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Preliminary Ecological  
Assessment  
& Bat Roost  
Assessment

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66 Cavendish Road,  
London, NW6 7XP  
P.1420.21

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September 2021

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Revision	Date	Description
A	2 <sup>nd</sup> September 2021	General updates
B	22 <sup>nd</sup> September 2021	Updates following feedback from the planner

**P.1420.21**

**Preliminary Ecological Assessment  
& Bat Roost Assessment**

**Of**

**66 Cavendish Road, London, NW6 7XP**

**22 September 2021**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

We have been instructed to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and an assessment of the potential for bats to use the building as a roost at 66 Cavendish Road, London, NW6 7XP. A site walkover, external of the building on site was carried out on 30th April 2021 by Richard Law BSc MRes CEnv MCIEEM (Natural England Bat Licence Class 2 2015-12576-CLS-CLS). The assessment comprised a desk study and biological records search, as well as a site walkover survey in order to map habitat types and inspection of the building. The assessment provides baseline data as to current site conditions and where appropriate allows recommendations to be made in respect of further potential work in order to satisfy current wildlife legislation.

Assessed against the '*Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland*' 2nd edition (2018), the habitats range in ecological value from negligible to within the zone of influence of the site. All habitats are likely to be lost to the proposals. As the habitats to be lost to the proposals are small in area and not of high ecological value it is considered that their loss can be mitigated for and the proposals will not adversely affect the ecological value of the wider area, provided the recommendations detailed below are followed.

Bat surveys are conducted in accordance with the Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists - Good Practice Guidelines, published 2016 (the Guidelines). Strict adherence to these is not necessary, but where practice deviates from them, clear reasons and rationale are required.

The habitats on site compromise a detached, three-storey house, surrounded with amenity grassland and areas of hardstanding. Scrub is present along the southern site boundary and partially along the western site boundary. Areas of ornamental planting are present along the northern site boundary as well as south of the house and within the area of hardstanding. Broadleaved trees are present within the north eastern and western corners, as well as in the southern western corner of the site.

The building on site was examined for signs of bats i.e. staining on barge boards, soffits and droppings on flat surfaces i.e. window ledges that would indicate potential roosting sites. Where possible features were searched for evidence of bat use such as staining, bat droppings or feeding remains.

The building was considered to provide low bat roost potential for maternity, transitional satellite and day roosting bats. The building will be demolished within the proposals.

The following recommendations are made in order to satisfy current wildlife guidance and legislation including the NPPF and The London Plan 2021. The policy G6 Biodiversity and access to nature is the policy of relevance within the report. If the below recommendations are followed in full it is considered that bats will not be harmed as a result of the proposals:

1. One nocturnal survey for bats to be carried out between May and August (in suitable weather conditions) to assess whether bats are using building as roost;
2. If works are not begun by May 2022 a further daytime assessment may be required to confirm bats are not using the site as a roost;
3. Production and Implementation of a mitigation strategy to protect the adjacent SINC throughout the proposed works;
4. Implementation of a hedgehog RAMS to avoid any harm to this species during the proposed works as outlines in section 6.2;
5. Implementation of a reptile RAMS to avoid any harm to this species during the proposed works as outlined in section 6.2;
6. Vegetation clearance/pruning or roof works to the building to be undertaken outside of the nesting bird season (1st March to 31st August Inclusive) to avoid any impact on breeding birds. If vegetation clearance cannot be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season, a nesting bird check undertaken by a suitably experienced ecologist should be undertaken immediately prior to works commencing. If an active birds' nest is identified a suitable buffer zone should be implemented where no works are to occur within until the young have fledged the nest;
7. Retaining the value of the site for foraging and commuting bats by ensuring lighting does not exceed current levels and is sensitive to the needs of bats. Light spill will need to avoid retained and off-site habitats, through the use of lamps fitted with filters or hoods to reduce light spill. Alternatively, sensors installed so that lighting is only activated when required as per advice within the Bats and Lighting in the UK (2018) document; and
8. Enhancing the site for species through appropriate landscape planting plus the provision of integrated bat and bird features within retained or newly constructed building(s).

## 1.0 Introduction

We have been instructed to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and daytime inspection to assess the potential for bats to use the building as a roost at 66 Cavendish Road, London, NW6 7XP (hereafter referred to as the site). The OS grid reference is TQ 244 842.

An external inspection of the building on site was carried out on 30th April 2021 by suitably qualified ecologist Richard Law BSc MRes CEnv MCIEEM (Natural England Bat Licence Class 2 2015-12576-CLS-CLS). The inspection was carried out in accordance with the *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey: a Technique for Environmental Audit (JNCC, 2010)* and the followed guidelines within the Bat Conservation Trust Guidelines '*Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists Good Practice Guidelines – 3rd Edition (2016)*'. The report was prepared following methods detailed in the CIEEM '*Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland*' (2018) and '*Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing*' (2017). This report presents the results of the survey including evaluation of habitats on site and potential for protected species to be using the site. The report includes recommendations for further actions where applicable in order to satisfy current wildlife legislation and to achieve our client's objectives.

The habitats on site comprise a detached, three-storey house that is surrounded with amenity grassland to the north and south. Areas of ornamental planting are present along the northern site boundary as well as south of the house within the amenity grassland. Scrub lines the southern site boundary and partially along the western site boundary. Hardstanding is present to the west of the house and broadleaved trees are located within the north eastern and western corners as well as the south western corner.

## 2.0 Objectives

Our client's objective is to ascertain the potential ecological constraints within the site.

Our objectives are as follows:

- Identify and evaluate any features of ecological value and the potential of the site to support protected species based on the walkover survey and biological records search;
- Identify designated sites within 1km of the site;
- Review bat species records within 1km of the site;
- Map the habitats within the site using JNCC (2010) methods;
- Provide recommendations for further species-specific surveys and mitigation measures where current legislation requires;
- Provide recommendations that seek to enhance the ecological value of the site;
- Provide recommendations to assist our clients in achieving their objectives whilst satisfying current wildlife legislation.

## 3.0 Relevant Legislation

### 3.1 UK Legislation

The Habitats Directive has been transposed into national legislation through the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (The Habitats Regulations). This provides for the designation and protection of 'European Sites' (SPAs, SACs and Ramsar Sites, including proposed or potential European Sites) and the protection of 'European Protected Species'.

The key UK legislation relating to nature conservation is the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (W&C Act). This Act is supplemented, *inter alia*, by provision in the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000, and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC Act). Additional species and habitat specific UK legislation includes the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 and the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

The UK legislation is due to be updated, with the publication of The Environment (Principles and Governance) Bill, which is due to be passed through parliament in the 2020. The draft Environment Bill sets out how the UK will maintain environmental standards following leaving of the EU. The Bill builds on the vision of the 25 Year Environment Plan, with the ambition from the government to leave the environment in a better state than it was when inherited.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021 has been published to provide further planning guidance. Wildlife, biodiversity and ecological networks are referred to in Section 15 '*Conserving and enhancing the natural environment*'. The NPPF states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services, minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures. Further guidance is provided within Government Circular 06/05: *Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and Their Impact Within the Planning System*.

#### **Species and Habitats of Principal Importance**

Species and Habitats of Principal Importance are listed under section 41 of the NERC Act and are a material consideration in planning decisions. Planners require relevant, up to date information from ecological surveys in order to assess the effects of a proposed development on biodiversity as Councils have a statutory obligation under section 40 of the NERC Act to consider biodiversity conservation in the determination of planning applications.

Background information about the lists of priority habitats and species (Species and Habitats of Principal Importance) can be found within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). Although this has been succeeded by the '*UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework*', many of UK BAP tools are still relevant. BAPs identify habitats and species of nature conservation priority on a UK (UK BAP) and Local (LBAP) scale. Most BAP priority habitats and species have Habitat Action Plans (HAP) and Species Action Plans (SAP) and there are also "grouped action plans" for groups of related species with similar conservation requirements.

## **Badgers**

The legislation protecting badgers in England and Wales is the Protection of Badgers Act 1992.

Under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 it is an offence *inter alia* to:

Wilfully kill, injure or take a badger, or to attempt to do so;

Cruelly ill-treat a badger; or

Intentionally or recklessly interfere with a badger sett by (a) damaging a sett or any part of one; (b) destroying a sett; (c) obstructing access to or any entrance of a sett; (d) causing a dog to enter a sett; or (e) disturbing a badger when it is occupying a sett.

The Badger Act 1992 defines a badger's sett as "*any structure or place which displays signs indicating current use by a badger*"

Natural England can issue licences to enable works to continue that may affect a protected species. In relation to disturbance of badgers, Natural England (2009) gives guidelines on disturbance which will require a licence. These includes: "*using very heavy machinery (generally tracked vehicles) within 30 metres of any entrance to an active sett; using lighter machinery (generally wheeled vehicles), particularly for any digging operation, within 20 metres; light work such as hand digging or scrub clearance within 10 metres. There are some activities which may cause disturbance at greater distances (such as using explosives or pile driving) and these should be given individual consideration.*"

## **Bats**

In England, all bats and their roosts are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Several species of bat are also highlighted as Priority Species under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and within the Local BAP.

Under the current legislation as summarised on pages 8 and 9 of the Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists Good Practice Guidelines – 3rd Edition (2016) it is a criminal offence to:

- "To kill, capture, injure or take a wild bat;
- To damage or destroy a place used by a bat for breeding or resting. All offences of this nature are identified within the Habitats Regulations. This offence is unique in that it can be committed accidentally. No element of intentional, reckless or deliberate action needs to be evidenced;
- To disturb bats anywhere (roosts, flight lines or foraging areas) if levels of disturbance can be shown to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, to rear or nurture their young, to hibernate or migrate or to affect significantly local distribution or abundance;
- To intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat, whilst it is occupying a place of shelter or protection;
- To intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any place used by a bat for shelter or protection; and
- To be in possession or control of a bat alive or dead (or any part of a bat or anything derived from a bat, although bat droppings are generally considered to be acceptable), or to transport a bat, to sell or exchange a bat or to offer to sell or exchange a bat taken from the wild."

### **Breeding Birds**

Breeding Birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act which make it an offence to:

- *intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst it is in use or being built;*
- *intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird;*
- *have in one's possession or control any wild bird, dead or alive, or any part of a wild bird (including eggs), which has been taken in contravention of the Act or the Protection of Birds Act 1954;*
- *intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of such a bird.*

### **Invasive Species**

It is an offence under Section 14(2) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to '*plant or otherwise cause to grow*' in the wild any plant in Schedule 9 Part II.

## **3.2 Local Legislation**

The site lies within Greater London and is included within The London Plan 2021. The policy G6 Biodiversity and access to nature is the policy of relevance within the report.

## 4.0 Survey Method

The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal involved the collection and review of data from a desk study and field survey along with assessment of the value of the habitats following CIEEM guidelines.

### 4.1 Desk Study

A review of the designated sites and habitats within 1km of the site has been undertaken in March 2021 using the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) and the Natural England websites.

### 4.2 Field Survey

A walkover survey of the site was conducted on 30th April 2021 by Richard Law BSc MRes CEnv MCIEEM (Natural England Bat Licence Class 2 2015-12576-CLS-CLS), the habitat types and features of ecological interest were identified and mapped in compliance with the Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey: A Technique for Environmental Audit (*JNCC, 2010*). The survey methods involve the recording and mapping of all habitat types and ecological features present on site, including the identification of the main species present and examination of the potential for any protected species. Habitats were mapped and target notes made for any interesting features.

The surveys particularly focused on the following species and habitat features:

- Mammals (badgers and bats);
- Birds;
- Amphibians and reptiles;
- Invertebrates;
- Hedgerows and boundaries;
- Invasive plant species; and
- Plant communities and trees.

### 4.3 Bat Survey

The survey methods followed the guidelines set out by the Bat Conservation Trust Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists Good Practice Guidelines – 3rd Edition (2016). Habitats, buildings and trees were assessed for suitability for use by bats and categorised independently using table 4.1 page 35 within the Bat Conservation Trust Guidelines (Collins, 2016).

#### Preliminary Ecological Appraisal for Bats

Habitats on site were assessed for their suitability for bats to use them for roosting, commuting and foraging both on the site and surrounding area. Commuting and foraging habitat suitability was categorised **low** to **high**. Commuting and foraging habitat valued as **moderate** or above may need further survey effort if lost to the proposals.

**Table 4.1: Guidelines for assessing Potential Roost Features (PRFs), commuting and foraging habitat within a proposed development site. Guidelines taken from table 4.1 page 35 of the Bat Conservation Trust Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists Good Practice Guidelines – 3rd Edition (2016).**

<b>Suitability</b>	<b>Roosting Habitats</b>	<b>Commuting and Foraging Habitats</b>
<b>Negligible</b>	<i>Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats.</i>	<i>Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by commuting or foraging bats.</i>
<b>Low</b>	<i>A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions <sup>a</sup> and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (i.e. unlikely to be suitable for maternity or hibernation <sup>b</sup>). A tree of sufficient size and age to contain PRFs but with none seen from the ground or features seen with only very limited roosting potential. <sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Habitat that could be used by small numbers of commuting bats such as a gappy hedgerow or unvegetated stream, but isolated, i.e. not very well connected to the surrounding landscape by other habitat. Suitable, but isolated habitat that could be used by small numbers of foraging bats such as a lone tree (not in a parkland situation) or a patch of scrub.</i>
<b>Moderate</b>	<i>A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions<sup>a</sup> and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only – the assessments in this table are made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed).</i>	<i>Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for commuting such as lines of trees and scrub or linked back gardens. Habitat that is connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for foraging such as trees, scrub, grassland or water.</i>
<b>High</b>	<i>A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions <sup>a</sup> and surrounding habitat.</i>	<i>Continuous, high-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by commuting bats such as river valleys, streams, hedgerows, lines of trees and woodland edge. High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by foraging bats such as broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses and grazed parkland. Site is close to and connected to known roosts.</i>

<sup>a</sup> For example, in terms of temperature, humidity, height above ground level, light levels or levels of disturbance.

<sup>b</sup> Evidence from the Netherlands shows mass swarming events of common pipistrelle bats in the autumn followed by mass hibernation in a diverse range of building types in urban environments (Korsten et al., 2015). This phenomenon requires some research in the UK but ecologists should be aware of the potential for larger numbers of this species to be present during the autumn and winter in large buildings in highly urbanised environments.

<sup>c</sup> This system of categorisation aligns with BS 8596:2015 Surveying for bats in trees and woodland (BSI,2015).

### **External Inspection of the Building**

A daytime full external inspection of the building was carried out on 30th April 2021. The building was searched externally looking for signs of bats, including staining on barge boards, soffits and more commonly droppings on flat surfaces i.e. window ledges that would indicate potential roosting sites. Possible bat access points such as loose tiles, cracks and crevices or crawl spaces beneath and/or behind roofing materials such as roofing felt, panelling, soffits and tiles were identified and checked for signs of use by bats, for example droppings, scratch marks and staining. A Clulite Smartlite torch was used to aid the inspection of crevices.

The building was categorised as per Table 4.1 (above). Buildings assigned a suitability of **low** or above may require further inspection if they are to be lost to the development.

Habitats and species on the site were evaluated following the '*Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland*' 2018. A geographical frame of reference is assigned to each habitat and species, with International Value being most important, then National, Regional, County, District, Local and lastly, within the immediate Zone of Influence (Zoi) of the proposals only.

Value judgements are based on characteristics that can be used to identify ecological resources or features likely to be important in terms of biodiversity. These include site designations such as SSSIs. For undesignated features, the size, conservation status (locally, nationally or internationally), and the quality of the ecological resource are considered. Ecological resource quality can refer to habitats (for instance if they are particularly diverse, or a good example of a specific habitat type), other features (such as wildlife corridors or mosaics of habitats) or species populations or assemblages.

Although we cannot assess the survey findings fully in relation to the draft Environment Bill and Biodiversity Metric, the recommendations detailed within this report aim to meet requirements of the Environment Bill and Biodiversity Metric as far as possible at this stage.

