



Illuminated River Foundation

River Thames Breeding Bird Assessment

June 2017

London Wildlife Trust

Dean Bradley House
52 Horseferry Road
London SW1P 2AF

Principal contact

Tony Wileman MCIEEM

twileman@wildlondon.org.uk

Direct tel: 020 7803 4283

Contents

CONTENTS	1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
1.0 INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 BACKGROUND	4
2.0 BREEDING BIRD ASSESSMENT	5
2.1 METHODOLOGY	5
2.2 ASSESSMENT RESULTS	6
3.0 NATURE CONSERVATION DESIGNATIONS OF TRANSECT ROUTE	12
3.1 SITES OF IMPORTANCE FOR NATURE CONSERVATION.....	12
4.0 LEGISLATION	13
4.1 WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 (AS AMENDED).....	13
4.2 ANIMAL WELFARE ACT 2006	13
4.3 BIRDS AND LIGHTING	14
5.0 CONCLUSIONS	15
5.1 OVERALL ASSESSMENT	15
6.0 MITIGATION	16
6.1 MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS	16
7.0 APPENDICES	17
APPENDIX A	19
APPENDIX B	20
APPENDIX C	22
ABOUT LONDON WILDLIFE TRUST	23
VISION AND MISSION	23
CHARITY INFORMATION	23
INSURANCE	23
QUALITY ASSURANCE	23

Executive Summary

London Wildlife Trust were commissioned by the Illuminated River Foundation to undertake a Breeding Bird Assessment of the River Thames between Albert Bridge in the west and Tower Bridge in the east. This consisted of a total of fifteen road, rail and foot bridges, a distance of 8.4 kilometres (along the centre of the river).

The Breeding Bird Assessment was commissioned to determine the following outcomes:

- Identify any bird breeding activity along the River Thames between Tower Bridge and Albert Road bridge with particular focus on the bridges and the banks immediately adjacent to the bridges but including all bankside areas;
- Identify the suitability of each bridge with regards to its use for birds, either for breeding or night-time roosting;
- Identify areas between the two bridges of particular bird interest for breeding or roosting that may be impacted upon from any lighting on the bridges.

Four daytime transect visits of the required area incorporating all the bridges was undertaken over the months of April, May and early June. Each visit was started around 09.00 and was completed in around 7.5 to 8 hours by Tony Wileman MCIEEM. Each transect visit was walked at a casual pace and bird activity on and around the immediate bankside was observed visually and by listening to calls throughout. Species and activity records of note were recorded onto paper maps using the British Trust of Ornithology (BTO) species codes. Particular attention was taken to observe the bridges and their underside structures using 8x42 Binoculars.

A total of eleven confirmed breeding sites were identified along the transect route over the four visits consisting of five species; feral pigeon, starling, robin, blackbird and Canada goose. Seven of these ten breeding records were taking place on the bridges. These bridges were Tower Bridge, Cannon Street Station Bridge, Millennium footbridge, Vauxhall Bridge and Chelsea Bridge.

A further eleven sites were identified that were considered to be possible breeding bird sites. Only one of these sites was observed on a bridge (Hungerford Bridge) and a total of seven species were involved; blue tit, wren, robin, feral pigeon, goldfinch, starling and Egyptian goose.

Most bridges were considered unsuitable for a wide range of birds except feral pigeon. There are a few exceptions that had flat platforms which offered potential for waterfowl, such as geese and ducks.

Of the fifteen bridges, twelve were of at least partial suitability for breeding and/or roosting birds. Those three bridges of negligible suitability were London Bridge, Grosvenor Bridge and Albert Road Bridge.

Given that most of the bridges have the potential to support birds as breeding species or for roosting, we recommend that the following mitigation procedures are undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed lighting impacting upon birds.

- The **installation of lighting** should ideally be undertaken **outside the breeding season** between the months of September and March to avoid causing damage or disturbance to any birds that may be breeding on the bridges. If this is not

possible then a qualified ecologist is required to assess the location of proposed lighting to immediately (max 24 hours before) prior to installation to ensure that no breeding birds, nests, nestlings or eggs will be harmed during installation.

- The proposed **lighting should avoid spilling over onto the immediate banksides** particularly Albert Road Bridge, Chelsea Bridge, Grosvenor Bridge and Lambeth Bridge where there is vegetation that is suitable for breeding birds.
- The proposed lighting should be of **minimised brightness possible** to still create the effect required and should be of a type that **avoids a yellow or orange glow**.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 London Wildlife Trust were commissioned by the Illuminated River Foundation to undertake a Breeding Bird Assessment of the River Thames between Albert Bridge in the west and Tower Bridge in the east.

1.1.2 The Illuminated River project is a commission launched by the Illuminated River Foundation to illuminate 15 of central London's bridges.

1.1.3 The Foundation launched an international design competition in summer 2016, won by American light artist Leo Villareal and British architects and urban planners, Lifschutz Davidson Sandilands (LDS). They propose to create a unified, coherent scheme where each bridge responds to its own local cultural, architectural and heritage context.

1.1.4 The proposed illumination will include bridges along approximately four and a half nautical miles of the River Thames, and once complete, be the longest public art commission in the world at 2.5 miles in length.

