and Woodlands:

- 1) *resist the loss of trees, including aged or veteran trees, unless the tree is dead, dying or dangerous; or the tree is causing significant damage to adjacent structures; or the tree has little or no amenity value; or felling is for reasons of good arboricultural practice; resist development that would result in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitat such as ancient woodland;*
- 2) *resist development which results in the damage or loss of trees that are considered to be of townscape or amenity value; the Council will require that site design or layout ensures a harmonious relationship between trees and their surroundings and will resist development which will be likely to result in pressure to significantly prune or remove trees;*
- 3) *require, where practicable, an appropriate replacement for any tree that is felled; a financial contribution to the provision for an off-site tree in line with the monetary value of the existing tree to be felled will be required in line with the ‘Capital Asset Value for Amenity Trees’ (CAVAT);*
- 4) *require new trees to be of a suitable species for the location in terms of height and root spread, taking account of space required for trees to mature; the use of native species is encouraged where appropriate;*

- 5) *require that trees are adequately protected throughout the course of development, in accordance with British Standard 5837 (Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations).*

The Council may serve Tree Preservation Orders or attach planning conditions to protect trees considered to be of value to the townscape and amenity and which are threatened by development.

Landscape:

- 1) *require the retention of important existing landscape features where practicable;*
- 2) *require landscape design and materials to be of high quality and compatible with the surrounding landscape and character; and*
- 3) *encourage planting, including new trees, shrubs and other significant vegetation where appropriate.”*

Policy LP 17 ‘Green Roofs and Walls’ states:

“Green roofs and / or brown roofs should be incorporated into new major developments with roof plate areas of 100sqm or more where technically feasible and subject to considerations of visual impact. The aim should be to use at least 70% of any potential roof plate area as a green / brown roof.

The onus is on an applicant to provide evidence and justification if a green roof cannot be incorporated. The Council will expect a green wall to be incorporated, where appropriate, if it has been demonstrated that a green / brown roof is not feasible.

The use of green / brown roofs and green walls is encouraged and supported in smaller developments, renovations, conversions and extensions.”

Policy LP 18 ‘River Corridors’ states:

“A) The natural, historic and built environment of the River Thames corridor and the various water courses in the borough... will be protected. Development adjacent to the river corridors will be expected to contribute to improvements and enhancements to the river environment.

B) Development proposals within the Thames Policy Area should respect and take account of the special character of the reach as set out in the Thames Landscape Strategy and Thames Strategy as well as the Council's Conservation Area Statements, and where available Conservation Area Studies, and / or Management Plans.”

London Borough of Richmond upon Thames: Supplementary Planning Documents and Guidance

A series of Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) has been produced by LBRuT to provide greater detail on existing local planning policies to support decisions on planning applications. LBRuT no longer produces SPGs as they have been replaced with SPDs since 2004. However, they remain material considerations in planning decisions. With regards to biodiversity, a SPG titled ‘Nature Conservation and Development’¹² has been published by LBRuT. This SPG states:

- i. *“It is important that nature conservation should be integrated at the planning stage with all new development. Schemes should be designed to retain existing features and habitats of wildlife*

¹² London Borough of Richmond upon Thames (no-date); ‘Design Guidelines for Nature Conservation & Development’.

value on site, and to create new habitats where appropriate.”

Currently, the only parts of the UDP that remain saved and have not been superseded are those Proposal sites that were originally saved. The eastern part of the Site is allocated on the Proposals Map as site S4 (Budweiser Stag Brewery)¹³.

The LBRuT adopted a planning brief for the Site in July 2011 with SPD¹⁴ status. This document sets out opportunities and constraints regarding the redevelopment of the Site. With regard to biodiversity, this SPD states:

“Opportunities should be taken to enhance biodiversity throughout the site and particularly along the River.”

Site Allocations

LBRuT have also produced a suite of 14 Village Plan SPDs, one for each Village Area in the Borough. Each Village Plan SPD provides a vision for the area, identifying the local character and setting out key policies and design principles that will apply to both new development and changes to existing buildings. These are used as material considerations in determining planning applications in each area.

The Site is located within the ‘Mortlake Village Plan’¹⁵. It sets out that the vision for Mortlake is to create a new heart to the village by the redevelopment of the Stag Brewery Site creating a recreational and living quarter and a vibrant link between the village and the riverside.