### **Limitations**

The site visit was undertaken in April. This is within the optimal time of year for phase 1 habitat surveys and building inspections, sufficient vegetation was present to enable habitat identification. It is not considered a limit to the conclusions of the report based on the habitats found within the site and the works proposed.

Internal access was not available in full at the time of the building inspection due to the property currently comprising multiple residential rental units.

The site was visited on only one occasion. This produces a snapshot of habitats and species on the site and others may be present at different times of the day or year. This limitation has been taken into account within this report.

## 5.0 Survey Results

### 5.1 Desk Study

A review of the designated sites and habitats within 1km of the site has been undertaken in March 2021 using the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) and the Natural England websites.

A review of UK and Local priority species and habitats known to occur within 1km of the site has been undertaken in March 2021; using the Joint Nature Conservation Committee website, Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) and local records from Greenspace Information for Greater London (Appendix 3, eCountability records).

### 5.2 Record Search

One statutory site was identified within a 1km radius of the proposed development site and seven non-statutory sites such as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) were identified within a 1km radius the proposed development site.

The following statutory sites were identified within the vicinity of the proposals (with approximate distance and direction from the site):

- Westbere Copse Local Nature Reserve (LNR) (1km north)

The following non-statutory sites were identified within the vicinity of the proposals (with distance and direction from the site):

- Silverlink Metro between Brondesbury and Willesden Junction B106A Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) (adjacent to the south-eastern site boundary)
- Metropolitan line between Kilburn and Neasden (SINCs) (2.8km north-west)
- West Hampstead Railsides, Medley Orchard and Westbere Copse Local Nature Reserve (SINCs) (600m east)
- Paddington Cemetery (SINCs) (525m south)
- Queen's Park (SINCs) (830m south)
- The Orchard Malorees School (SINCs) (470m west)
- Kilburn Grange Park (SINCs) (640m east)

The full designations for each site are listed within Appendix 3 (eCountability records).

Following a review of records held by the Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL), several priority species that have the potential to occur within the vicinity of the proposed development have been identified. These include birds, bats, amphibians, hedgehog, and invertebrates. The species records are summarised below, and the detailed records held by GiGL within 1km of the site are displayed within Appendix 3 (eCountability records).

### ***Birds***

One hundred and seventy-five records were returned for bird species within 1km of the site. Species include starling, swallow, swift, redwing, mistle thrush and house sparrow. All species recorded within 1km are displayed within Appendix 5. The most recent record was for mistle thrush recorded in September 2017 located 860m south of the site. The closest records were historical records for seventeen bird species located 220m south west of the site between the years of 1985 and 1987.

### ***Bats***

Nine records of bats were returned within 1km of the site. Species include common and nathusius' pipistrelle. The closest record of bat was for common pipistrelle recorded in September 2016 located 502m west of the site. The most recent record was for common pipistrelle recorded in July 2017 located 522m south west of the site.

### ***Amphibians***

Twenty records of amphibians were returned within 1km of the site. These records included one for common toad and nineteen for common frog. The most recent record was recorded in May 2007 for a common frog located 881m north west of the site. The closest record was for a common frog located 156m south east of the site recorded in 2000.

### ***Terrestrial mammals***

Thirteen records for hedgehog were returned within 1km of the site. The most recent record was for an individual recorded 453m west of the site in 2017. The closest record was for an individual 110m east of the site in 1999 within a residential area.

### ***Invertebrates***

Twelve records for invertebrates were recorded within 1km of the site. Two species were recorded: stag beetle and marbled white. The stag beetle is a locally important BAP species. The most recent record was for stag beetle in June 2019 located 210m north west of the site.

### ***Reptiles***

No records of reptiles were returned within 1km of the site.

No European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) applications within 2km of the site since 2015 were identified using Magic Maps.

### **5.3 Habitat survey**

The site comprises a three-storey detached house which is currently occupied and divided into self-contained rental properties. The site lies to the north of London and is bound by Cavendish Road to the north, Willesden Lane lies to the west, and the Silverlink Metro line between Brondesbury and Willesden Junction B106A (SINC) lines the south-eastern site boundary. The site sits within area of mixed residential dwellings retail outlets and areas of amenity open space approximately 500m south of Kilburn.

The habitats on the site comprise a building, hardstanding, scrub, ornamental planting, amenity grassland as well as scattered broadleaved trees.

The habitat types identified within the site are detailed below and are displayed on drawing P.1450.21.01 Phase One Habitat Survey in Appendix 1 and on Photographs within Appendix 2

The weather during the survey was mild (11°C), dry and 5/8 cloud cover. There was a force 2 (Beaufort scale) light breeze during the survey. These weather conditions were considered suitable for this type of survey.

## **5.4 Habitat Survey**

### **Dense/continuous scrub (A2.1)**

Areas of dense scrub lines the southern and part of the western site boundaries. Pockets of scrub are present within the amenity grassland. Species present include ivy, acer sp., silver birch and bramble. This habitat is displayed in photographs 1-3 within Appendix 2.

### **Bare ground (J4)**

An area of hardstanding is present to the west of the building and a section to the east. The hardstanding is a paving stone path and drive that is accessed from Cavendish Road. This habitat is displayed in photograph 4 within Appendix 2.

### **Building (J3.6)**

A building is present towards the northern sector of the site, comprising a three storey, detached house that is currently occupied and divided into rental properties. The building is surrounded by areas of hardstanding and amenity grassland with pockets of ornamental planting and scrub. This habitat is displayed in photographs 5-6 within Appendix 2.

### **Amenity Grassland (J1.2)**

The site has large areas of amenity grassland north and south of the building. The grassland is well managed and regularly maintained. Species present include perennial ryegrass, white clover, common dandelion and creeping buttercup. This habitat is displayed in photograph 6 within Appendix 2.

### **Scattered Trees (A3.1)**

Three broadleaved trees are present within north eastern and southern site corners as well as the south western corner. Species present include horse chestnut and silver birch. This habitat is displayed in photographs 4 and 6 within Appendix 2.

### **Introduced Shrub (J1.4)**

Areas of ornamental planting are present along the northern site boundary as well as pockets south of the house within the amenity grassland and within the hardstanding to the west. Species present include pyracantha sp., photinia sp., and spotted laurel. This habitat is displayed in photographs 1, 3 and 6 within Appendix 2.

## **5.5 External Inspection**

The building present on site comprises a three-storey, detached house with a converted basement, the building is currently occupied and divided into self-contained residential properties. The building is constructed out of brickwork walls with a pitched slate and clay roof with two chimneys present. Externally the brickwork is good condition with cement pointing and no missing bricks. Intact wooden fascia boards were present on the building. Plastic and metal guttering are also present and surround the entire building.

The building contains double glazed uPVC windows, some of which were open during the inspection. No gaps were visible around the window areas.

The slate pitched roof area has gaps present and missing mortar within the ridge and chimney. Chimney stacks are present throughout the building and gaps/lifts were noted within the flashing.

Externally there is a small area of hardstanding to the west and sections of scrub present along the southern and eastern site boundary. Three trees are present with the north eastern and western site corners as well as the southern western corner. Ornamental planting is present along the northern site boundary and south of the building.

No evidence of bats was identified during the building inspection. Due to the lack of internal inspection as well as the gaps present within the roof and chimney flashing and missing mortar within the roof ridge the building has been assessed to provide **low** bat roost potential for transitional/day and maternity/satellite roosts of void dwelling bats.

The photographs detailing the building are within appendix 2 and the onsite habitats on drawing P.1450.21.01 within appendix 1.

Overall, the building was assessed as providing:

- **Low** potential for transitional/day roosts maternity/satellite roosts

The site was assessed overall to provide **low** foraging and commuting habitat for bats due to limited connectivity provided and the areas of scrub and broadleaved trees present onsite being relatively small.

As a result of the preliminary roost assessment a minimum of:

- **One nocturnal survey** (to be completed between May and August) is required to confirm the presence or absence of roosting bats in the building.

In general, nocturnal surveys conducted in the active season from May to August may detect day and maternity roosts. Bat roost types and active periods are described in Table 3.1 of the Good Practice Guidelines (Collins, 2016).

The daytime building inspection was conducted on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 which is an appropriate time of year for daytime inspections. Collins (2016) recommend that roosts with **low** potential roost suitability should be visited nocturnally once, between May and August. The surveys must be carried out within appropriate weather conditions.

## 5.6 Protected and Notable Species

### *Birds*

The onsite habitats provide suitable foraging and nesting opportunities for bird species. These habitats include the building, scrub and broadleaved trees.

The wildlife corridor that lines the south-eastern site boundary forms an important wildlife corridor for bird species and provides intrinsic value for bird species that include skylark, song thrush, lesser spotted woodpecker and brambling (as designated by GiGL).

### *Bats*

The building within the site provides roosting opportunities for bats, with potential access points identified within the gaps present in the lead flashing to the chimney stacks and small gaps identified within the roof. No evidence of bats was present during inspection. The scrub and trees within the site provide limited habitat for foraging and commuting bats as the onsite habitats are small in size, however they do provide some connectivity to the surrounding land use and to the adjacent wildlife corridor.

The wildlife corridor that lines the south-eastern site boundary provides an essential commuting corridor for bats and provides connectivity to surrounding habitats. The corridor also provides an important area for foraging bats.

### *Small mammals*

The scrub habitat within the site provides foraging and shelter habitat for small mammal species such as hedgehog. No evidence hedgehog was identified within the site during the survey.

The wildlife corridor that lines the south-eastern site boundary forms an important wildlife corridor for small mammals, such as hedgehog and provides intrinsic value for small mammal species. The corridor allows small mammals to move between the sub urban environment and access areas for forage and refuge that may otherwise be fragmented.

### *Reptiles*

The scrub within the garden provides some limited habitat for reptiles. This area connects to the embankment of the adjacent railway line, the vegetated area provides suitable habitat for reptiles with connectivity to surrounding habitats. However, the onsite habitat is prone to high human disturbance as it is within the shared garden of the property and therefore it is unlikely that reptiles will use the onsite habitat as it is small in size with more favourable habitat in the surrounding area. No evidence of slow worm or other reptile species was identified during the site walkover.

### *Invertebrates*

The scrub within the amenity grassland, scattered trees as well as paving stones provide some limited habitat for invertebrates including the locally important BAP species the stag beetle. The onsite habitats, in particular the paving stones, are prone to frequent human disturbance and are small in size with more favourable habitat in the surrounding areas. Whilst there are records for stag beetles within 1km of the site, key habitats such as dead wood, where the beetles spend most of their lives as larvae, are not present on site. No evidence of stag beetle or other invertebrate species was identified during the site walkover.

### *Invasive species*

No non-native invasive species were identified within the site during the walkover survey.

## 6.0 Evaluation and Recommendations

### 6.1 Designated Sites and Habitats

The Silverlink Metro between Brondesbury and Willesden Junction B106A (SINC) lines the south-eastern boundary of the site. The area is of particular importance to wildlife and supporting the local biodiversity, alongside providing an important commuting corridor for species to the surrounding landscape. A mitigation strategy is recommended during the works to protect the area. The mitigation strategy will include monitoring throughout and following the completion of the proposed works to ensure no negative impacts are caused to the area. The south-eastern area of the site will be enhanced within the proposals and it is recommended that connectivity to the site and the wildlife corridor is provided throughout and after the completion of the works. Ecological supervision may also be required during the works adjacent to the SINC.

The site does not lie within a Natural England SSSI Impact Risk Zone. Whilst the closest non-statutory site.

The habitats on site comprise a building, scrub, hardstanding, ornamental planting, amenity grassland and scattered trees. These habitats are considered to have an ecological value of **within the zone of influence** of the site or lower. The site contains no designated or priority habitats. Overall, the proposals are unlikely to adversely affect the ecological value of the area.

### 6.2 Protected and Notable Species

#### *Birds*

The scrub area to the southern and eastern site boundaries as well as the pockets of scrub that are encroaching the amenity grassland south of the building provides suitable habitat for nesting and foraging bird species. The building also provides suitable nesting habitats for bird species. It is recommended that vegetation clearance or demolition works to the buildings should be undertaken outside of the nesting bird season (1st March to 31st August Inclusive) to avoid any impact on breeding birds. If vegetation clearance cannot be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season, a nesting bird check undertaken by a suitably experienced ecologist should be undertaken immediately prior to works commencing. If an active birds' nest is identified a suitable buffer zone should be implemented where no works are to occur within until the young have fledged the nest.

#### *Bats*

Bat records were returned within 2km of the site. The closest record of bat was for common pipistrelle recorded in September 2016 located 502m west of the site.

The habitats on site provide **low** suitability for commuting and foraging bats. The adjacent railway provides good connectivity for commuting and foraging bats. The building on site was assessed to provide **low** potential for bats.

The building will require one nocturnal survey for bats prior to the start of works, undertaken between May and August to assess if bats are using the building within the site as a roost and to inform further recommendations if required.

#### *Small mammals*

The site provides habitat for hedgehog within the area of scrub and the surrounding urban habitat can also provide appropriate habitat. This habitat is likely to be impacted by the proposals and therefore, it is recommended that Hedgehog Reasonable Avoidance Measures (RAMS) Methods are implemented during the works to avoid harm to this species. The RAMS should include:

- Construction materials stored on pallets so as not to create a hedgehog refuge area;
- Existing refuge areas (scrub) should be removed by hand so hedgehog within are not harmed during their removal; and
- Gaps to be left beneath perimeter fencing during construction to allow hedgehog to move freely throughout the site.

To enable hedgehog continued use of the site gaps of at least 13cm by 13cm will be installed within any fence panels to create a hedgehog highway to interlink gardens and provide connectivity to the surrounding habitats. If concrete bases are required to secure any fences or boundary treatments a base panel/ gravel board with hedgehog hole will be installed.

#### *Reptiles*

The site provides limited habitat for reptile species including slow worm within the scrub. The habitat is likely to be impacted by the proposals and therefore it is recommended that Reptile Reasonable Avoidance Measures (RAMS) Methods are implemented during the works to avoid harm to this species. The RAMS should include:

- Construction materials stored on pallets so as not to create a reptile refuge area; and
- Existing refuge areas (scrub) should be removed by hand so reptiles within are not harmed during their removal; and
- Gaps to be left beneath perimeter fencing during construction to allow reptiles to move freely throughout the site.

### **6.3 Enhancements**

In order to meet requirements for biodiversity protection and enhancement outlined within the NPPF, it is recommended that ecological enhancements are included. These could include:

1. Provision of one bird boxes (25mm or 32mm entrance hole box, house sparrow terrace, swift box), attached to or integrated within new buildings or existing trees on site;
2. Provision of one bat feature (e.g. Vivara bat bricks or 'bird brick houses' bat boxes) integrated within new buildings; and
3. Suitable landscaping incorporating species that provide a food or shelter resource to wildlife to include, for example, hebe, rosemary, hellebore, crab apple and rowan.

## 7.0 Conclusions & Recommendations

The building on site was classed as having **low** bat roost potential, therefore one nocturnal survey will be required to be carried out, between May and August, prior to the start of works. If bats are found to be using the building as a roost, further nocturnal surveys and an application Natural England Licence will be required for the destruction of a bat roost.

Provided these measures are secured, the proposed works will not be detrimental to the maintenance of bats at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.

### 7.1 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made in order to satisfy current wildlife legislation in respect of the bat roost potential and habitat features recorded on site:

1. One nocturnal survey for bats to be carried out between May and August (in suitable weather conditions) to assess whether bats are using building as roost;
2. If works are not begun by May 2022 a further daytime assessment may be required to confirm bats are not using the site as a roost;
3. Production and Implementation of a mitigation strategy to protect the adjacent SINC throughout the proposed works;
4. Implementation of a hedgehog RAMS to avoid any harm to this species during the proposed works as outlines in section 6.2;
5. Implementation of a reptile RAMS to avoid any harm to this species during the proposed works as outlined in section 6.2;
6. Vegetation clearance/pruning or roof works to the building to be undertaken outside of the nesting bird season (1st March to 31st August Inclusive) to avoid any impact on breeding birds. If vegetation clearance cannot be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season, a nesting bird check undertaken by a suitably experienced ecologist should be undertaken immediately prior to works commencing. If an active birds' nest is identified a suitable buffer zone should be implemented where no works are to occur within until the young have fledged the nest;
7. Retaining the value of the site for foraging and commuting bats by ensuring lighting does not exceed current levels and is sensitive to the needs of bats. Light spill will need to avoid retained and off-site habitats, through the use of lamps fitted with filters or hoods to reduce light spill. Alternatively, sensors installed so that lighting is only activated when required as per advice within the Bats and Lighting in the UK (2018) document; and
8. Enhancing the site for species through appropriate landscape planting plus the provision of integrated bat and bird features within retained or newly constructed building(s).