1.1.5 Illuminated River intends to:

- create a unified vision to celebrate London's bridges and the city's historic links with the river;
- act as a catalyst for improved public realm along the river banks;
- be more energy efficient than existing decorative lighting on the bridges;
- contribute to a more ecologically sustainable environment for the river;
- provide increased for the public to understand the context of the bridges and the river environment; and
- provide more opportunities to enjoy the environs of the river.

1.1.6 The Breeding Bird Assessment was commissioned to determine the following outcomes:

- Identify any bird breeding activity along River Thames between Tower Bridge and Albert Road bridge with particular focus on the bridges and the banks immediately adjacent to the bridges but including all bankside areas;
- Identify the suitability of each bridge with regards to its use for birds, either for breeding or night-time roosting;
- Identify areas between the two bridges of particular bird interest for breeding or roosting that may be impacted upon from any lighting on the bridges.

1.1.7 The following fifteen bridges were surveyed for this assessment

Tower Bridge	Blackfriars Station Bridge	Lambeth Bridge
London Bridge	Blackfriars Road Bridge	Vauxhall Bridge
Cannon Street Station Bridge	Waterloo Bridge	Grosvenor Bridge
Southwark Bridge	Hungerford Bridge	Chelsea Bridge
Millennium Footbridge	Westminster Bridge	Albert Road Bridge

2.0 Breeding Bird Assessment

2.1 Methodology

- 2.1.1 It was determined that four daytime transect visits of the required area incorporating all the bridges was required over the months of April, May and early June to obtain a clear understanding of the areas usage by bird species. Two starting locations were chosen; one at the north end of Tower Bridge, and one at the north end of Albert Road Bridge.
- 2.1.2 Each transect visit was started at one of the designated starting points and a walking route - the transect route - was undertaken either in a clockwise or counter-clockwise direction (twice each), from each of the two end bridges. Each visit was started around 09.00 and was completed in around 7.5 to 8 hours by Tony Wileman MCIEEM. Table 1 shows the details of each visit and the transect route is found in Appendix A.

Table 1. Transect visit details

Date of visit	Starting location	Walking direction	Weather conditions	Tidal conditions at start of visit*
24th April 2017	Tower Bridge	Counter-clockwise (along north bank, and return along south bank)	Dry and sunny	Low and rising, Highest tide at 12.05
4th May 2017	Tower Bridge	Clockwise (along south bank, return along north bank)	Dry and sunny	High and lowering, Lowest tide at 14.07
12th May 2017	Albert Road Bridge	Counter-clockwise (along south bank, return along north bank)	Cloudy with a few light showers	Low and rising, Highest tide at 14.49
2nd June 2017	Albert Road Bridge	Clockwise (along north bank, and return along south bank)	Cloudy with some sunny spells and a single rainstorm in the afternoon	High and lowering, Lowest tide at 13.42

*Tide information based on PLA tide tables measured from London Bridge (Tower Bridge)¹

- 2.1.3 Each transect visit was walked at a casual pace and bird activity on and around the immediate bankside was observed visually and by listening to calls throughout.
- 2.1.4 Species and activity records of note were recorded onto paper maps using the British Trust of Ornithology (BTO) species codes. Particular attention was taken to observe the bridges and their underside structures using 8x42 Binoculars.

¹ <http://www.pla.co.uk/assets/platidetables2017.pdf>

2.1.5 Some areas of the immediate bankside were not accessible so the transect route followed the closest route to the bankside as possible. Bird activity along these areas was not considered of significance to this assessment so bird activity in these areas were not recorded. These areas are:

- Large areas at Battersea Power Station and Nine Elms, inaccessible due to development;
- Some areas between Cannon Street Bridge and London Bridge on the Southbank, where the Thames River Path is diverted away from the river;
- Around Cheval Three Quays to the west of the Tower of London, as above;
- Around Queenhithe between Southwark Bridge and the Millennium footbridge on the northbank, as above;
- On the northbank to the west of Blackfriars Road Bridge due to road works.
- Around the Houses of Parliament, west of the north bank of Westminster Bridge;
- Around several private residences around Grosvenor Pier.

2.2 Assessment Results

2.2.1 Appendix B shows all the bird records of note recorded during the assessment.

2.2.2 A total of eleven confirmed breeding sites were identified along the transect route over the four visits consisting of five species; feral pigeon, common starling, European robin, blackbird and Canada goose. Seven of these ten breeding records were taking place on the bridges. Table 2 shows the details of each confirmed breeding record.