Biodiversity Action Plans

UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework

The Environment Departments of all four governments in the UK work together through the Four Countries Biodiversity Group. Together they have agreed, and Ministers have signed, a framework of priorities for UK-level work for the Convention on Biological Diversity. Published on 17 July 2012, the ‘UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework’¹⁶ covers the period from 2011 to 2020. This now supersedes the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP)¹⁷. However, many of the tools developed under UK BAP remain of use, for example, background information about the lists of priority habitats and species. The lists of priority species and habitats agreed under UK BAP still form the basis of much biodiversity work in the countries.

Although the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework does not confer any statutory legal protection, in practice many of the species listed already receive statutory legal protection under UK and / or European legislation. In addition, the majority of Priority national (English) BAP habitats and species are now those listed as Habitats of Principal Importance (HoPI) and Species of Principal Importance (SoPI) in England listed under Section 41 (S41) of the NERC Act 2006. For the purpose of this report, habitats and species listed under S41 of the NERC Act are referred to as having superseded the UK BAP. All public bodies have a legal obligation or ‘biodiversity duty’

¹³ London Borough of Richmond upon Thames (2005); ‘Unitary Development Plan. Chapter 12 – Local Strategies and Plan Proposals’.

¹⁴ London Borough of Richmond upon Thames (2011); ‘Stag Brewery, Mortlake, SW14 Planning Brief. Supplementary Planning Guidance’.

¹⁵ London Borough of Richmond upon Thames (2015); ‘Mortlake Village Planning Guidance. Supplementary Planning Guidance’.

¹⁶ JNCC and DEFRA (on behalf of the Four Countries’ Biodiversity Group). (2012). UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework.

¹⁷ HMSO. (1994) Biodiversity The UK Action Plan.

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under Section 40 of the NERC Act 2006 to conserve biodiversity by having particular regard to those species and habitats listed under S41.

Based on the results of the PEA the following HoPIs and SoPIs listed under S41 are considered to be of potential value on and/or immediately adjacent to the Site:

- Rivers and Streams;
- Noctule bat (SoPI);
- Soprano pipistrelle bat *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* (SoPI);
- Starling *Sturnus vulgaris* (SoPI);
- House sparrow *Passer domesticus* (SoPI).

Richmond Biodiversity Action Plan

The Biodiversity Action Plan for the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames (LBRuT)¹⁸ sets out the framework for the protection, conservation and enhancement of wildlife within the borough. Through its implementation, the plan protects and manages habitats and species of national, regional or local significance, or those that are in the Red Data Books and on the Red Lists. Based on the results of the PEA the following Habitat and Species Action Plans are considered to be of relevance to the Site:

- Tidal Thames;
- House sparrow;
- Song thrush;
- Swift;
- Stag beetle.

Guidance

Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services

In October 2010, over 190 countries signed an historic global agreement in Nagoya, Japan to take urgent and effective action to halt the alarming global declines in biodiversity. This agreement recognised just how important it is to look after the natural world. It established a new global vision for biodiversity, including a set of strategic goals and targets to drive action. England's response to this agreement was the publication of '*Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services*'¹⁹. The mission for this strategy is:

"to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people."

BS 42020: 2013 Biodiversity: Code of Practice for Planning and Development

The UK commitment to halt overall loss of biodiversity by 2020 in line with the European Biodiversity Strategy and UN Aichi targets²⁰, is passed down to local authorities to implement,

¹⁸ Richmond Biodiversity Partnership (2019): 'London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames. Biodiversity Action Plan)

¹⁹ Defra. (2011) *Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services*.

²⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

mainly through planning policy. To assist organizations affected by these commitments, BSI has published BS 42020 which offers a coherent methodology for biodiversity management.

This British Standard sets out to assist those concerned with ecological issues as they arise through the planning process in matters relating to permitted development and activities involved in the management of land outside the scope of land use planning, which could have site-specific ecological implications.

The standard has been produced with input from a number of organisations including the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and the Association of Local Government Ecologists (ALGE) and provides:

- Guidance on how to produce clear and concise ecological information to accompany planning applications;
- recommendations on professional ethics, conduct, competence and judgement to give confidence that proposals for biodiversity conservation, and consequent decisions/actions taken, are sound and appropriate; and
- direction on effective decision-making in biodiversity management a framework to demonstrate how biodiversity has been managed during the development process to minimize impact.

Legislation

Bats

In summary, all UK bat species are protected by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and by the Wildlife Countryside Act 1981. Taken together it is an offence to deliberately, intentionally or recklessly:

- Kill, injure or capture a bat;
- Disturb bats in such a way as to be likely significant to affect:
 - (i) the ability of any significant group of bats to survive, breed, or rear / nurture their young; or
 - (ii) the local distribution of that species;
- Damage or destroy any breeding or resting place used by bats; or
- Obstruct access to any place used by bats for shelter or protection and disturbing bats while occupying such as place.