It is considered that there would be very limited impacts on the local ecology as a result of the proposals, provided the recommendations detailed within section 5.0 above are followed.

Bats are highly mobile species and change their roosts often, therefore these recommendations have limited validity. If demolition works are not commenced by May 2022, further bat surveys are likely to be required in order to provide relevant, up to date information on bat use at the site.

## 8.0 References

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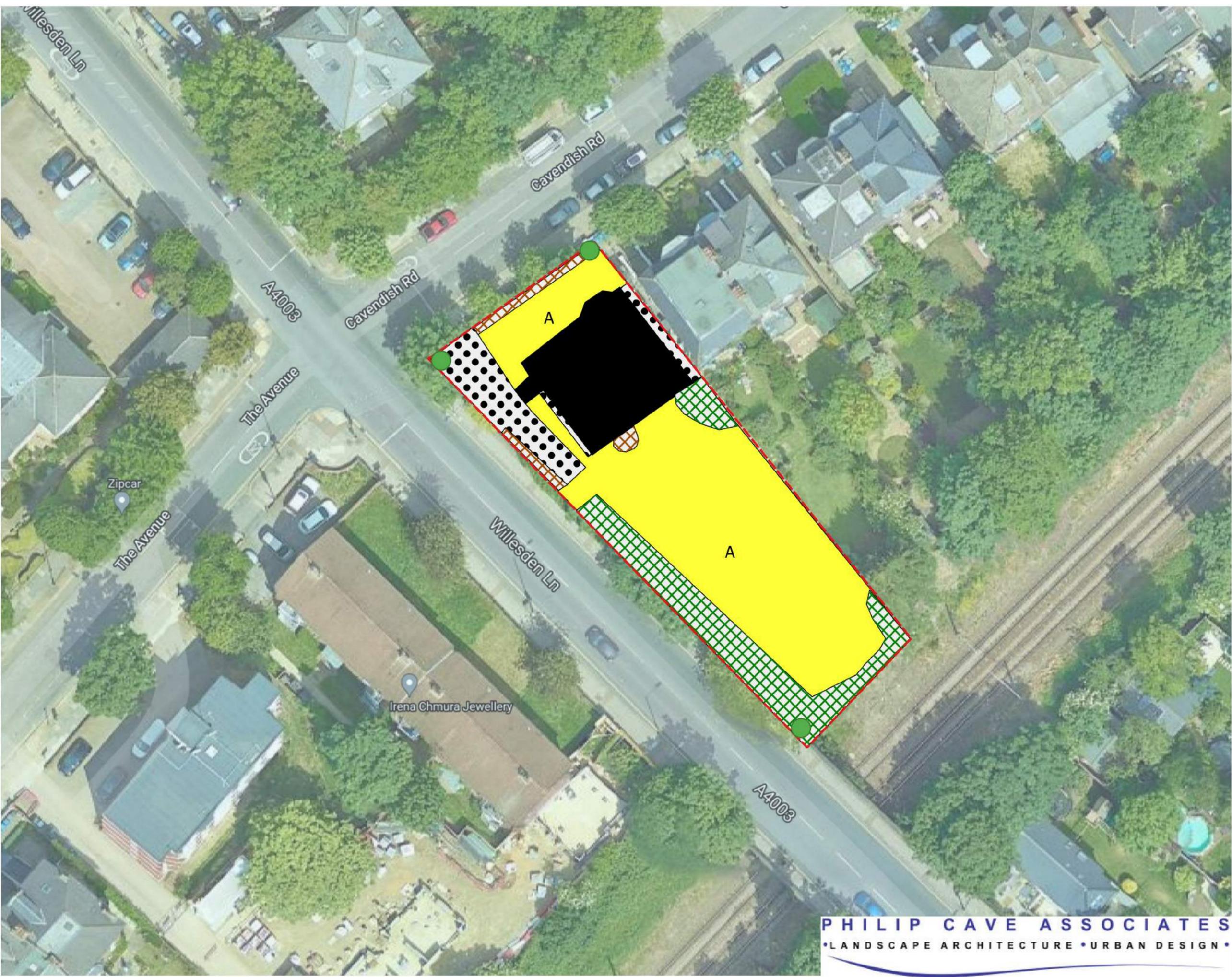
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# Appendix 1



KEY

- Survey Area
- J1.2 - Amenity grassland
- A2.1 - Scrub
- J4 - Bare ground
- J3.6 - Buildings
- J1.4 - Introduced shrub
- Scattered Trees

DO NOT SCALE.  
 ALL COORDINATES RELATED TO LOCAL GRID.  
 LOCATED TO NG BY BEST FIT TO DETAIL.  
 EXTRACTED FROM OS DIGITAL DATA.

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PROJECT: 66 Cavendish Road		
DRAWING TITLE: Phase One Habitat Survey		
SCALE: NTS@A3	DRAWN BY: LA	DRAWING No: P1450.21.01
DATE: 05/05/2021	CHKD BY: LK	REV: -

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# Appendix 2



Photograph 1: Scrub present along the southern site boundary.



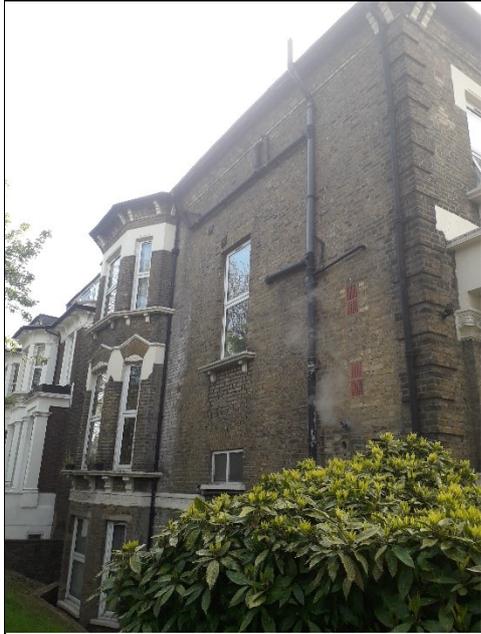
Photograph 2: Pocket of scrub present south of the building.



Photograph 3: Scrub present along the western site boundary.



Photograph 4: Paving stone drive which is accessed from Cavendish Road.



Photograph 5: Northern elevation of the building.



Photograph 6: Southern elevation of the building.

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# Appendix 3



**GiGL** Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC  
the capital's environmental records centre

**eCountability**

## An Ecological Data Search for 66 Cavendish Road, NW6 7XP

On behalf of  
Ascerta

**Report reference 14672**



Prepared on 15 Mar 2021  
by Dave Ritchie, eCountability Ltd.  
[enquiries@eCountability.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@eCountability.co.uk)

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## Annex A - Maps

- Statutory Sites Map
- SINCs Map
- RIGS and LIGS Map
- Survey Parcels Map
- Open Spaces Map
- Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land Map

## Annex B – Supporting Information



## 1.0 Introduction

### **An ecological data search for 66 Cavendish Road, NW6 7XP and surrounding land to a 1000m radius on behalf of Ascerta.**

The following report was compiled by eCountability Ltd on behalf of Ascerta, to provide ecological information for the above site for Development. This report may include information on statutory sites, non-statutory sites, species records, habitat or open space information held by GiGL, as requested for the above search area. The boundaries of this search area are defined in the maps in Annex A and lie within the London Borough(s) of Brent and Camden.

#### **Important information about this report**

The data provided within this report is for the **internal** use of Ascerta (which includes the client where applicable) to inform understanding of the site of interest for **1 year** in accordance with the terms and conditions agreed to on request of the search.

The data provided must not be distributed or published for an external or public audience, for example within the appendix of a report. Local Planning Authorities may request a copy of the data from GiGL either via their Service Level Agreement (most boroughs are GiGL partners) or as a data search.

The report is compiled using data held by GiGL at the time of the request. GiGL takes the accuracy of our data holdings very seriously and the Recorder Advisory Group is set up to help with this important task to ensure what we provide to you is the best data possible for your needs.

GiGL is constantly striving to improve the coverage and currency of its data holdings. We would be interested in hearing from you if you are able to submit species or habitat data arising from field surveys.



## 2.0 Statutory Sites and Local Nature Reserves

**A desk-based search shows that there are no sites with European or National statutory designation within the search area and one LNR.**

Any citations currently available for the statutory sites within the search area can be seen on the following pages.

Statutory site designations:

- Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Ramsar sites
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- National Nature Reserve (NNR)
- Local Nature Reserve (LNR)

For further explanations of the designations please see the “Supporting Information” annex. Please note that statutory citations are legal documents, the content of which is fixed and true at the time of designation. Species referred to in the citations may not be present on site today. Citations may have been written based on data not held by GiGL.

---

<b>Name</b>	<b>Westbere Copse</b>
<b>Status</b>	<b>Local Nature Reserve (LNR)</b>
<b>Area</b>	0.39 hectares
<b>Grid reference</b>	TQ 244 853

**Planning Authority**

**Owner/Manager**

**Scientific interest/Existing use of site**

**Reasons for declaration**

Please see the Borough Contacts page in this report if you require further details from the relevant Local Authority.



### 3.0 Non-Statutory Sites

A desk-based search shows that there are 7 SINCs and no RIGS/LIGS within the search area.



---

## 3.1 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

### Introduction

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) are recognised by the Greater London Authority and London borough councils as important wildlife sites.

There are three tiers of sites:

- Sites of Metropolitan Importance
- Sites of Borough Importance (borough I and borough II)
- Sites of Local Importance

The *London Plan* identifies the need to protect biodiversity and to provide opportunities for access to nature. The *Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy* sets out criteria and procedures for identifying such land for protection in Local Development Frameworks. A London Wildlife Sites Board (LWSB) has been established to provide support and guidance on the selections of SINCs.

The boundaries and site grades reflect the most recent consideration of each site, details of which are available from London borough councils. Note that boundaries and grades may change as new information becomes available. For further explanations of the designations please see the "Supporting Information" annex.

Areas of Deficiency (AoD) are defined as built-up areas more than one kilometre actual walking distance from an accessible Metropolitan or borough site. AoD areas can be seen on the SINC map.

GiGL manage a **dataset of spaces designated as public open space categorised according to a site hierarchy documented in The London Plan (Table 7.2)**.

Information on public open spaces sites are displayed within the open space table.

### Citations

Citations currently available for SINCs within the search area can be seen on the following pages.

Please note that the content of SINC citations is reviewed periodically and that species referred to in the citations may not be present on site today. Citations may have been written based on data not held by GiGL.

**Borough Grade I**

<b>Site Reference:</b>	BrBI06A
<b>Site Name:</b>	Silverlink Metro between Brondesbury and Willesden Junction
<b>Summary:</b>	A long railway cutting, providing important habitat for wildlife, as well as pleasant views for rail travellers.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 230 830
<b>Area (ha):</b>	9.85
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Brent
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Bare ground, Scattered trees, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads only
<b>Ownership:</b>	Network Rail

**Site Description:**

The railway linesides in the Borough of Brent have an important function as wildlife corridors linking numerous small sites to each other and allowing the movement of species around the sub-urban environment. The linesides and occasionally tracks have their own intrinsic value as well for a number of taxonomic groups as they provide not only a diversity of habitat but also an undisturbed environment.

The linesides are extremely similar in their habitat, with semi-natural broadleaved or mixed woodland forming the main habitat, with areas of tall ruderal vegetation occurring intermittently along the embankments and cuts. Generally a strip about a meter wide of semi-improved neutral grassland forms the interface between the tracks and the ruderal/woodland vegetation behind. Occasionally a stretch of bank will be dominated with semi-natural grassland, but this is unusual.

Habitat on the Silverlink Metro Line is predominantly the typical Ash, Oak, Maple woodland found on the tracksides through the Borough. There are some small areas of tall ruderal vegetation, particularly at the western end of the site.

<b>Site first notified:</b>	01/06/2000	<b>Boundary last changed:</b>	01/10/2014
<b>Citation last edited:</b>	01/10/2014	<b>Mayor Agreed:</b>	
<b>Defunct:</b>	N		
<b>Last Updated:</b>	30/04/2019		



**Borough Grade I**

<b>Site Reference:</b>	BrBI06B
<b>Site Name:</b>	Metropolitan line between Kilburn and Neasden
<b>Summary:</b>	A series of railsides with largely south-facing slopes, giving a colourful show of wild flowers in the summer.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 217 852
<b>Area (ha):</b>	4.14
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Brent
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Bare ground, Ruderal, Scattered trees, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads only
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Underground Ltd

**Site Description:**

The railway linesides in the Borough of Brent have an important function as wildlife corridors linking numerous small sites to each other and allowing the movement of species around the sub-urban environment. The linesides and occasionally tracks have their own intrinsic value as well for a number of taxonomic groups as they provide not only a diversity of habitat but also an undisturbed environment.

The linesides are extremely similar in their habitat, with semi-natural broadleaved or mixed woodland forming the main habitat, with areas of tall ruderal vegetation occurring intermittently along the embankments and cuts. Generally a strip about a meter wide of semi-improved neutral grassland forms the interface between the tracks and the ruderal/woodland vegetation behind. Occasionally a stretch of bank will be dominated with semi-natural grassland, but this is unusual.

The Metropolitan Line trackside habitat is typical of the lineside habitats throughout Brent Borough. Predominantly broad-leaved woodland of Ash, Oak and Maple, there are small areas of tall ruderal interspersed along the line. A few areas between the tracks have been colonised by ephemeral vegetation with Oxeye Daisy, Herb Robert and Hedge Mustard typical.

<b>Site first notified:</b>	01/06/2000	<b>Boundary last changed:</b>	01/10/2014
<b>Citation last edited:</b>	01/10/2014	<b>Mayor Agreed:</b>	
<b>Defunct:</b>	N		
<b>Last Updated:</b>	30/04/2019		



**Borough Grade I**

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaBI06
<b>Site Name:</b>	West Hampstead Railsides, Medley Orchard and Westbere Copse Local Nature Reserve
<b>Summary:</b>	These wooded railsides include a two nature reserves and an old orchard.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 249 845
<b>Area (ha):</b>	7.58
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Orchard, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (part of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	Network Rail (Ownership of Medley Orchard unknown)

**Site Description:**

This site is composed of a number of sections of railside, an old orchard at Medley Gardens, Westbere Copse Local Nature Reserve and The Jane Evans Nature Reserve in West Hampstead.

The railsides are a complex of habitats with extensive areas dominated by secondary woodland and scrub. Trees include sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), grey poplar (*Populus x canescens*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*). Scrub species include elder (*Sambucus nigra*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and English elm (*Ulmus procera*). The more open area of grassland is dominated by false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) with a variety of tall herbs including cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), green alkanet (*Pentaglottis sempervirens*), and bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*), white deadnettle (*Lamium album*) and garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*).

A small part of this stretch is Westbere Copse Local Nature Reserve. The majority of Westbere Copse is woodland composed of sycamore, oak (*Quercus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and aspen (*Populus tremula*). There is an understorey of snowberry (*Symphoricarpos rivularis*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), English elm (*Ulmus procera*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). The ground flora includes shade tolerant species such as cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), nettle (*Urtica dioica*), ivy (*Hedera helix*) and bramble. In areas with less shade these are joined by common toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*), Canadian goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*) and Michaelmas-daisy (*Aster* sp). The London notable species common broomrape (*Orobanche minor*) has been recorded here. Common birds include blue tit, great tit, robin, blackbird, wren and dunnock. There is also a small pond and small spring and summer wildflower meadows. The Jane Evans Nature Reserve (formerly Minster Road Nature Reserve) is on the opposite bank of the railway. It contains a wildflower meadow, a pond and an orchard planted by the local community.