Table 2: Confirmed bird breeding records

Dates of observation	Location	Species	Details
24 th April and 4 th May 2017	North end of Tower Bridge	feral pigeon	Nest with adult birds observed underneath bridge near bankside.
24 th April 2017	North end of Cannon Street Station Bridge	feral pigeon	Nest with adult birds observed underneath bridge near bankside
24 th April, 4 th and 12 th May 2017	North end of Millennium footbridge	feral pigeon	Nest with adult birds observed underneath bridge over bankside footpath
24 th April 2017	Small park on bankside just east of Grosvenor pier	blackbird	Juvenile blackbird with adult pair observed in small park
24 th May 2017	West end of Vauxhall Bridge	feral pigeon	Nest with adult birds observed underneath bridge over bankside footpath
24 th April 2017 and 2 nd June 2017	Bridge support island at south end of Chelsea Bridge	Canada goose	Adult sitting on nest site

4 th May 2017	South end of Tower Bridge	feral pigeon	Nest with adult birds observed underneath bridge near bankside
4 th May 2017	Bankside vegetation in Battersea Park just west of Chelsea Bridge	European robin	Adult bird observed carrying food to young at nest
4 th May 2017	Bankside vegetation in Battersea Park just west of Chelsea Bridge (further west than above)	European robin	Adult bird observed feeding recently fledged young. Surmised that nest must be nearby
4 th May, 12 th May and 2 nd June 2017	Disused red railway support pillar next to Blackfriars Railway Bridge at North end	common starling	Adult birds regularly observed going in and out of hole near top of pillar and calls of young heard on both May dates
4 th May 2017	In Station tower at North end of Cannon Street Station Bridge	common starling	Adults observed entering hole in brickwork and calls of young heard



Canada goose nesting on platform underneath Chelsea Bridge ©Tony Wileman

2.2.3 In addition, a further eleven sites were identified that were considered to be possible breeding bird sites. Only one of these sites was observed on a bridge and a total of seven species were involved; blue tit, wren, European robin, feral pigeon, goldfinch, common starling and Egyptian goose. Table 3 shows the details of these records.

Table 3: Possible breeding sightings

Dates of observation	Location	Species	Details
24 th April 2017	Along bankside of Northern & Shell building on Lower Thames Street	blue tit	Pair feeding and singing amongst shrubberies. Territory being held
24 th April 2017	Concrete support island on Hungerford Bridge	Egyptian goose	Adult appeared to be on a nest but not seen subsequently
24 th April 2017	Bankside vegetation on northeast side of Grosvenor Bridge	blue tit	Male singing and holding territory
24 th April , 4 th and 12 th May 2017	Bankside vegetation on northeast side of Chelsea Bridge	European robin	Male singing and holding territory in suitable conditions for nesting
24 th April 2017	Bankside vegetation on northwest side of Chelsea Bridge	wren	Male singing and holding territory in suitable conditions for nesting
24 th April 2017	Bankside vegetation in northwest corner of Battersea Park	wren	Male singing and holding territory in suitable conditions for nesting
24 th April 2017	Bankside vegetation in northwest corner of Battersea Park	goldfinch	Pair singing, displaying and holding territory in suitable conditions for nesting
4 th May 2017	On Eileena boat just west of Tower Bridge	common starling	Adults observed visiting moored boat and entering hole on its structure
12 th May and 2 nd June 2017	Private mooring near Kirtling Street, Nine Elms	feral pigeon	Significant pigeon activity around these private moorings. Habitat suitable for breeding here but not observed due to access issues
2 nd June 2017	Bankside vegetation on northeast side of Chelsea Bridge	wren	Male singing and holding territory in suitable conditions for nesting
2 nd June 2017	South end of Victoria Tower Gardens	Blue tit	Pair and young feeding with constant contact calls in trees. Presumed to have bred in Victoria Tower Gardens

2.2.4 There were also a few other bird sightings of note, set out in Table 4.

Table 4: other notable sightings

Dates of observation	Location	Species	Details
4 th May 2017	On bankside steps southeast of Southwark bridge	Canada goose	Adult sitting with swings spread on steps. 1 young gosling in attendance. Others possibly underneath adult
4 th May 2017	Private garden vegetation just to northeast of Tate Modern	common whitethroat	Calling and certainly on migration
4 th May and 2 nd June	Tate Modern tower	peregrine	Single male observed on 4 th May at rest on tower while pair observed on 2 nd June at rest on tower
12 th May 2017	Northern bankside between Chelsea Bridge and Grosvenor Bridge	grey wagtail	Pair observed feeding

2.2.5 Most bridges were unsuitable for a wide range of birds except feral pigeon. There are a few exceptions that had flat platforms which offered potential for waterfowl, such as geese and ducks, although no duck species were observed utilising these spaces.



Blackfriars Road Bridge showing underside ledges suitable for roosting feral pigeon and starling ©Tony Wileman

2.2.6 From the observations of the bridges each was classified for their suitability of supporting breeding or roosting birds mostly feral pigeon using three categories: good, partial, negligible. These were defined as:

classification	rationale
Good:	Bridge is very likely to hold birds for breeding (during the summer) or roosting throughout the year.
Partial:	Bridge may hold birds for breeding (during the summer) or roosting throughout the year.
Negligible	Bridge is very unlikely to hold birds for breeding (during the summer) or roosting throughout the year.
Breeding suitability	Suitable ledge spaces for breeding feral pigeon or flat areas suitable for waterfowl species or holes for other species.
Roosting suitability	Suitable ledges that could hold significant numbers of birds during roosting. This could include feral pigeon or species like common starling.