Peregrine Falcon

Peregrines (and their nests) are a Schedule one bird classified under the Wildlife Countryside Act 1981. The following are criminal offences:

- Killing, injuring or taking any wild bird;
- Taking, damaging or destroying the nest of any wild bird whilst that nest is in use or being built;
- Taking or destroying the egg of any wild bird;
- Possessing any live or dead wild bird, or any part, or anything derived from such a bird; and
- Possessing an egg of a wild bird or any part of such an egg.

The following are criminal offences in relation to “Schedule 1” birds:

- Disturbing any Schedule 1 wild bird whilst it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young; and
- Disturbing dependent young of such a bird.

Breeding/Nesting Birds

Statutory protection is given to all nesting birds in the UK under the WCA 1981 (as amended), which makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird, take, damage or destroy its nest whilst in use or being built, or take or destroy its eggs. In addition to this, for species listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA 1981 (as amended), it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb birds while they are nest building, or at or near a nest with eggs or young, or to disturb the dependent young of such a bird.



B. 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, EclA, 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.



C. LBRuT Consultation

Appendices

Stag Brewery, Mortlake – Temporary Use Application
WIE18671-113-R-1-2-1-PSR

From: [Hunter, Tasha](#)
To:
Subject: RE: Ecology meeting - Stag
Date: 18 July 2022 22:39:31
Attachments: [~WRD2742.jpg](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.jpg](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.jpg](#)

Official

Dear Anna

Many thanks for the summary and attachments.

I have just one change, it was agreed that instead of BNG being required on the application site, some ecological enhancements could be facilitated on the adjacent Mortlake Green. I have submitted a plan with recommendations to my operational colleagues and will come back to you with items they are happy to be installed. In a nutshell they consist of bird/bat boxes, stag beetle loggeries, bulb and hedge planting.

Best wishes
Tasha Hunter
Ecology Policy and Planning Officer
Serving Richmond and Wandsworth Councils

www.richmond.gov.uk / www.wandsworth.gov.uk

From: Anna Gargan
Sent: 18 July 2022 17:18
To:

Subject: RE: Ecology meeting - Stag

Hi Lucy, Tasha,

I hope you are both well.

Following the meeting held with you both on 7 July '22, Watermans have prepared a summary of the discussions below.

Trust this is useful. Please let me know if you have any comments.

Thanks
Anna

As a result of the meeting earlier this month please find below a synopsis of the ecology aspects we discussed and an update with regards to the surveys undertaken (to date) for both applications. I trust this is a true reflection of events, however if you have any queries please let me know. In addition please find a link below to the Survey Results Spreadsheet (SS), I will update the SS on a regular basis (every Friday afternoon) as the remaining surveys progress. I also attach the plans mentioned in the initial e-mail issued by Anna that detail the building numbers and the external lighting area as part of the Temporary Filming Application. I also attach Figure 3 of the latest PEA that relates to building numbering in the SS that I used initially before different building number plans came out. I have detailed these to avoid building reference errors on my part.

Temporary Filming Application – *It was agreed that the survey effort detailed in the e-mail below was sufficient to accompany the temporary filming application, as no impacts either direct or indirect would occur at building B9 the Maltings (as no internal filming works are proposed or external lighting at this building) and therefore the need for any surveys at the Maltings is not required, including the use of additional drone, IR and thermal imaging methods. It was also agreed that the use of drone, thermal imaging or IR survey methods at buildings B10, B11, B12 and B14 would not be required.*

The surveys highlighted below for the Temporary Filming Application have now been completed. No sightings or any other evidence of peregrine falcon have been recorded as part of the surveys undertaken. No bat roosts have been recorded, however and due to access constraints to the eastern half of the site additional survey effort will be undertaken with single surveyor covering the potential roosting features not visible. This survey is currently planned for the 3rd August.

The results of these surveys (and the proposed additional survey on the 3rd August) will now be used to inform the Technical Appendix (TA) to the ecology section of the Environmental Assessment report. As no roosting bats and nesting peregrine falcons have been recorded no specific mitigation/compensation measures will be detailed in the TA. With regards to lighting the TA will refer to Institute of Lighting Professionals, 2018. Guidance Note 8 Bats and Artificial Lighting, to prevent any up-lighting. In terms of providing an ecological enhancement at the site and given the temporary nature of the application which will not include any groundworks/landscaping on site, enhancement measures are still not proposed on site and no design stage biodiversity net gain assessment is proposed to accompany the application.