The Medley Orchard is an old orchard, immediately adjacent to the railway behind the gardens of Medley Road. Old orchards are a rare habitat in London, and the fruit trees can support important communities of invertebrates. Medley Orchard is now largely secondary woodland of ash, but a few old fruit trees survive. There is currently no access to the Medley Orchard. There is no public access to the railsides, but good views of these can be had from the footpath to the west of West Hampstead (Thameslink) station, and from the road bridges at Mill Lane and Minster Road.

<b>Site first notified:</b>	01/01/1993	<b>Boundary last changed:</b>	11/07/2014
<b>Citation last edited:</b>	18/06/2014	<b>Mayor Agreed:</b>	
<b>Defunct:</b>	N		
<b>Last Updated:</b>	18/06/2014		



**Borough Grade II**

<b>Site Reference:</b>	BrBII02
<b>Site Name:</b>	Paddington Cemetery
<b>Summary:</b>	A green oasis, just a short walk from the busy Kilburn High Road.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 245 837
<b>Area (ha):</b>	9.99
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Brent
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Amenity grassland, Ruderal, Scattered trees, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Vegetated wall/tombstones
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Borough of Brent

**Site Description:**

Opened in 1855 alongside what was then a peaceful country lane, this large, secluded and quiet cemetery is a hidden oasis amidst its urban surroundings. It is called Paddington Old Cemetery to distinguish it from the newer Paddington Cemetery in Mill Hill. Entering through the main gate from Willesden Lane, the neat and tidy appearance is not immediately suggestive of wildlife interest. However, moving further into the cemetery quickly reveals the extent of the less formal and more wildlife-friendly areas.

Grassland plants such as cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), tansy (*Tanacetum parthenium*), smooth tare (*Vicia tetrasperma*) and common bird's-foot-trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) grow alongside woodland plants such as violets (*Viola* spp.) and giant fescue (*Festuca gigantea*). The flora on and around graves and monuments includes extensive common orache (*Atriplex patula*) as well as procumbent yellow-sorrel (*Oxalis corniculata*), bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*) and great mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*).

There is extensive tree and shrub cover, particularly in the south and east of the cemetery. Commoner species include Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), common lime (*Tilia x europaea*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). There are also some field maples (*Acer campestre*) and small-leaved lime (*Tilia cordata*).

Birds and insects are abundant in the cemetery; blackbirds, robins and great tits are common, and butterflies such as speckled wood and the declining common blue are found here.

The nature area to the south of the cemetery has a similar mix of species, but with less extensive ground flora due to tree shading. Many of the species found on the more regularly mown grassland can also be found in the wildlife area, but here their flowers can be enjoyed too, as the grass is cut infrequently. Additional species here include common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), hoary ragwort (*Senecio erucifolius*), greater bird's-foot-trefoil (*Lotus pedunculatus*), figwort (*Scrophularia nodosa*), meadow vetchling (*Lathyrus pratensis*) and tufted vetch (*Vicia cracca*).

<b>Site first notified:</b>	01/06/2000	<b>Boundary last changed:</b>	01/10/2014
<b>Citation last edited:</b>	09/01/2007	<b>Mayor Agreed:</b>	
<b>Defunct:</b>	N		
<b>Last Updated:</b>	30/04/2019		



**Local**

<b>Site Reference:</b>	BrL08
<b>Site Name:</b>	Queen's Park
<b>Summary:</b>	A popular formal park with an array of mature trees, a woodland walk, a children's playground and farm, and a cafe.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 242 834
<b>Area (ha):</b>	12.07
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Brent
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Amenity grassland, Flower beds, Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Ruderal, Scattered trees, Scrub, Veteran trees
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	City of London

**Site Description:**

In 1885, the land on which Queen's Park is now located was offered, along with Highgate Wood, to the Corporation of the City of London as a gift by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Corporation was happy to accept Highgate Wood, but not so keen on Queen's Park because of the anticipated maintenance costs. The Commissioners insisted, however, it was both or nothing, so in 1887, the park was formally opened by the Lord Mayor 'for the free use and enjoyment of the public for ever' and named in honour of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee of that year. On the opening day 'the great majority of the vast crowd was composed evidently of the respectable class', allaying fears of a 'probable invasion of Kilburn by the cream of London ruffianism'.

The park chiefly consists of trees, spanning a range of ages, and mown grass. Pride of place among the trees must go to the oaks (*Quercus robur*), most of which pre-date the park, and most venerable amongst these is an extremely gnarled specimen with a hollow trunk and iron railings around it; it is to be found near the eastern end of the central avenue. Horse-chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*) dominate the avenues, whilst ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), lime (*Tilia* sp.), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), pear (*Pyrus communis*) and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) can also be found.

Along the northern side of the park, near Chevening Road, a signposted woodland walk has been created alongside the existing mature horse-chestnuts and provides a secluded shady and semi-wild area distinct from the remainder of the highly managed park. Information boards give details of some of the birds and flowers that may be seen there, dead wood is left on the trees if it is safe, or in the form of log piles, and bat boxes supplement the site's habitat quality. Hairy brome (*Bromopsis ramosa*), cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), feverfew (*Tanacetum vulgare*) enchanter's nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*) and wood avens (*Geum urbanum*) grow alongside the path and on the woodland floor. To add to the attractions of the park, there is a fine children's playground, a small children's farm, an attractively-painted bandstand and a café. Queen's Park won a Green Flag Award again for 2006/7.

<b>Site first notified:</b>	08/01/2007	<b>Boundary last changed:</b>	01/10/2014
<b>Citation last edited:</b>	01/10/2014	<b>Mayor Agreed:</b>	
<b>Defunct:</b>	N		
<b>Last Updated:</b>	30/04/2019		



**Local**

<b>Site Reference:</b>	BrL17
<b>Site Name:</b>	The Orchard Malorees School
<b>Summary:</b>	This site, the largest wildlife area in any school in Brent, has a very interesting history. It also has the largest black mulberry tree in Brent, which may have even been planted by Humphry Repton in the late 18th century.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 239 841
<b>Area (ha):</b>	0.32
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Brent
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Hedge, Orchard, Ruderal, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs, Veteran trees
<b>Access:</b>	No public access
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Borough of Brent

**Site Description:**

The largest wildlife area in any school in Brent, this also has an interesting history. The name Malorees comes from the Manor of Malorees, named after Peter Maloure who lived in the early 14th century. The Manor of Malorees grew to be a very large estate and included the parishes of Paddington, Chelsea and Fulham. What is now The Orchard lay in the grounds of Brondesbury House. It was part of the first landscaping job of Humphry Repton when he was employed in 1789 by Lady Salusbury of Brandesbury (sic) Manor House. Repton produced red leather books (his Red Books) of paintings of the existing landscape with an overlay showing what he proposed. The Red Book of Brondesbury still survives, and is today in a library in Washington D.C. The Orchard was never built on, as until recent times it was part of the park. Brondesbury was the last manor house left in Willesden, and when it was demolished in the 1930s, Manor House Drive was built on the site just to the north of the school grounds.

The Orchard is also home to the largest black mulberry (*Morus nigra*) in Brent; it is far too tall to be able to pick the fruit. This tree might even have been planted in Repton's day. As its name suggests, this wildlife area is an old orchard and a few other orchard trees such as apple (*Malus domestica*) and cherry (*Prunus avium*) survive. The remainder of the site is largely secondary woodland and scrub. There are, however, a number of other interesting features such as an old hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) hedge and a small pond. In and around the pond can be found purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), jointed rush (*Juncus articulatus*), water mint (*Mentha aquatica*) and great reedmace (*Typha angustifolia*). The pond is otherwise covered in common duckweed (*Lemna minor*).

The trees and scrub on this shady site include horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) dogwood (*Cornus sanguineus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), laburnum (*Laburnum anagyroides*), cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), elm (*Ulmus* sp.), yew (*Taxus baccata*) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.). Next to the woodland area, rough grassland has been allowed to develop to encourage wildlife. This area also includes a circle of planted willow (*Salix* sp.) whips that will act as an outdoor classroom.

<b>Site first notified:</b>	01/06/2000	<b>Boundary last changed:</b>	01/10/2014
<b>Citation last edited:</b>	09/01/2007	<b>Mayor Agreed:</b>	
<b>Defunct:</b>	N		
<b>Last Updated:</b>	30/04/2019		



**Local**

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaL16
<b>Site Name:</b>	Kilburn Grange Park
<b>Summary:</b>	A park with a good range of native trees and shrubs and a small wild area.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 250 843
<b>Area (ha):</b>	3.06
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Amenity grassland, Flower beds, Planted shrubbery, Ruderal, Scattered trees
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Borough of Camden

**Site Description:**

This park contains a good range of mature trees, including silver birch (*Betula pendula*), London Plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), yew (*Taxus baccata*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*), tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), hybrid black-poplar (*Populus x canadensis*), common lime (*Tilia x europaea*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*). Dense planted shrubberies around the perimeter also include some native species, such as hazel (*Cortulus avellana*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). A small fenced area located on the east side of the children's playground supports dense scrub; a second fenced area in the north-west corner of the park supports trees and tall herbs. The trees and shrubs provide nesting habitat for a range of common garden birds such as blackbird, robin and starling. The park is open to the public during daylight hours.

<b>Site first notified:</b>	04/12/2003	<b>Boundary last changed:</b>	04/12/2003
<b>Citation last edited:</b>	23/04/2014	<b>Mayor Agreed:</b>	
<b>Defunct:</b>	N		
<b>Last Updated:</b>	23/04/2014		



## 3.2 Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites

### Introduction

The designation in planning documents of regionally important geological sites (RIGS) and locally important geological sites (LIGS) is one way of recognising and protecting important geodiversity and landscape features for future generations to enjoy.

Geodiversity is defined as:

*'the variety of rocks, fossils, minerals, landforms, soils and natural processes, such as weathering, erosion and sedimentation, that underlie and determine the character of our natural landscape and environment'* (London Plan).

RIGS are currently the most important designated places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land such as SSSIs. They are equivalent to Sites of Metropolitan Importance for nature conservation. In London, RIG Sites have been selected by South London RIGS, North West London RIGS and GeoEssex (voluntary organisations) but have yet to be formally designated in Greater London.

The London boroughs may also designate certain areas as being of local interest for their geodiversity - LIGS. The boundaries and site grades reflect the most recent consideration of each site. Details may change as new information becomes available.

More information can be found in the London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance *London's Foundations* (March 2012) and the *London Geodiversity Action Plan*, both available from [www.londongeopartnership.org.uk](http://www.londongeopartnership.org.uk).

### Citations

RIGS/LIGS are designated in four stages:

- **Potential RIGS/LIGS** are those recommended by the London Geodiversity Partnership and identified in *London's foundations*
- **Recommended RIGS** are those recommended by the London Geodiversity Partnership, identified in *London's foundations* and have been through a consultation process with the London boroughs and relevant landowners
- **Proposed RIGS/LIGS** are those included in draft Borough Development Plan Documents
- **Adopted RIGS/LIGS** are those identified in adopted Borough Development Plan Documents

Please note that the content of RIGS and LIGS citations is reviewed periodically by the London Geodiversity Partnership.



There are no RIGS or LIGS within the search area.



## 4.0 Species

Species from these categories can be seen on the following pages:

- Internationally or nationally protected species \*
- National or London Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority species
- Red Data List species
- Species of Conservation Concern in London
- London Invasive Species Initiative (LISI) species

Note that GiGL does not currently hold comprehensive species data for all areas. Even where data is held, a lack of records for a species in a defined geographical area does not necessarily mean that the species does not occur there – the area may simply not have been surveyed.

Distances and direction to each species record are calculated from the centre-point of a search area. Note that because the resolution of grid references varies between surveys the records with a low grid reference resolution are presented in the Vague Records table.

The species, listed by taxon name, were recorded from a broad range of surveys - from public and species specific surveys to formal surveys carried out during the GLA's rolling survey programme.

Records of bat sightings are presented in the report if found in the search area. Records of bat roosts, if present in the search area, will be found in the confidential species table.

If you would like further information regarding rare, notable and protected species please contact a relevant person listed in the Further Contacts section of this report.

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\* Protected species are those listed on EC Habitats Directive – Annexes II and IV, EC Birds Directive – Annex I, Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 – Schedules 2 & 5, NERC 2006 Section 41, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) – Schedules 1, 5 & 8, Protection of Badgers Act 1992

## 4.1 Protected Species and Species of Conservation Concern

Records in this section come from a variety of planning and conservation designations and are presented here to provide a broad range of information about the search area. GiGL's Recorder Advisory Group have advised on the inclusion of each category and further information about the designations (legal and notable) can be found in the "Supporting Information" annex.

All records in this section were recorded to at least 100 m<sup>2</sup> accuracy (a six grid reference figure or higher). The total number of occurrences states the number of recorded instances for a species in the search area e.g. one recorded instance of fly orchid (*Ophrys insectifera*) could have a count of 10 individual plants. The maximum occurrence column records either that the species was present "P" or gives a numerical value of the highest count of species recorded in the search area where this is known.

Table 1 Red Data List designation abbreviations used in the species table. Further information on the designations can be found in the annex.

Designation short name	Designation full name	Designation short name	Designation full name
RL_DataDeficient	IUCN (2001) - Data Deficient	RL_LowerRisk	IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened
RL_CriticalEndangered	IUCN (2001) - Critically endangered	RL_Extinct	IUCN (2001) - Extinct
RL_Endangered	IUCN (2001) - Endangered	RL_ExtinctWild	IUCN (2001) - Extinct in the wild
RL_Vulnerable	IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable	RL_RegionExtinct	IUCN (2001) - Regionally Extinct

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	No. of breeding occurrences	Maximum occurrence	Distance (m) of nearest record	Bearing of nearest record	Date of nearest record	Distance (m) of most recent record	Bearing of most recent record	Date of most recent record
<b>Amphibians</b>											
<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Common Toad	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	1	P	1026	SW	2001-2002	1026	SW	2001-2002
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog	HSD5 Local Spp of Cons Conc	19		P	156	SE	2000	881	NW	04/05/2007
<b>Birds</b>											
<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	Lesser Redpoll	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP Bird-Red	6		7	220	SW	27/03/1987	220	SW	27/03/1987
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Eurasian Skylark	NERC Act Section 41 BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	4		27	220	SW	18/03/1986	220	SW	22/01/1987
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift	Local Spp of Cons Conc	27		12	276	NW	01/01/11- 31/12/11	860	S	23/05/2015
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		5	425	SW	15/11/1986	425	SW	15/11/1986
<i>Dryobates minor</i>	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	2		1	425	SW	31/01/1987	980	NE	15/08/1987
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	1		1	220	SW	12/10/1987	220	SW	12/10/1987
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	Local Spp of Cons Conc	4		1	425	SW	02/05/1986	425	SW	1987
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	W&CA Sch1 Part 1	3		1	220	SW	20/01/1987	220	SW	20/01/1987
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	Local Spp of Cons Conc	5		2	220	SW	06/06/1987	220	SW	06/06/1987

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	No. of breeding occurrences	Maximum occurrence	Distance (m) of nearest record	Bearing of nearest record	Date of nearest record	Distance (m) of most recent record	Bearing of most recent record	Date of most recent record
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	3		2	220	SW	19/09/1986	617	E	08/04/2005
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	2		5	220	SW	05/06/1986	220	SW	05/06/1986
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	17		30	220	SW	1986	860	S	18/04/2014
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	Local Spp of Cons Conc	3		2	220	SW	05/05/1985	617	E	18/03/2001
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	8		1	220	SW	1985	443	SW	30/06/2017
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Eurasian Bullfinch	BAP Priority London	9		3	220	SW	07/11/1987	220	SW	07/11/1987
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	Local Spp of Cons Conc	9		4	220	SW	03/12/1985	443	SW	30/06/2017
<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Shoveler	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		2	566	SW	02/03/1987	566	SW	02/03/1987
<i>Strix aluco</i>	Tawny Owl	Local Spp of Cons Conc	3		1	626	N	02/11/2016	735	E	04/05/2018
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	34		75	220	SW	1987	860	S	23/05/2015
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Bird-Red	5		8	220	SW	02/03/1986	860	S	08/02/2015
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	12		2	220	SW	1985	860	S	31/12/2014
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Bird-Red	2		3	220	SW	07/03/1986	220	SW	07/03/1986
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	13		12	220	SW	1986	860	S	16/09/2017
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	1		1	425	SW	15/07/1986	425	SW	15/07/1986
<b>Mammals - Terrestrial (excl. bats)</b>											
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	West European Hedgehog	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-VU	13		P	110	E	1999	453	W	2017
<b>Mammals - Terrestrial (bats)</b>											