Table 5 shows the suitability for feral pigeon. If a bridge was considered suitable for other species it is noted below:

Table 5: Bridge breeding and roosting potential for birds

Name of bridge	Breeding suitability	Roosting suitability	Notes
Tower Bridge	Good	Good	
London Bridge	Negligible	Negligible	
Cannon Street Station Bridge	Good	Good	
Southwark Bridge	Partial	Negligible	
Millennium Footbridge	Partial	Negligible	
Blackfriars Station Bridge	Negligible	Partial	Disused pillar supports have holes that are of good suitability for species like common starling
Blackfriars Road Bridge	Negligible	Partial	
Waterloo Bridge	Partial	Partial	
Hungerford Bridge	Good	Good	Some flat platform structures could support waterfowl species
Westminster Bridge	Negligible	Partial	
Lambeth Bridge	Negligible	Partial	
Vauxhall Bridge	Partial	Partial	
Grosvenor Bridge	Negligible	Negligible	

Chelsea Bridge	Partial	Partial	Not suitable for feral pigeon but suitable for waterfowl species
Albert Road Bridge	Negligible	Negligible	

2.2.7 The breeding bird assessment also identified a number of key locations within the area of the assessment as suitably important for birds in general (Appendix C). These are:

- The entire bankside frontage of Battersea Park
- The vegetated areas on the northern banksides of Chelsea Bridge and Grosvenor Bridge
- The small park to the east of Grosvenor Pier
- Victoria Tower Gardens
- Private gardens to the northeast of the Tate Modern Gallery

2.2.8 These exclude areas of exposed muds, sands and gravels during low tide which provide foraging and resting areas for numerous species including lesser black-backed, great black-backed, herring, common and black-headed gulls, carrion crow, magpie, cormorant, feral pigeon, wood pigeon, common starling, grey wagtail, mallard, gadwall, teal, Canada goose, greylag goose, Egyptian goose and less common species.



Great black backed gull feeding on eel on Thames foreshore at Lambeth bridge ©Tony Canning

3.0 Nature Conservation designations of transect route

3.1 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

3.1.1 Across London there are 1574 sites that have been designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs). These sites are non-statutory designated areas of land (and water) as part of the planning process and are recognised by the local authorities and the Greater London Authority (GLA) as a suite of sites of nature conservation interest and value and of which some may provide access to nature. The sites are divided into three graded values: Metropolitan (of London wide importance), Borough (of Borough-wide importance) and Local (of local importance). Borough grades are also sub-divided into Grade I and Grade II, with Grade I being those of most importance within the individual Borough.

3.1.2 The area assessed encompasses or is adjacent to the following SINCs:

Metropolitan

M031: River Thames and tidal tributaries

M102: Battersea Park

Borough Grade I

K&CBI04: Chelsea Physic Garden

LABI07: Lambeth Palace Gardens and Museum of Garden History

WaBI07: Battersea Power Station

Borough Grade II

CiBII01: Temple Gardens

K&CBII07 Ranelagh Gardens

Local

WEL03: Victoria Embankment Gardens – main garden

WEL04: Victoria Embankment Gardens – Whitehall Garden

WEL05: Victoria Embankment Gardens – Temple section

WeL07 St George's Square Gardens

4.0 Legislation

4.1 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

4.1.1 All birds, their nests and eggs are protected under Sections 1-8 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (WCA81). The act states that subject to the Provisions of this part, if any person intentionally:

(a) kills, injures or takes any wild bird;

(aa) takes, damages or destroys the nest of a wild bird included in Schedule ZA1;

(b) takes, damages or destroys the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; or

(c) takes or destroys an egg of any wild bird,

he shall be guilty of an offence.

And that subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person has in his possession or control—

(a) any live or dead wild bird or any part of, or anything derived from, such a bird; or

(b) an egg of a wild bird or any part of such an egg,

he shall be guilty of an offence.

4.1.2 There are additional rules for species on Schedule 1 of the WCA81. These species are typically species that are rare in the United Kingdom of those with specific interests or habitat requirements. Peregrine and black redstart are the only likely species on this list to be of interest for central London. However, both typically breed on high buildings and therefore of little consequence with regards to impacts on the bridges over the River Thames and any lighting placed upon them. Should a peregrine or a black redstart consider nesting upon a bridge, a highly unlikely occurrence (Tower Bridge being the most likely on the top of the towers), then the additional laws regarding Schedule 1 birds would need to be considered.

4.1.3 Feral pigeons are often considered pest species but are still covered by the WCA81 but the Department of Environment & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) allows licenses to be sought to control feral pigeons where they may become a problem to public health, air safety or to conserve other wild bird species. Control is to follow specified methods.

4.1.3 On some of the bridges surveyed, various preventative measures are in place to dissuade feral pigeons from nesting and roosting and these include netting and ledge spikes. These are generally successful but need to be maintained to be fully effective.

4.2 Animal Welfare Act 2006

4.2.1 When preventative measure are utilised to dissuade feral pigeons and other birds from nesting or roosting on ledge or cavities they must be maintained or birds could become injured and killed and prosecution could occur under the Animal Welfare Act 2006 which states that

A person commits an offence if—

(a) an act of his, or a failure of his to act, causes an animal to suffer,

(b) he knew, or ought reasonably to have known, that the act, or failure to act, would have that effect or be likely to do so.