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	No. of breeding occurrences	Maximum occurrence	Distance (m) of nearest record	Bearing of nearest record	Date of nearest record	Distance (m) of most recent record	Bearing of most recent record	Date of most recent record
<i>Chiroptera</i>	Bats	Hab&Spp Dir Anx 2 Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4 Cons Regs 2010 Sch2 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-CR RedList_GB-EN RedList_GB-VU RedList_GB-Lr(NT) RedList_GB-DD	1		3	502	W	28/09/2016	502	W	28/09/2016
<i>Pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle Bat species	Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4 Cons Regs 2010 Sch2 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-Lr(NT)	1		P	881	NW	04/05/2007	881	NW	04/05/2007
<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Nathusius's Pipistrelle	Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4 Cons Regs 2010 Sch2 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-Lr(NT)	1		1	502	W	28/09/2016	502	W	28/09/2016
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle	Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4 Cons Regs 2010 Sch2 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c BAP Priority London	5		16	502	W	28/09/2016	533	SW	01/07/2017
<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	Bats	Hab&Spp Dir Anx 2 Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4 Cons Regs 2010 Sch2 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-CR RedList_GB-EN RedList_GB-VU RedList_GB-Lr(NT) RedList_GB-DD	1		P	1026	SW	2001-2002	1026	SW	2001-2002

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	No. of breeding occurrences	Maximum occurrence	Distance (m) of nearest record	Bearing of nearest record	Date of nearest record	Distance (m) of most recent record	Bearing of most recent record	Date of most recent record
<b>Higher Plants - Flowering Plants</b>											
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box	RedList_GB-DD Nationally Rare	1		P	583	E	03/09/2003	583	E	03/09/2003
<b>Invertebrates - Beetles</b>											
<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	Stag Beetle	Hab&Spp Dir Anx 2 NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Nationally Notable B	11		2	191	NW	01/06/2018	210	NW	29/06/2019
<b>Invertebrates - Butterflies</b>											
<i>Melanargia galathea serena</i>	Marbled White	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		1	886	S	25/07/2018	886	S	25/07/2018

### Protected species and Species of Conservation Concern – Coarse Resolution Records

The species records in this table are represent records of 1km<sup>2</sup>, 2km<sup>2</sup> or 10km<sup>2</sup> accuracy.

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Record accuracy	Date of oldest record	Date of most recent record
<b>Birds</b>						
<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	Lesser Redpoll	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP Bird-Red	1	1km	18/03/2016	18/03/2016
<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	Common (Mealy) Redpoll	BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	1km	17/10/2010	17/10/2010
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Eurasian Skylark	NERC Act Section 41 BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	1	1km	17/10/2010	17/10/2010
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Meadow Pipit	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	1km	18/03/2016	18/03/2016
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift	Local Spp of Cons Conc	12	1km	01/01/07-31/12/07	13/07/2014
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	European Herring Gull	BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	4	1km	17/10/2010	12/12/2010
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	1km	02/03/2016	02/03/2016
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	1	1km	24/10/2010	24/10/2010
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	2	1km	29/11/2010	12/12/2010
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	Local Spp of Cons Conc	3	1km	17/10/2010	12/12/2010
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	3	1km	17/10/2010	30/04/2014
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Bird-Red	4	1km	17/10/2010	12/12/2010
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	2	1km	24/10/2010	29/11/2010
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Bird-Red	2	1km	24/10/2010	29/11/2010
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	2	1km	29/11/2010	12/12/2010
<b>Mammals - Terrestrial (bats)</b>						
<i>Myotis</i>	Unidentified Bat	Hab&Spp Dir Anx 2 Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4 Cons Regs 2010 Sch2 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-CR RedList_GB-DD	1	1km	24/02/2015	24/02/2015

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Record accuracy	Date of oldest record	Date of most recent record
<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	Daubenton's Bat	Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4 Cons Regs 2010 Sch2 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	4	10km	21/02/2014	24/02/2015
<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	Natterer's Bat	Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4 Cons Regs 2010 Sch2 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	3	10km	04/12/2002	26/01/2015
<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Lesser Noctule	Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4 Cons Regs 2010 Sch2 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-Lr(NT)	1	10km	21/02/2012	21/02/2012
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle	Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4 Cons Regs 2010 Sch2 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	17	10km	17/01/2006	25/02/2014
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano Pipistrelle	Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4 Cons Regs 2010 Sch2 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	3	10km	16/01/2008	22/02/2014
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown Long-eared Bat	Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4 Cons Regs 2010 Sch2 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	17	10km	04/12/2002	24/02/2015
<b>Lower Plants - Stoneworts</b>						
<i>Chara vulgaris</i>	Common Stonewort	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	10km	01/01/1980	01/01/1980
<b>Higher Plants - Clubmosses</b>						
<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	Marsh Clubmoss	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP RedList_GB-EN Nationally Scarce	1	1km	1865	01/01/1865
<b>Higher Plants - Horsetails</b>						
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	Wood Horsetail	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	10km	1950	01/01/1950

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Record accuracy	Date of oldest record	Date of most recent record
<b>Higher Plants - Ferns</b>						
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard-fern	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	10km	1999	01/01/1999
<i>Oreopteris limbosperma</i>	Lemon-scented Fern	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	10km	1994	01/01/1994
<b>Higher Plants - Flowering Plants</b>						
<i>Adonis annua</i>	Pheasant's-eye	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP RedList_GB-EN Nationally Scarce	1	10km	1878	01/01/1878
<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i>	Orange Foxtail	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	10km	14/08/1949	14/08/1949
<i>Althaea officinalis</i>	Marsh-mallow	Nationally Scarce	1	10km	01/01/1964	01/01/1964
<i>Anacamptis morio</i>	Green-winged Orchid	Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-Lr(NT)	1	10km	01/01/1984	01/01/1984
<i>Anagallis arvensis subsp. foemina</i>	Blue Pimpernel	Nationally Scarce	2	10km	1911	01/01/1954
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Stinking Chamomile	RedList_GB-VU	1	10km	01/01/1964	01/01/1964
<i>Apera spica-venti</i>	Loose Silky-bent	Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-Lr(NT)	2	1km, 10km	1945	01/01/1955
<i>Baldellia ranunculoides</i>	Lesser Water-plantain	Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-Lr(NT)	1	10km	1917	01/01/1917
<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Wild Cabbage	Nationally Scarce	2	2km, 10km	01/01/1964	1965-1976
<i>Bromus racemosus</i>	Smooth Brome	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	1km, 2km	01/01/1964	1964-1964
<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	Rye Brome	RedList_GB-Lr(NT) Nationally Scarce	2	1km, 10km	1910	1910-1910
<i>Camelina sativa</i>	Gold-of-pleasure	Nationally Scarce	4	10km	1906	1965
<i>Campanula patula</i>	Spreading Bellflower	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP RedList_GB-EN Nationally Scarce	3	2km, 10km	1945	1948
<i>Carex binervis</i>	Green-ribbed Sedge	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	2km	05/07/1903	1903
<i>Carex pallescens</i>	Pale Sedge	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	10km	1890	1905
<i>Carex panicea</i>	Carnation Sedge	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	10km	1921	1921
<i>Carum carvi</i>	Caraway	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP RedList_GB-EN Nationally Scarce	4	10km	1887	1944
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	Red Star-thistle	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP RedList_GB-EN Nationally Rare	1	10km	1911	1911
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cornflower	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP	2	10km	01/01/1964	1995
<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	Chamomile	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-VU	5	10km	Sep 1832	01/01/1964
<i>Chenopodium glaucum</i>	Oak-leaved Goosefoot	RedList_GB-VU Nationally Scarce	6	1km, 10km	01/01/1842	01/01/1974
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Nettle-leaved Goosefoot	Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-EN	2	1km, 10km	1910	01/01/1943

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Record accuracy	Date of oldest record	Date of most recent record
<i>Chenopodium urbicum</i>	Upright Goosefoot	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP RedList_GB-CR Nationally Rare	1	10km	01/01/1912	01/01/1912
<i>Chenopodium vulvaria</i>	Stinking Goosefoot	W&CA Sch8 NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-EN Nationally Scarce	1	1km	1877	01/01/1877
<i>Cirsium eriophorum</i>	Woolly Thistle	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	1km	07/06/2014	07/06/2014
<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	Deptford Pink	W&CA Sch8 NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-EN Nationally Scarce	1	1km	1941	01/01/1941
<i>Dipsacus pilosus</i>	Small Teasel	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	10km	1838	01/01/1964
<i>Eleocharis palustris subsp. palustris</i>	Common Spike-Rush	RedList_GB-DD	1	10km	01/01/1964	01/01/1964
<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	Marsh Willowherb	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	10km	1900	1950
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	10km	1984	1995
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Cross-leaved Heath	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	10km	1992	1992
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Common Cottongrass	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	10km	1955	1955
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	Dwarf Spurge	RedList_GB-VU	2	10km	1920	1920
<i>Filago vulgaris</i>	Common Cudweed	Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-Lr(NT)	2	10km	2000	2000
<i>Galium tricornutum</i>	Corn Cleavers	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP RedList_GB-CR Nationally Rare	1	10km	1887	1887
<i>Genista anglica</i>	Petty Whin	Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-Lr(NT)	1	10km	1951	1951
<i>Geranium pratense</i>	Meadow Crane's-bill	Local Spp of Cons Conc	4	10km	1977	1996
<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn Marigold	RedList_GB-VU	4	1km, 10km	1908	2002
<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i>	Heath Cudweed	RedList_GB-EN	2	1km, 10km	01/01/1746	1945
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	W&CA Sch8 Local Spp of Cons Conc	8	1km, 10km	1993	1999
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Henbane	Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-VU	1	1km	1994	1994
<i>Iberis amara</i>	Wild Candytuft	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP RedList_GB-VU Nationally Scarce	1	10km	01/01/1964	1964
<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	Yellow Vetchling	Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-VU Nationally Scarce	1	1km	1954	1954
<i>Lathyrus linifolius</i>	Bitter-vetch	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	10km	1886	1886
<i>Lepidium ruderale</i>	Narrow-leaved Pepperwort	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	1km, 10km	1877	1964
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>	Field Gromwell	RedList_GB-EN	1	1km	01/01/1964	1964
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	White Horehound	Nationally Scarce	1	1km	1949	1949
<i>Meconopsis cambrica</i>	Welsh Poppy	Nationally Scarce	1	10km	1975	1975
<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	Common Cow-wheat	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	10km	1877	1877

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Record accuracy	Date of oldest record	Date of most recent record
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal	W&CA Sch8 NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-EN Nationally Scarce	1	1km	1850	1850
<i>Mespilus germanica</i>	Medlar	Nationally Scarce	1	10km	03/07/1909	1909
<i>Myosurus minimus</i>	Mousetail	RedList_GB-VU	1	10km	01/01/1964	1964
<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	Sainfoin	RedList_GB-VU	1	10km	03/07/1909	1909
<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	Spiny Restharrow	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	10km	01/01/1964	1964
<i>Populus nigra subsp. betulifolia</i>	Black Poplar	BAP Priority London	2	2km, 10km	1949	1991
<i>Potamogeton friesii</i>	Flat-stalked Pondweed	RedList_GB-Lr(NT) Nationally Scarce	1	2km	11/06/1949	1949
<i>Potamogeton lucens</i>	Shining Pondweed	Local Spp of Cons Conc	3	10km	01/01/1934	01/01/1964
<i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i>	Perfoliate Pondweed	Local Spp of Cons Conc	4	10km	01/01/1964	01/01/1964
<i>Potentilla anglica</i>	Trailing Tormentil	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	10km	18/05/1926	18/05/1926
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Shrubby Cinquefoil	RedList_GB-Lr(NT) Nationally Rare	3	10km	01/01/1984	01/01/1984
<i>Primula elatior</i>	Oxlip	Nationally Scarce	1	10km	1988	01/01/1988
<i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i>	Small Fleabane	W&CA Sch8 NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP RedList_GB-EN Nationally Rare	1	10km	01/01/1852	01/01/1852
<i>Rubus pervalidus</i>	Bramble	Nationally Rare	3	10km	1902	1945
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's-broom	HSD5	1	10km	26/09/1902	1902
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>	Arrowhead	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	10km	01/01/1964	01/01/1984
<i>Salix repens</i>	Creeping Willow	Local Spp of Cons Conc	14	10km	22/08/1903	1990
<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	Meadow Clary	W&CA Sch8 RedList_GB-Lr(NT) Nationally Scarce	1	10km	1988	1988
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	Great Burnet	Local Spp of Cons Conc	6	1km, 10km	01/01/1931	1964
<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>	Wood Club-rush	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	1km, 10km	1763	1938
<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	Annual Knawel	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-EN	5	10km	1834	1898
<i>Scutellaria minor</i>	Lesser Skullcap	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	10km	Sep 1832	1832
<i>Sedum forsterianum</i>	Rock Stonecrop	Nationally Scarce	2	2km, 10km	1981	1997
<i>Sedum telephium</i>	Orpine	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	2km	01/01/1964	1964
<i>Serratula tinctoria</i>	Saw-wort	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	10km	1942	1942
<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	Night-flowering Catchfly	RedList_GB-VU	1	10km	1902	1902
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London-rocket	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	10km	01/01/1964	1998
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Corn Spurrey	RedList_GB-VU	5	10km	1946	1998
<i>Stellaria neglecta</i>	Greater Chickweed	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	10km	1946	1949
<i>Stellaria palustris</i>	Marsh Stitchwort	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP RedList_GB-VU	1	10km	1869	1869
<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>	Common Meadow-rue	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	10km	01/01/1964	1964
<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>	Strawberry Clover	RedList_GB-VU	3	1km, 10km	01/01/1859	1910

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Record accuracy	Date of oldest record	Date of most recent record
<i>Trifolium ochroleucon</i>	Sulphur Clover	RedList_GB-VU Nationally Scarce	2	1km, 10km	1990	1993
<i>Ulex minor</i>	Dwarf Gorse	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	10km	Sep 1832	1994
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry	Local Spp of Cons Conc	5	10km	1921	1990
<i>Vicia lutea</i>	Yellow-vetch	RedList_GB-Lr(NT) Nationally Scarce	1	10km	1915	1915
<i>Viscum album</i>	Mistletoe	BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	10km	1995	1995
<b>Invertebrates - Beetles</b>						
<i>Platypus cylindrus</i>	Pinhole Borer	Local Spp of Cons Conc Nationally Notable B	1	10km	01/01/84-31/12/84	1984
<b>Invertebrates - Butterflies</b>						
<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Wall	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-Lr(NT)	1	1km	1980-1986	1980
<b>Invertebrates - Moths</b>						
<i>Acronicta psi</i>	Grey Dagger	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	1km	1966	1966
<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Knot Grass	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	1km	1966	1966
<i>Amphipoea oculea</i>	Ear Moth	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	1km	1966	1966
<i>Arctia caja</i>	Garden Tiger	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	1km	1968	1968
<i>Eulithis mellinata</i>	Spinach	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	1km, 10km	1966	1976
<i>Graphiphora augur</i>	Double Dart	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	1km	1966	1966
<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	Ghost Moth	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	1km	1966	1966
<i>Hypena rostralis</i>	Buttoned Snout	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	1km	1966	1966

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Record accuracy	Date of oldest record	Date of most recent record
<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>	Brindled Beauty	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	1km	1966	1976
<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	1km	1966	1968
<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	Buff Ermine	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	1km	1966	1976
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	1km	1966	1966

## 4.2 Confidential Records

Records included in this section do not include any geographic content as it has been requested (by the data owners/originators) that the location remains confidential. The following information is provided to create a 'species alert' record highlighting the presence of a species in the search area.