4.3 Birds and lighting

- 4.3.1 There is no legislation that covers lighting and birds, however studies show that it can be both advantageous and adverse depending on the species impacted upon, its design, specification and operation, and/or its location. Advantageous examples are often linked to feeding where some species like the peregrine can continue to hunt at night in brightly lit cities. Adverse effects are less well known but artificial lighting can upset a bird's natural body-clock' triggering different behavioural patterns such as courtship, mating, reproductive cycles, migration and moulting. The long term impacts of these changes on a given individual or a population are generally unknown.
- 4.3.2 Some lighting causes some male birds to continue to sing through the night as though it is day leading them to behave as there is an early (false) dawn or late (false) dusk. The European robin and the blackbird are two such species prone to this. This continued singing may be useful for the male bird to obtain a mate but singing requires a lot of energy and it is possible exhaustion could ensue to birds singing all night long.
- 4.3.3 Evidence has also been shown that lighting on buildings can disrupt migrating birds disrupting their views of the moon and starlight causing disorientation. Many larger and well-lit buildings are often subject to mass collisions during peak migration periods by songbirds.
- 4.3.4 Unlike studies on bats it is not known what lux levels (brightness) or what type of lighting LED, halogen etc. is more adverse to birds but it is thought brighter more intensive lighting is likely to be more detrimental and lighting that mimics the dawn or dusk (lighting that creates a yellow or orange glow) will cause the false dawn or dusk conditions in songbirds.

5.0 Conclusions

5.1 Overall assessment

- 5.5.1 Seven of the fifteen bridges surveyed were identified as having confirmed or possible breeding activity taking place on them over the months of April to early June 2017.
- 5.5.2 The breeding of birds (mostly feral pigeons) was largely under the bridges and tended to be closer to the banksides rather than over the water of the river. The exception to this was the presence of flat island-like features that were generally more suitable for waterfowl (geese).
- 5.5.3 There were no breeding activities on the sides of any of the bridges but there was some roosting in places (largely on accessible ledges of the supporting pillars)
- 5.5.4 Eight of the fifteen bridges surveyed were identified as being suitable (at least partially) for breeding bird activity. These are: Tower Bridge, Cannon Street Station Bridge, Southwark Bridge, Millennium Footbridge, Waterloo Bridge, Hungerford Bridge, Vauxhall Bridge and Chelsea Bridge. Features (disused pillars) of Blackfriars Station Bridge were additionally considered to be suitable for breeding birds.
- 5.5.5 Twelve of the fifteen bridges were considered suitable for roosting birds throughout the year.



Tower Bridge with plentiful breeding ledges for feral pigeon and other species ©Tony Wileman

6.0 Mitigation

6.1 Mitigation recommendations

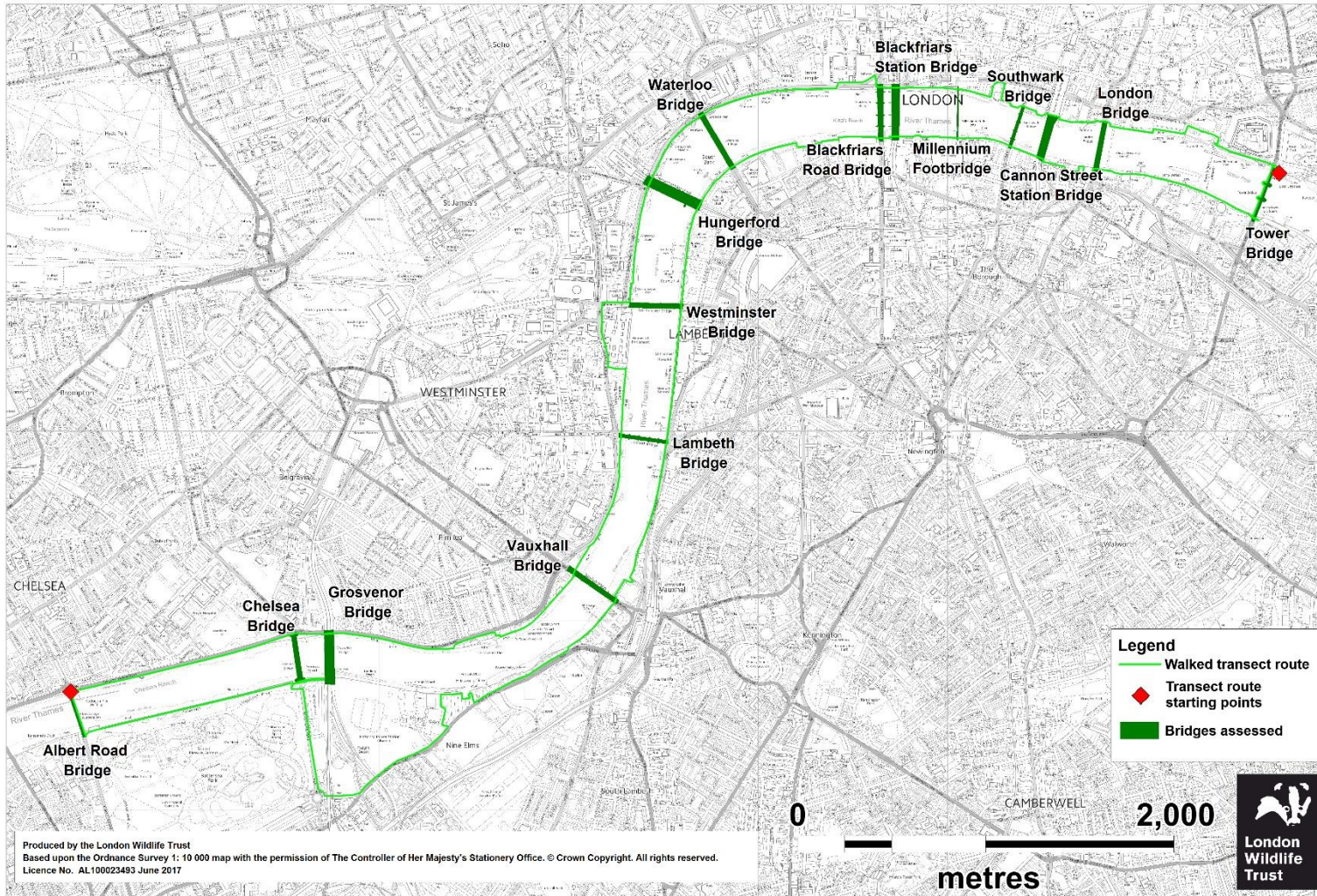
6.6.1 Given that most of the bridges have the potential to support birds as breeding species or for roosting, we recommend that the following mitigation procedures are undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed lighting impacting upon birds.