In order to establish the presence of confidential records on the site in question, a second data search request must be submitted with a detailed site boundary. For further explanations of GiGL's Access to Data Policy and the confidential records please see the "Supporting Information" annex. For further details of the information provided in the report please contact GiGL directly - [enquiries@gigl.org.uk](mailto:enquiries@gigl.org.uk).

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Date of oldest record	Date of most recent record
<b>Birds</b>					
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	28/09/2001	28/09/2001
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtle Dove	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	1	09/05/1987	09/05/1987

## 4.3 LISI Species

The London Invasive Species Initiative (LISI) encourages better co-ordination and partnership working to prevent, reduce and eliminate the impacts caused by invasive non-native species across the city.

The list presents a number of species present in London and causing impacts for which action, monitoring or research is needed. It also lists species not currently in London but of concern due to high risk of negative impact should they arrive, including those for which national alerts are in place through the GB Non-Native Species Secretariat. LISI species are categorised following their likely risk to the environment. For further explanations please see the Supporting Information annex.

LISI Category	Explanation
LISI 1	Species not currently present in London but present nearby or of concern because of the high risk of negative impacts should they arrive. Should any species listed in this category appear in London, this should be reported to GiGL or LISI to ensure that action is taken rapidly.
LISI 2	Species of high impact or concern present at specific sites that require attention (control, management, eradication etc). Such species are priority species for action in London and LISI encourages this wherever possible.
LISI 3	Species of high impact or concern which are widespread in London and require concerted, coordinated and extensive action to control/eradicate. These species are species currently causing large scale impacts across London and LISI supports area or catchment wide partnership working to ensure this.
LISI 4	Species which are widespread for which eradication is not feasible but where avoiding spread to other sites may be required. Appropriate biosecurity is required for sites where these species are found.
LISI 5	Species for which insufficient data or evidence was available from those present to be able to prioritise.
LISI 6	Species that were not currently considered to pose a threat or have the potential to cause problems in London.

For further advice on dealing with invasive species in London, or to report management work undertaken at a site please contact the LISI Manager at [enquiries@londonisi.org.uk](mailto:enquiries@londonisi.org.uk) or visit <http://londonisi.org.uk/>

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Maximum occurrence	Location of nearest record	Date of nearest record	Location of most recent record	Date of most recent record	Date range
<b>Birds</b>									
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Ring-necked Parakeet	LISI category 4	11	40	TQ246846	29/01/2015	TQ239840	30/06/2017	31/01/05-30/06/17
<b>Higher Plants - Flowering Plants</b>									
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree-of-heaven	LISI category 3	3	P	TQ2502184305	03/09/2003	TQ2453085144	19/09/2003	03/09/03-19/09/03
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush	LISI category 3	13	P	TQ2442784661	12/09/2005	TQ2443484201	14/09/2005	14/09/99-14/09/05
<i>Cotoneaster</i>	A Flowering Plant	LISI category 2	3	P	TQ2502184305	03/09/2003	TQ2381983950	25/08/2005	03/09/03-25/08/05
<i>Cotoneaster bacillaris</i>	Open-fruited Cotoneaster	LISI category 2	1	1	TQ239840	30/06/2017	TQ239840	30/06/2017	30/06/2017
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	LISI category 3	10	P	TQ2450284666	14/09/1999	TQ2443484201	14/09/2005	14/09/99-14/09/05
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Spanish Bluebell	LISI category 4	1	1	TQ239840	30/06/2017	TQ239840	30/06/2017	30/06/2017
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green Alkanet	LISI category 6	1	P	TQ2456283737	29/07/2005	TQ2456283737	29/07/2005	29/07/2005
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel	LISI category 3	6	1	TQ2393784092	08/09/2005	TQ239840	30/06/2017	03/09/03-30/06/17
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	LISI category 5	1	P	TQ2377284763	12/09/2005	TQ2377284763	12/09/2005	12/09/2005
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak	LISI category 5	2	P	TQ2502184305	03/09/2003	TQ2502184305	03/09/2003	03/09/2003
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False-acacia	LISI category 4	5	P	TQ2402384747	14/09/1999	TQ2439684912	03/10/2005	14/09/99-03/10/05
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry	LISI category 2	4	1	TQ2393784092	08/09/2005	TQ239840	30/06/2017	03/09/03-30/06/17

### LISI species – Coarse Resolution Records

The species records in this table are represent records of 1km<sup>2</sup>, 2km<sup>2</sup> or 10km<sup>2</sup> accuracy.

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Record accuracy	Date of oldest record	Date of most recent record
<b>Higher Plants - Flowering Plants</b>						
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree-of-heaven	LISI category 3	2	1km	1965-1976	07/06/2014
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush	LISI category 3	9	1km, 10km	1954	07/06/2014
<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>	Pink Purslane	LISI category 5	1	1km	1996	1996
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Pale Galingale	LISI category 2	3	10km	1997	2000
<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Waterweed	LISI category 4	1	10km	1996	1996
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	LISI category 3	5	1km, 10km	01/01/1964	07/06/2014
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	Goat's-rue	LISI category 4	3	1km, 10km	01/01/1964	01/01/1998
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Gallant Soldier	LISI category 3	3	10km	1953	1994
<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>	Shaggy Soldier	LISI category 3	2	10km	1953	1994
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant Hogweed	LISI category 3	2	1km, 10km	1993	1995
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Spanish Bluebell	LISI category 4	3	1km, 10km	1999	1999
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> x <i>hispanica</i> = <i>H. x massartiana</i>	Bluebell	LISI category 4	6	10km	16/05/1982	07/06/2014
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Indian Balsam	LISI category 3	2	10km	01/01/1972	01/01/1973
<i>Impatiens parviflora</i>	Small Balsam	LISI category 2	2	1km, 10km	1993	1995
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green Alkanet	LISI category 6	2	1km	1993	07/06/2014
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel	LISI category 3	1	1km	1996	1996
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	LISI category 5	1	10km	07/06/2014	07/06/2014
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False-acacia	LISI category 4	3	1km, 10km	01/01/1964	1965-1976
<i>Smyrniium perfoliatum</i>	Perfoliate Alexanders	LISI category 2	1	10km	2001	2001
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson-grass	LISI category 2	1	10km	1998	1998
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry	LISI category 2	3	1km, 10km	1965-1976	1996

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## 5.0 Habitats

Habitats present within the search area from these sources can be seen on the following pages:

- Survey data
- BAP Condition Assessment and Habitat Suitability

**The tables can be cross-referenced with the Survey Parcels Map.**

Note that GiGL does not currently hold habitat data for all areas. Even where data is held, a lack of records in a defined geographical area does not necessarily mean that the habitat does not occur there – the area may simply not have been surveyed.

This section identifies and maps components of the local ecological networks and potential areas identified for habitat restoration or creation.

## 5.1 Survey Data

This table holds the most recent habitat survey information for a given site. It includes data collected via different survey methodologies. The GLA conducted a series of rolling habitat surveys between the mid-1980s and 2009. It used the habitat typologies developed specifically for Greater London – for further details of categories please refer to the Supporting Information section of the Annex. Other habitat classification methodologies recorded in the database are National Vegetation Classification, Phase 1 Habitat Assessment, and Biodiversity Action Plan Broad Habitat classification.

Site Name	Polygon ID	Grid Ref	Site Area (ha)	Survey Date	Habitat Type	Area (%)	Area (ha)	Survey Type
Kilburn Grange Park	GiGL_HAB_398	(525021,184305)	3.32	03/09/2003	Amenity grassland	57	1.89	Lon(P1)
					Bare artificial habitat	20	0.66	
					Scattered trees	10	0.33	
					Planted shrubbery	7	0.23	
					Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	2	0.07	
					Other	2	0.07	
					tall herbs	1	0.03	
					Ruderal or ephemeral	1	0.03	
					Mill Lane Cutting	GiGL_HAB_574	(524895,184974)	
Scrub	8	0.09						
tall herbs	2	0.02						
Mill Lane North Cutting	GiGL_HAB_575	(524589,185187)	0.81	19/09/2003	Non- native broadleaved woodland	87	0.7	Lon(P1)
					tall herbs	8	0.06	
					Scrub	5	0.04	
Fordwych Road Railway Cutting	GiGL_HAB_576	(524530,185144)	0.24	19/09/2003	Non- native broadleaved woodland	100	0.23	Lon(P1)
Westbere Copse (Jenny Wood) Nature Reserve	GiGL_HAB_577	(524447,185296)	0.23	19/09/2003	Non- native broadleaved woodland	50	0.12	Lon(P1)
					tall herbs	20	0.05	
					Scrub	20	0.05	
					Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	7	0.02	
					Scattered trees	2	0	
					Bare artificial habitat	1	0	

Site Name	Polygon ID	Grid Ref	Site Area (ha)	Survey Date	Habitat Type	Area (%)	Area (ha)	Survey Type
Cricklewood Lane Cutting (North)	GiGL_HAB_580	(524286,185478)	0.94	19/09/2003	tall herbs Scattered trees Scrub Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	82 15 2 1	0.76 0.14 0.02 0.01	Lon(P1)
Maygrove Peace Park	GiGL_HAB_605	(525007,184839)	0.84	03/09/2003	Amenity grassland Scattered trees Bare artificial habitat Planted shrubbery tall herbs	49 20 20 10 1	0.41 0.17 0.17 0.08 0.01	Lon(P1)
West End Lane Cutting (North) North London Line	GiGL_HAB_607	(525270,184658)	0.49	03/09/2003	Non- native broadleaved woodland tall herbs Scrub Scattered trees Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	35 30 15 15 5	0.17 0.15 0.07 0.07 0.02	Lon(P1)
Railway Embankment, East of Jubilee Line (south-side)	GiGL_HAB_609	(525229,184624)	0.28	03/09/2003	tall herbs Scattered trees	80 20	0.22 0.06	Lon(P1)
Railway Embankment Netherwood Street	GiGL_HAB_610	(524974,184538)	1.21	03/09/2003	Scattered trees tall herbs Scrub Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	50 30 13 7	0.61 0.36 0.16 0.08	Lon(P1)
Jubilee Line Bridge to Kilburn High Road Railway Cutting	GiGL_HAB_611	(524876,184532)	0.33	03/09/2003	Scattered trees tall herbs Scrub Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	35 30 20 15	0.12 0.1 0.07 0.05	Lon(P1)
Queens Park, Main Park	GiGL_HAB_13267	(524196,183429)	11.06	25/08/2005	Amenity grassland Scattered trees Bare artificial habitat Planted shrubbery Ruderal or ephemeral Non-native hedge	50 40 5 3 1 1	5.51 4.41 0.55 0.33 0.11 0.11	Lon(P1)
Queens Park, Woodland Walk	GiGL_HAB_13268	(524053,183512)	1.05	25/08/2005	Scattered trees Scrub Bare artificial habitat	80 10 10	0.83 0.1 0.1	Lon(P1)

Site Name	Polygon ID	Grid Ref	Site Area (ha)	Survey Date	Habitat Type	Area (%)	Area (ha)	Survey Type
Paddington Old Cemetery	GiGL_HAB_13269	(524562,183737)	10.06	29/07/2005	Coniferous woodland	32	3.21	Lon(P1)
					Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	20	2.01	
					Amenity grassland	20	2.01	
					Ruderal or ephemeral	10	1	
					Vegetated walls, tombstones etc.	8	0.8	
					tall herbs	5	0.5	
					Bare artificial habitat	5	0.5	
Malorees Infant and Junior School, The Old Orchard	GiGL_HAB_13320	(523937,184092)	0.28	08/09/2005	Scrub	60	0.17	Lon(P1)
					Scattered trees	32	0.09	
					Orchard	5	0.01	
					Standing water (includes canals)	3	0.01	
Malorees Infant and Junior School, School and Amenity Areas	GiGL_HAB_13321	(523925,184035)	1.64	08/09/2005	Bare artificial habitat	45	0.74	Lon(P1)
					Amenity grassland	27	0.44	
					Scattered trees	20	0.33	
					Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	5	0.08	
					Scrub	3	0.05	
Kilburn Square Estate	GiGL_HAB_13382	(525188,183712)	2.34	29/07/2005	Bare artificial habitat	65	1.51	Lon(P1)
					Amenity grassland	20	0.47	
					Scattered trees	15	0.35	
Queens Park Community School	GiGL_HAB_13383	(523615,183887)	5.25	25/08/2005	Amenity grassland	72	3.77	Lon(P1)
					Bare artificial habitat	25	1.31	
					Scattered trees	3	0.16	
Clement Close Estate	GiGL_HAB_13384	(523450,184050)	2.02	25/08/2005	Bare artificial habitat	60	1.21	Lon(P1)
					Amenity grassland	20	0.4	
					Scattered trees	18	0.36	
					Planted shrubbery	2	0.04	
Tiverton Green	GiGL_HAB_13385	(523811,183705)	2.54	25/08/2005	Amenity grassland	85	2.15	Lon(P1)
					Bare artificial habitat	10	0.25	
					Scattered trees	5	0.13	
South Hampstead Tennis Club	GiGL_HAB_13389	(523455,184302)	1.81	25/08/2005	Amenity grassland	86	1.55	Lon(P1)
					Bare artificial habitat	12	0.22	
					Scattered trees	2	0.04	

Site Name	Polygon ID	Grid Ref	Site Area (ha)	Survey Date	Habitat Type	Area (%)	Area (ha)	Survey Type
Rosedene	GiGL_HAB_13390	(523819,183950)	1.38	25/08/2005	Bare artificial habitat Amenity grassland Scattered trees Planted shrubbery	58 30 10 2	0.79 0.41 0.14 0.03	Lon(P1)
Windmill Court Estate, Windmill Court Estate -	GiGL_HAB_13521	(524396,184912)	0.96	03/10/2005	Bare artificial habitat Amenity grassland Scattered trees Scrub	40 30 25 5	0.38 0.28 0.24 0.05	Lon(P1)
Watling Gardens Estate, Watling Gardens Estate -	GiGL_HAB_13525	(524483,184802)	1.18	03/10/2005	Bare artificial habitat Amenity grassland Scattered trees Planted shrubbery	50 25 20 5	0.59 0.3 0.24 0.06	Lon(P1)
Metropolitan Lineside Willesden Green to Mapesbury Avenue, North Side	GiGL_HAB_13544	(523813,184796)	0.80	12/09/2005	Neutral grassland (semi-improved) Bare artificial habitat	80 20	0.64 0.16	Lon(P1)
Metropolitan Lineside Willesden Green to Mapesbury Avenue, South Side	GiGL_HAB_13545	(523772,184763)	0.80	12/09/2005	Scattered trees Scrub Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	80 15 5	0.64 0.12 0.04	Lon(P1)
Metropolitan Line Mapesbury Road to Kilburn Station	GiGL_HAB_13546	(524427,184661)	1.77	12/09/2005	Bare artificial habitat Scrub tall herbs Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	80 10 5 5	1.42 0.18 0.09 0.09	Lon(P1)
Silverlink Railsides, Kensal Rise Station to Brondesbury Park Station	GiGL_HAB_13561	(523980,183621)	2.67	14/09/2005	Bare artificial habitat Scrub tall herbs Scattered trees Bracken	47 30 15 5 3	1.25 0.8 0.4 0.13 0.08	Lon(P1)
Silverlink Railsides, Brondesbury Park Station to Brondesbury Station	GiGL_HAB_13562	(524434,184201)	1.55	14/09/2005	Scrub Scattered trees Bare artificial habitat tall herbs	35 25 25 15	0.54 0.39 0.39 0.23	Lon(P1)

## 5.2 BAP Condition Assessment & Habitat Suitability

The London Biodiversity Partnership (LBP) habitat suitability dataset was created to promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats. This is a modelled dataset which, if used to create one or more of the nine selected BAP priority habitats, should give the best benefit to biodiversity in London.

Launched in 2010, this dataset is based on methods developed with the London Biodiversity Partnership's Habitat Action Plan (HAP) groups. GiGL mapped Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitat distribution using information from GLA habitat surveys, and assessed their condition using species records and other datasets. Further to this work, GiGL created a predictive model of areas suitable for either maintaining existing BAP habitat, expanding areas of BAP habitat or creating new BAP habitats. Again, the methodology was designed in partnership with the HAP groups, and includes factors such as soil type.

This dataset was a one-off project and is not updated.

Site Name	Polygon ID	Grid Ref	Site Area (ha)	Created Date	Habitat Condition	Area (ha)	Habitat Suitability	Area (ha)
Kilburn Grange Park	GiGL_HAB_398	(525021,184305)	3.32	2003			Create new/restore relict wood	3.31
Mill Lane Cutting	GiGL_HAB_574	(524895,184974)	1.09	2003	Wood Unknown condition (management not known)	0.98	Create new/restore relict wood	1.09
Mill Lane North Cutting	GiGL_HAB_575	(524589,185187)	0.81	2003	Wood Unknown condition (management not known)	0.70	Create new/restore relict wood	0.81
Fordwych Road Railway Cutting	GiGL_HAB_576	(524530,185144)	0.24	2003	Wood Unknown condition (management not known)	0.23	Create new/restore relict wood	0.23
Westbere Copse (Jenny Wood) Nature Reserve	GiGL_HAB_577	(524447,185296)	0.23	2003	Wood Unknown condition (management not known)	0.12	Create new/restore relict wood	0.23
Cricklewood Lane Cutting (North)	GiGL_HAB_580	(524286,185478)	0.94	2003			Create new/restore relict wood	0.93
Maygrove Peace Park	GiGL_HAB_605	(525007,184839)	0.84	2003			Create new/restore relict wood	0.84
West End Lane Cutting (North) North London Line	GiGL_HAB_607	(525270,184658)	0.49	2003	Wood Unknown condition (management not known)	0.17	Create new/restore relict wood	0.49
Railway Embankment, East of Jubilee Line (south-side)	GiGL_HAB_609	(525229,184624)	0.28	2003			Create new/restore relict wood	0.28
Railway Embankment Netherwood Street	GiGL_HAB_610	(524974,184538)	1.21	2003			Create new/restore relict wood	1.21
Jubilee Line Bridge to Kilburn High Road Railway Cutting	GiGL_HAB_611	(524876,184532)	0.33	2003			Create new/restore relict wood	0.33
Queens Park, Main Park	GiGL_HAB_13267	(524196,183429)	11.06	2005			Create new/restore relict wood	11.03
Queens Park, Woodland Walk	GiGL_HAB_13268	(524053,183512)	1.05	2005			Create new/restore relict wood	1.04
Paddington Old Cemetery	GiGL_HAB_13269	(524562,183737)	10.06	2005	Wood Unknown condition (management not known)	3.21	Create new/restore relict wood	10.03
Malorees Infant and Junior School, The Old Orchard	GiGL_HAB_13320	(523937,184092)	0.28	2005	Wood Unknown condition (management not known) Pond condition Poor	0.01 0.01	Create new/restore relict pond	0.28
Malorees Infant and Junior School, School and Amenity Areas	GiGL_HAB_13321	(523925,184035)	1.64	2005			Create new/restore relict pond	1.64
Kilburn Square Estate	GiGL_HAB_13382	(525188,183712)	2.34	2005			Create new/restore relict wood	2.33
Queens Park Community School	GiGL_HAB_13383	(523615,183887)	5.25	2005			Create new/restore relict wood	5.23
Clement Close Estate	GiGL_HAB_13384	(523450,184050)	2.02	2005			Create new/restore relict wood	2.02
Tiverton Green	GiGL_HAB_13385	(523811,183705)	2.54	2005			Create new/restore relict wood	2.53
South Hampstead Tennis Club	GiGL_HAB_13389	(523455,184302)	1.81	2005			Create new/restore relict wood	1.80
Rosedene	GiGL_HAB_13390	(523819,183950)	1.38	2005			Create new/restore relict wood	1.37
Windmill Court Estate, Windmill Court Estate -	GiGL_HAB_13521	(524396,184912)	0.96	2005			Create new/restore relict wood	0.95
Watling Gardens Estate, Watling Gardens Estate -	GiGL_HAB_13525	(524483,184802)	1.18	2005			Create new/restore relict wood	1.18
Metropolitan Lineside Willesden Green to Mapesbury Avenue, North Side	GiGL_HAB_13544	(523813,184796)	0.80	2005				
Metropolitan Lineside Willesden Green to Mapesbury Avenue, South Side	GiGL_HAB_13545	(523772,184763)	0.80	2005			Create new/restore relict wood	0.80
Metropolitan Line Mapesbury Road to Kilburn Station	GiGL_HAB_13546	(524427,184661)	1.77	2005			Create new/restore relict wood	1.77

Site Name	Polygon ID	Grid Ref	Site Area (ha)	Created Date	Habitat Condition	Area (ha)	Habitat Suitability	Area (ha)
Silverlink Railsides, Kensal Rise Station to Brondesbury Park Station	GiGL_HAB_13561	(523980,183621)	2.67	2005			Create new/restore relict wood	2.66
Silverlink Railsides, Brondesbury Park Station to Brondesbury Station	GiGL_HAB_13562	(524434,184201)	1.55	2005			Create new/restore relict wood	1.54

## 6.0 Open Spaces

Open space information within the search area can be seen on the following pages.

**The table can be cross-referenced with the Open Space Map.**

This open space dataset is a combination of information collected during GLA surveys, information provided to GiGL by the London boroughs and data sourced through other means, e.g. volunteer surveys.

Note that GiGL does not currently hold open space data for all areas. Even where data is held, a lack of records in a defined geographical area does not necessarily mean that the open space features do not occur there – the area may simply not have been surveyed.

**GiGL uses the following open space definition:** undeveloped land which has an amenity value, or has potential for an amenity value. The value could be visual, derive from a site's historical or cultural interest or from the enjoyment of facilities which it provides. It includes both public and private spaces, but excludes private gardens.



## 6.1 Open Space Data

The dataset documents the primary and secondary uses of open space (divided according to broad land use categories) along with other information such as public accessibility, facilities, and special designations which apply to the site. For further details of open space typology and designation categories please also refer to the Supporting Information section of the Annex.

Site Name	Site ID	Grid Ref	Site Area (ha)	Open Space Typology			Public Open Space Awards and Designations	Public Access	Facilities
				Land use category	Primary use	Secondary uses			
Ayleston Ave Open Space	OS_Br_0011	TQ2381583707	2.54	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Recreation ground		Local Park and Open Space (Ayleston Ave Open Space)	Free	Dog litter bins/area Information Junior playing pitch Litter bins Open air performance area Play for 7-13 Play for under 7s Seats
Brondesbury Park Bowls Team	OS_Br_0028	TQ2421484636	0.39	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Other recreational				Bowling green
Chaston Nursery School Grounds	OS_Ca_0277	TQ2505484427	0.05						
Clement Close Estate	OS_Br_0055	TQ2344684056	0.84	Amenity	Landscaping around premises			None	
Hillfield Road Open Space	OS_Ca_0232	TQ2480285183	0.01	Amenity	Amenity green space		Pocket Park (Hillfield Road Open Space)	Free	
Iverson Road Open Space	OS_Ca_0212	TQ2511984648	0.23	Amenity	Amenity green space		Pocket Park (Iverson Road Open Space)	Free	Play for 7-13 Play for under 7s
Kilburn Grange Park	OS_Ca_0124	TQ2504584320	3.38	Parks and Gardens	Park		SINC (CaL16 90%) Local Park and Open Space (Kilburn Grange Park)	Free	Dog litter bins/area Litter bins Outdoor paddling pool Play for 7-13 Play for under 7s Seats Skateboard area Tennis court Toilets
Kilburn Square Estate	OS_Br_0110	TQ2518083709	2.34	Amenity	Landscaping around premises			None	Basketball hoops Information Litter bins Play for under 7s
Land at corner of Maygrove Road and Inversion Road	OS_Ca_0237	TQ2525084769	0.18	Other	Vacant land			None	
Linstead Street Open Space	OS_Ca_0278	TQ2509784462	0.03				Pocket Park (Linstead Street Open Space)		
Malorees Infant and Junior School	OS_Br_0131	TQ2392084047	1.61	Amenity	Educational		SINC (BrL17 13%)	None	Junior playing pitch Mini playing pitch Natural playing pitch Play for 7-13 Play for under 7s Seats

Site Name	Site ID	Grid Ref	Site Area (ha)	Open Space Typology			Public Open Space Awards and Designations	Public Access	Facilities
				Land use category	Primary use	Secondary uses			
Maygrove Peace Park	OS_Ca_0137	TQ2500384842	0.81	Parks and Gardens	Park		Small Open Space (Maygrove Peace Park) Green Flag Award (2010)	Free	All weather playing pitch Basketball hoops Dog litter bins/area Litter bins Play for 7-13 Play for under 7s Sculptures/monuments Seats
Maygrove Road Open Space	OS_Ca_0236	TQ2514784773	0.10	Parks and Gardens	Park		Pocket Park (Maygrove Road Open Space)	Free	
Medley Road Orchard	OS_Ca_0298	TQ2531484696	0.04				SINC (CaBI06 100%)	Restricted	
Metropolitan Line	OS_Br_0138	TQ1962286500	26.99	Green Corridors	Railway cutting	Railway embankment	SINC (BrBI06B 15%) SINC (BrBI06G 5%) SINC (BrBI06H 15%)	None	
Mill Lane/Minster Road Nature Conservation Area	OS_Ca_0061	TQ2449085167	0.20	Natural and Semi-natural Urban Greenspace	Nature reserve		SINC (CaBI06 74%)	Restricted	
Paddington Old Cemetery	OS_Br_0155	TQ2457383757	10.06	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Cemetery/churchyard		SINC (BrBII02 99%) Conservation Area English Heritage Parks and Gardens - Grade II (Paddington Cemetery)	Free	Information Litter bins Sculptures/monuments Seats Toilets
Palmerston Road Open Space	OS_Ca_0279	TQ2502284455	0.12						
Queen's Park	OS_Br_0166	TQ2418783395	12.11	Parks and Gardens	Park		SINC (BrL08 100%) Local Park and Open Space (Queen's Park) Conservation Area Green Flag Award (2016)	Free	Animal/bird enclosure Dog litter bins/area Information Litter bins Nature trail Open air performance area Outdoor paddling pool Pitch & putt/crazy golf Play for 7-13 Play for under 7s Refreshments Sculptures/monuments Seats Skateboard area Tennis court
Queens Park Community School	OS_Br_0167	TQ2359983873	4.22	Amenity	Educational			None	Car parking Litter bins Tennis court
Railway Embankment, Broomsleigh Street	OS_Ca_0139	TQ2504984919	0.35	Green Corridors	Railway cutting		SINC (CaBI06 100%)	None	
Railway Embankment, Medley Road	OS_Ca_0202	TQ2524084654	0.43	Green Corridors	Railway cutting		SINC (CaBI06 100%)	None	
Railway Embankment Netherwood Street	OS_Ca_0164	TQ2510284551	1.20	Green Corridors	Railway embankment		SINC (CaBI06 98%)	None	
Railway Embankment, Westbere Road	OS_Ca_0140	TQ2465985128	1.29	Green Corridors	Railway cutting		SINC (CaBI06 99%)	None	
Rosedene	OS_Br_0182	TQ2381583945	0.93	Amenity	Landscaping around premises			None	
Silverlink Railsides	OS_Br_0195	TQ2317083328	11.40	Green Corridors	Railway cutting	Railway embankment	SINC (BrBI06A 84%)	None	
SNCI Between Tracks west of WE Lane	OS_Ca_0165	TQ2522384618	0.25	Green Corridors	Railway embankment		SINC (CaBI06 78%)	None	
SNCI r/o Iverson Road (S west)	OS_Ca_0119	TQ2488084530	0.33	Green Corridors	Railway cutting		SINC (CaBI06 100%)	None	
SNCI r/o Westcroft Close	OS_Ca_0046	TQ2427685501	0.94	Green Corridors	Railway cutting		SINC (CaBI06 100%)	None	

Site Name	Site ID	Grid Ref	Site Area (ha)	Open Space Typology			Public Open Space Awards and Designations	Public Access	Facilities
				Land use category	Primary use	Secondary uses			
South Hampstead Cricket Club	OS_Br_0197	TQ2345484311	1.81	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Playing fields			None	All weather playing pitch Car parking Changing rooms Cricket pitch Floodlit playing pitch Information Junior playing pitch Natural playing pitch Tennis court Toilets
Streatley Road Pocket Park	OS_Br_0273	TQ2487984086	0.10	Parks and Gardens	Park			Restricted	
Sumatra Road Playground	OS_Ca_0213	TQ2512884957	0.12	Amenity	Amenity green space		Pocket Park (Sumatra Road Open Space)	Free	All weather playing pitch Play for 7-13 Play for under 7s
Templar House Estate	OS_Ca_0240	TQ2460884818	0.21	Amenity	Amenity green space	Play space		Restricted	
Watling Gardens Estate	OS_Br_0234	TQ2448884795	0.91	Amenity	Landscaping around premises			Restricted	Car parking Information Litter bins Play for under 7s Seats
Wayne Kirkham Way	OS_Ca_0235	TQ2471585018	0.13	Green Corridors	Railway embankment			None	
Westbere Copse (Jenny Wood) Nature Reserve	OS_Ca_0207	TQ2444985298	0.23	Natural and Semi-natural Urban Greenspace	Nature reserve		LNR (100%) SINC (CaBI06 100%)	Free	
Windmill Court Estate	OS_Br_0259	TQ2439684914	0.70	Amenity	Landscaping around premises			None	Car parking Seats

## 7.0 Contacts

### 7.1 Borough Contacts

Further details of sites and species within the search area may be gathered from the following borough contacts:

#### **London Borough of Brent**

WC1H 8EQ

Leslie Williams  
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#### **London Borough of Camden**

Caroline Birchall  
Nature Conservation Manager  
Town Hall Extension  
(Culture and Environment)  
Argyle Street



## 7.2 Further Contacts

The following contacts work closely with GiGL and are the best source for further advice or interpretation of the data provided by us. They are widely recognised in Greater London as the experts in their fields, and have provided the following information as the preferred method of contact.