- The **installation of lighting** should ideally be undertaken **outside the breeding season** between the months of September and March to avoid causing damage or disturbance to any birds that may be breeding on the bridges. If this is not possible then a qualified ecologist is required to assess the location of proposed lighting to immediately (max 24 hours before) prior to installation to ensure that no breeding birds, nests, nestlings or eggs will be harmed during installation.
- The proposed **lighting should avoid spilling over onto the immediate banksides** particularly Albert Road Bridge, Chelsea Bridge, Grosvenor Bridge and Lambeth Bridge where there is vegetation that is suitable for breeding birds.
- The proposed lighting should be of **minimised brightness possible** to still create the effect required and should be of a type that **avoids a yellow or orange glow**.

7.0 Appendices

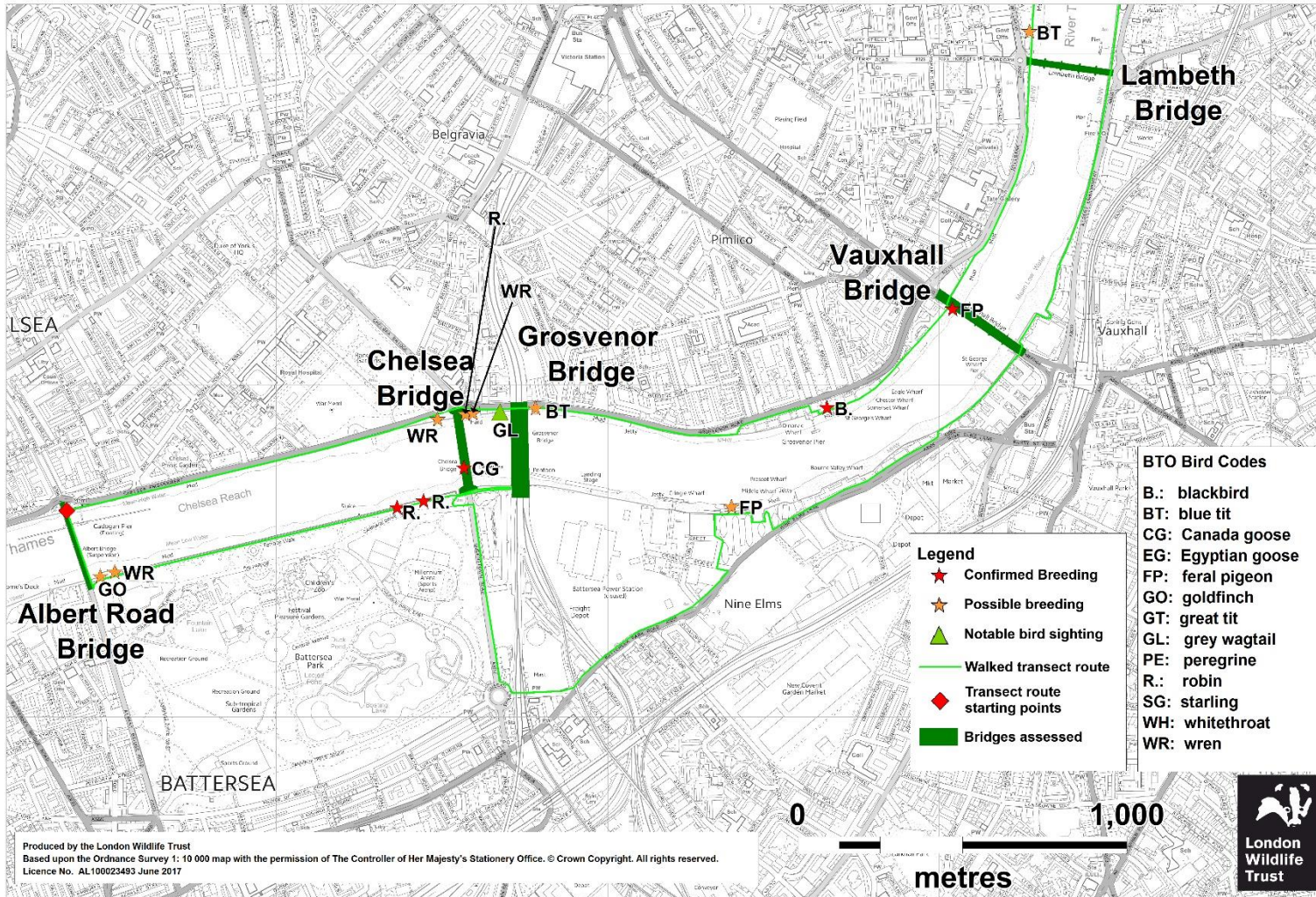
Appendix A

Breeding Bird Assessment transect route

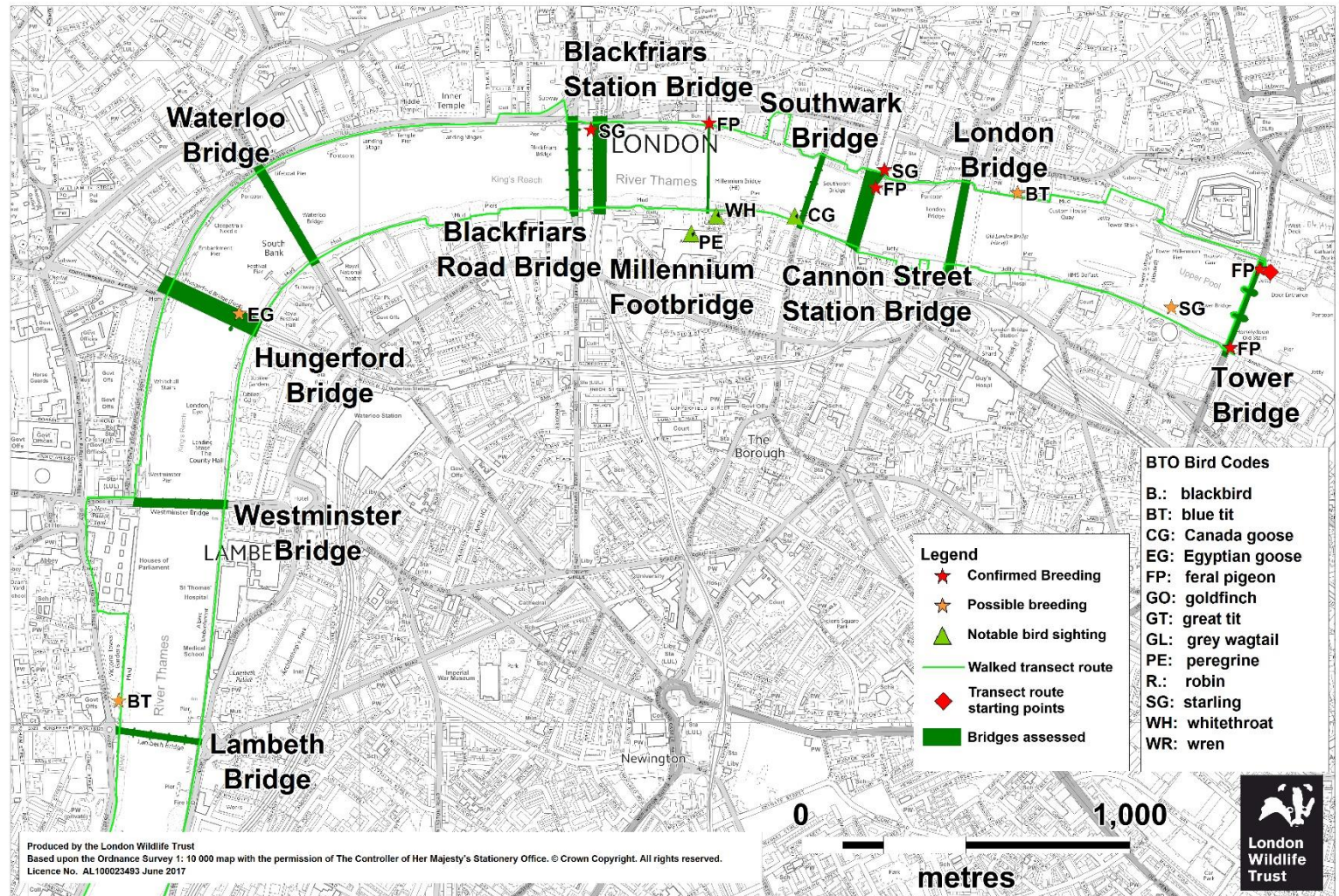


Appendix B

Breeding Bird Assessment Results - Western Area

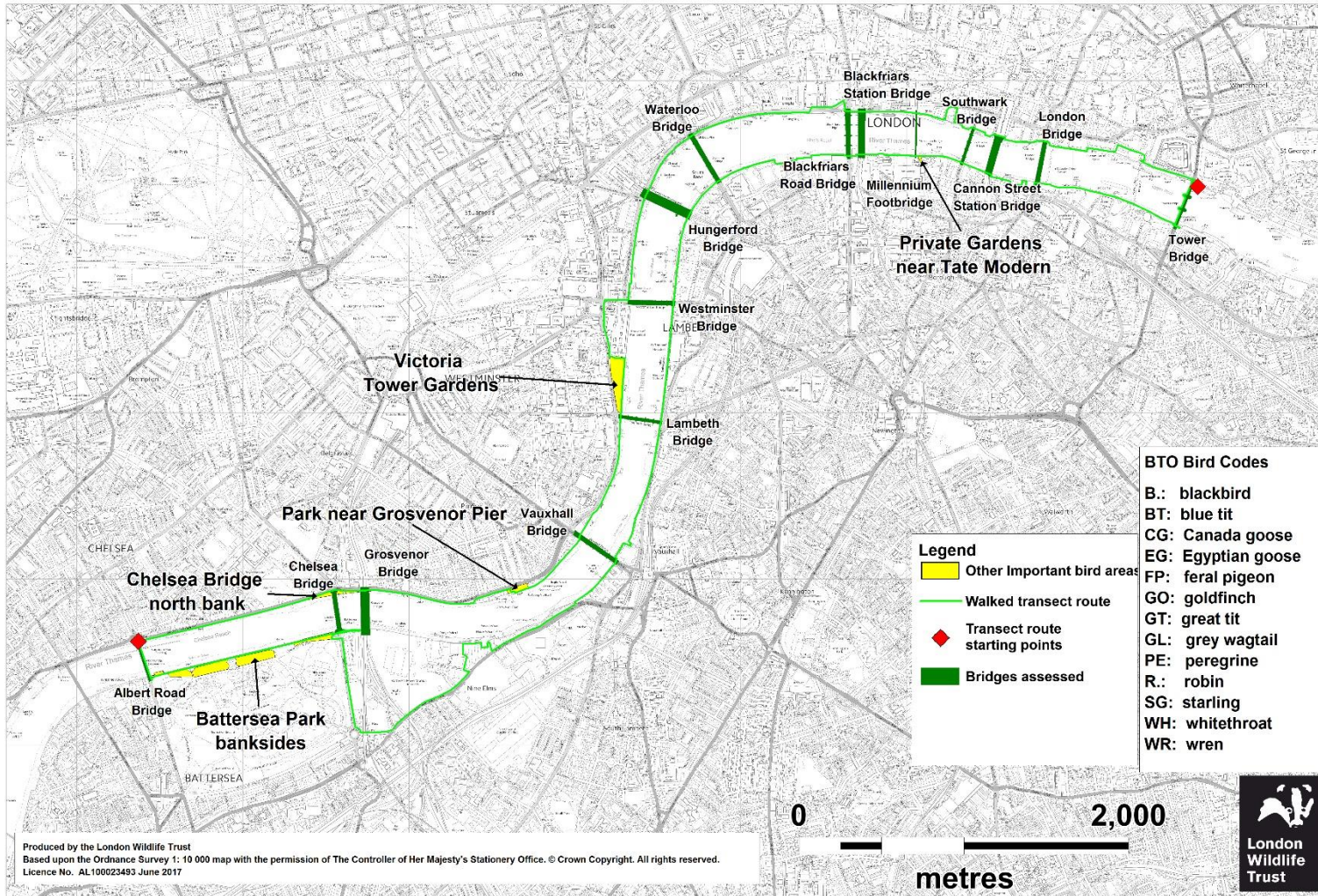


Breeding Bird Assessment Results - Eastern Area



Appendix C

Other important bird areas



About London Wildlife Trust

Vision and Mission

A London alive with nature, where everyone can experience and enjoy wildlife.

To stand up for London's wildlife by:

- Protecting, Restoring and Creating wild places for nature
- Engaging, Inspiring and Enabling people to connect with nature
- Championing, Challenging and Influencing people to stand up for nature

Charity information

Charity name	London Wildlife Trust
Address	Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AF
Company number	1600379
VAT number	202410283
Date of Registration	26 November 1981
Charity Commission Number	283895

Insurance

London Wildlife Trust's insurance policies cover

- Professional Indemnity £2 million
- Employer's Liability £10 million
- Public Liability £10 million

Quality assurance

London Wildlife Trust has a number of policies in place that are adhered to and that contribute to monitoring the quality standards of work that is undertaken. The Trust's suite of policies includes the following:

- Health & Safety policy
- Environmental policy
- Equal Opportunities policy
- Lone working policy

The Trust's ecological staff are members of the Chartered Institute of Ecology & Environmental Management (CIEEM) and have several years of experience in carrying out ecological survey, policy and campaign work.