<b>Areas of expertise</b>	<b>SINCs, open space and habitat survey data advice</b>
<i>Organisation</i>	<b>GiGL – Greenspace Information for Greater London</b>
<i>Email</i>	enquiries@gigl.org.uk
<i>Website</i>	www.gigl.org.uk

<b>Areas of expertise</b>	<b>Black redstarts, birds, brown and green roofs</b>
<i>Name</i>	<b>Dusty Gedge</b>
<i>Organisation</i>	<b>Livingroofs.org</b>
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<b>Areas of expertise</b>	<b>Bats</b>
<i>Organisation</i>	<b>London Bat Group</b>
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<i>Website</i>	www.londonbats.org.uk

<b>Areas of expertise</b>	<b>Regional biodiversity action plans</b>
<i>Organisation</i>	<b>London Biodiversity Partnership</b>
<i>Website</i>	www.lbp.org.uk

<b>Areas of expertise</b>	<b>Area recorders for birds (Inner London, Kent, Surrey, Buckinghamshire, Middlesex, and Essex)</b>
<i>Organisation</i>	<b>London Natural History Society</b>
<i>Website</i>	www.lnhs.org.uk



<b>Areas of expertise</b>	<b>Plant galls</b>
<i>Name</i>	<b>Ken Hill</b>
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<b>Areas of expertise</b>	<b>Butterflies</b>
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<b>Areas of expertise</b>	<b>Vascular plants</b>
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<b>Areas of expertise</b>	<b>General conservation advice</b>
<i>Name</i>	<b>Conservation Programmes Manager</b>
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<i>Website</i>	www.wildlondon.org.uk

<b>Areas of expertise</b>	<b>Statutory site advice</b>
<i>Name</i>	<b>Conservation Officer</b>
<i>Organisation</i>	<b>Natural England</b>
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<b>Areas of expertise</b>	<b>London Invasive Species Initiative</b>
<i>Name</i>	<b>Joanna Heisse</b>
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<b>Areas of expertise</b>	<b>Geological Designations</b>
<i>Organisation</i>	<b>London Geodiversity Partnership</b>
<i>Email</i>	info@londongeopartnership.org.uk
<i>Website</i>	www.londongeopartnership.org.uk

## **Annex A - MAPS**

**Statutory Sites Map**

**SINCs Map**

**RIGS or LIGS Map**

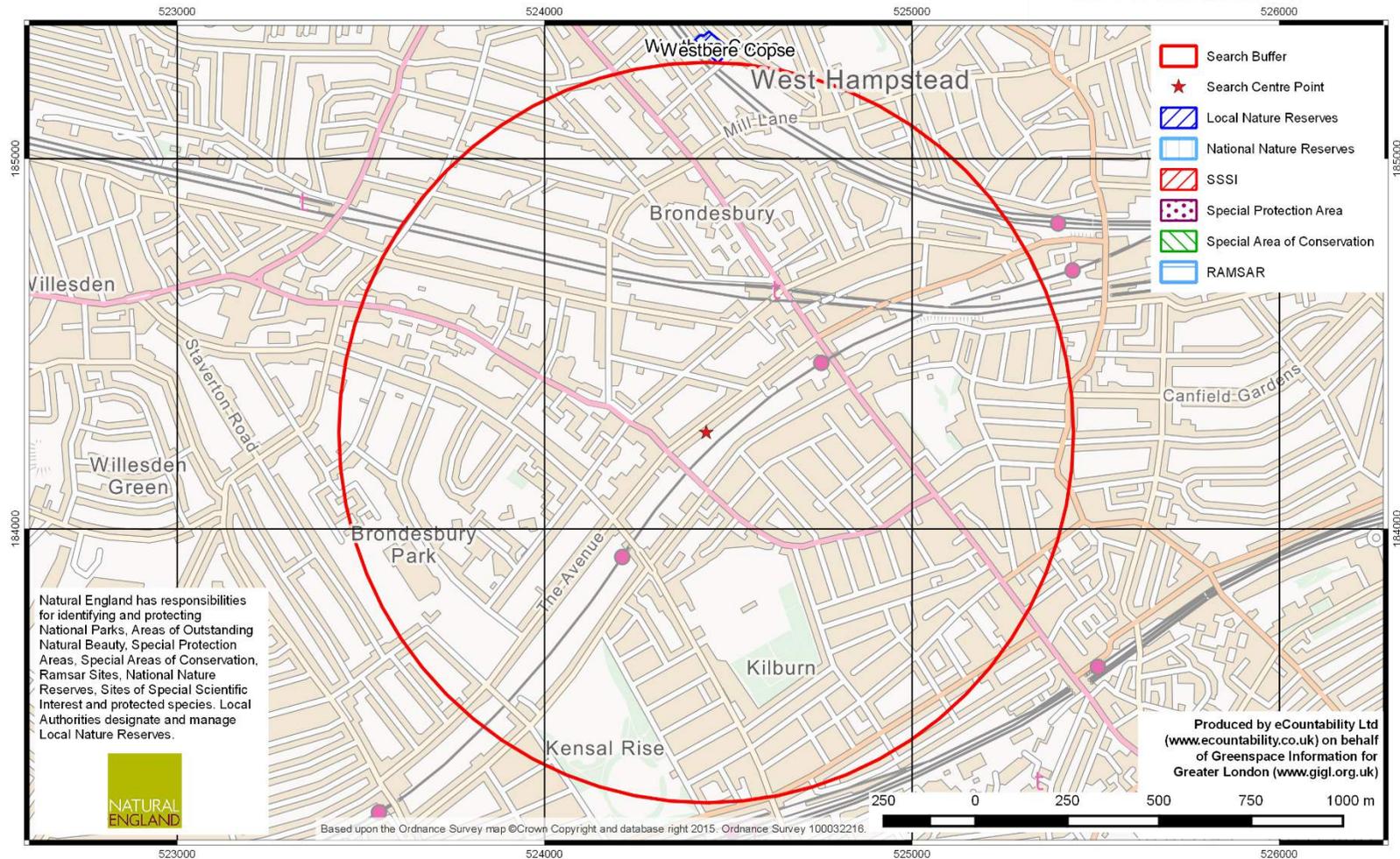
**Survey Parcels Map**

**Open Space Map**

**Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land Map**

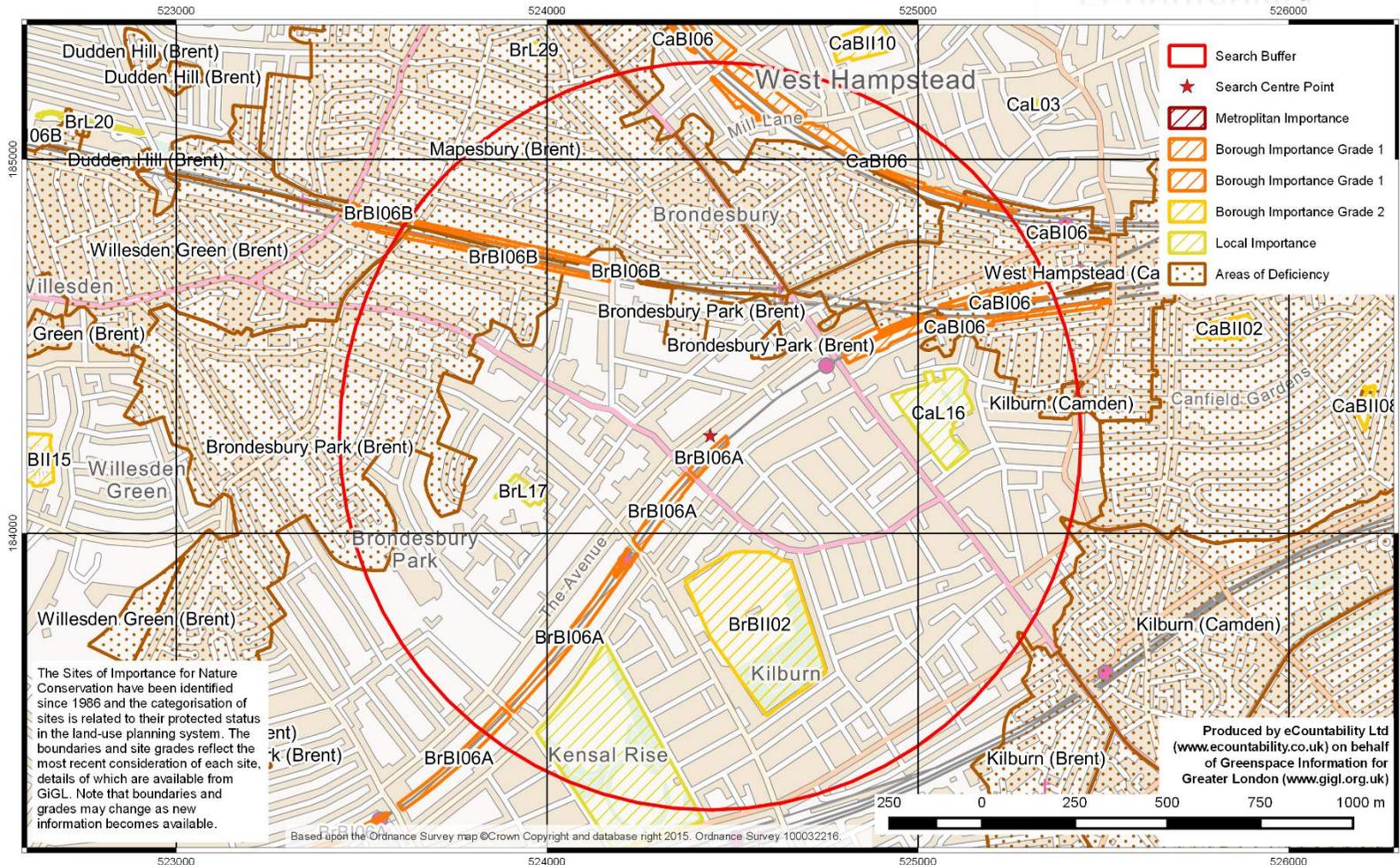


**Statutory Site Designations**  
 Ecological Data Search for Ascerta  
 66 Cavendish Road, NW6 7XP, 15 March 2021

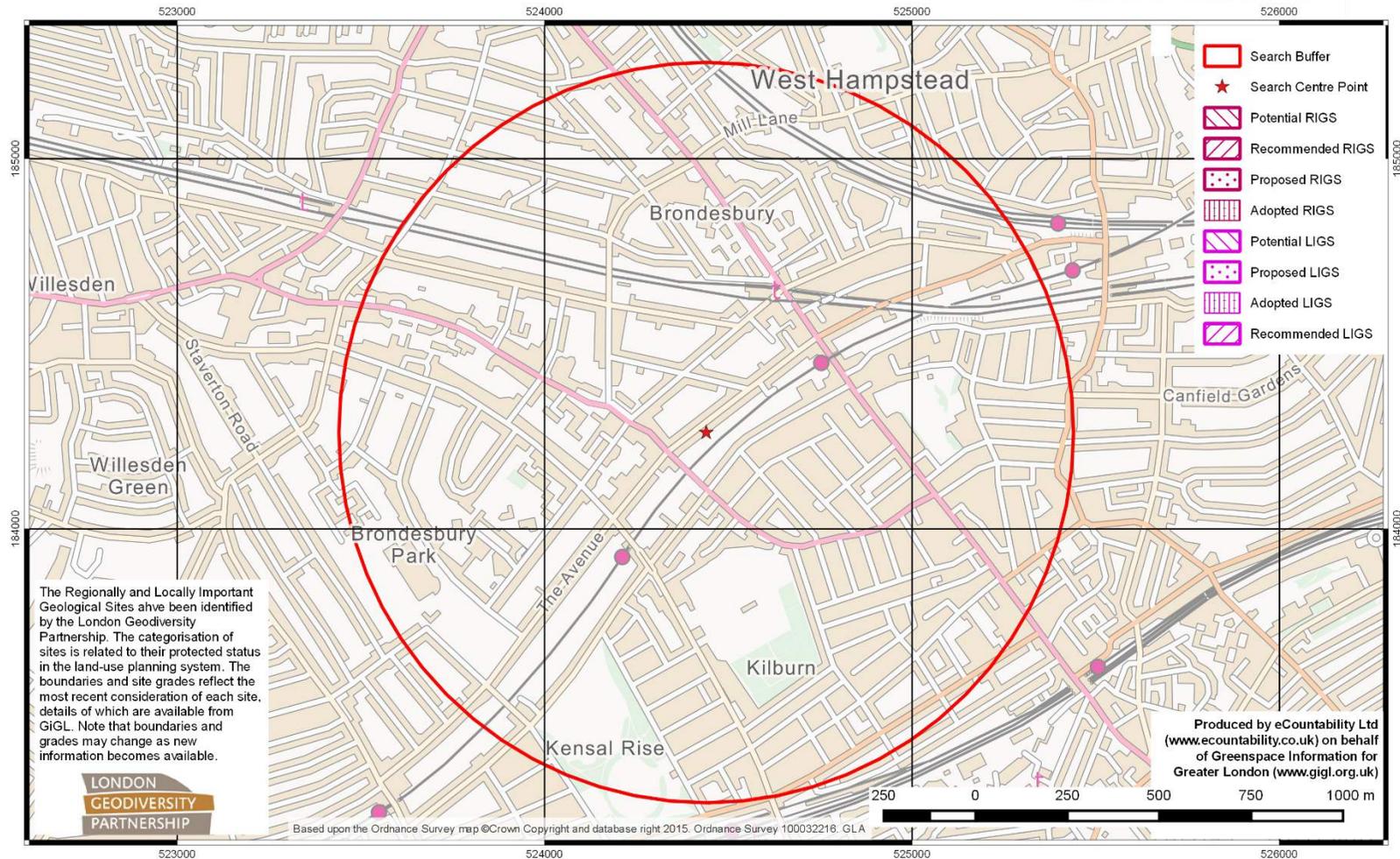


# Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

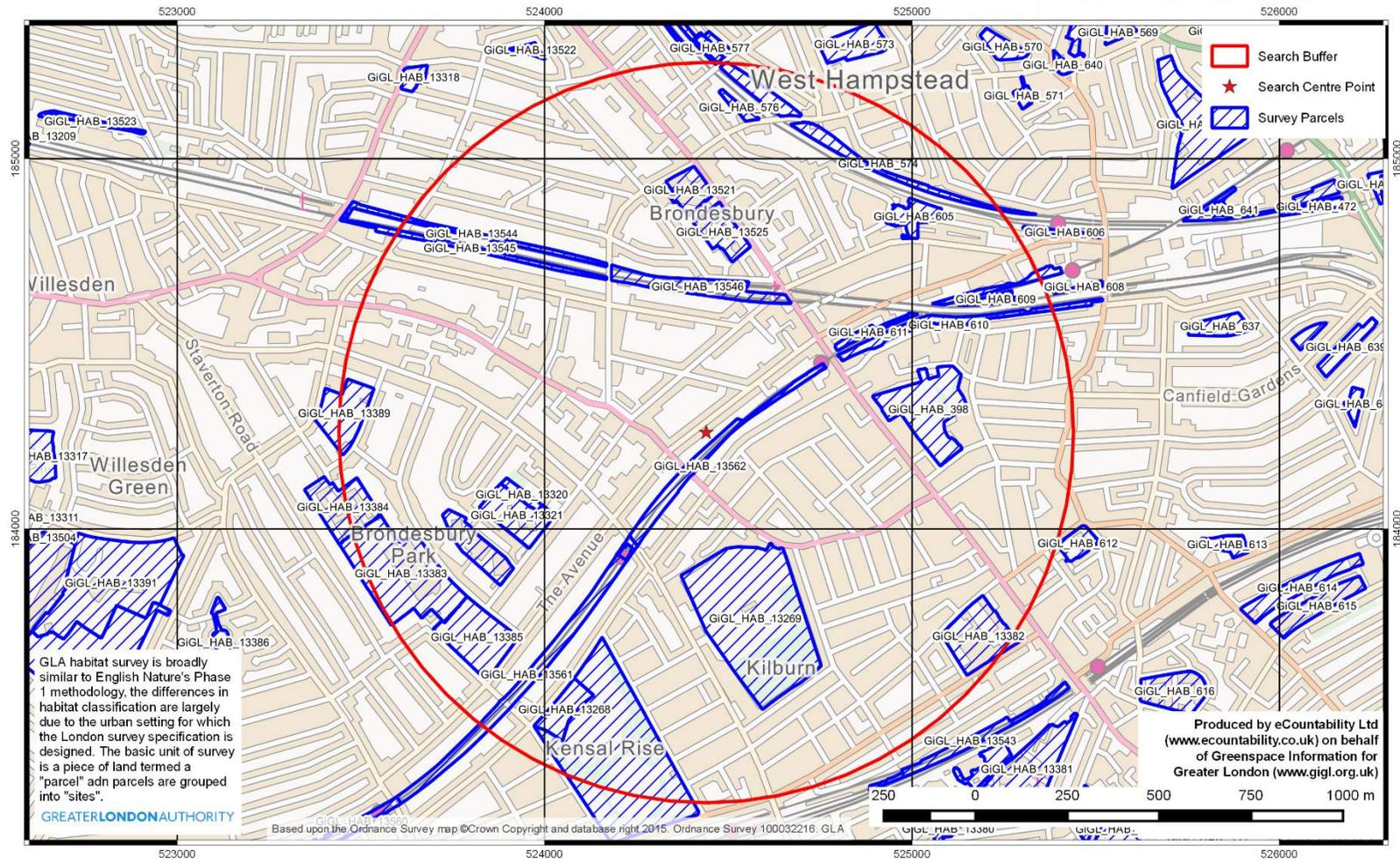
Ecological Data Search for Ascerta  
66 Cavendish Road, NW6 7XP, 15 March 2021



**Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites**  
**Ecological Data Search for Ascerta**  
 66 Cavendish Road, NW6 7XP, 15 March 2021



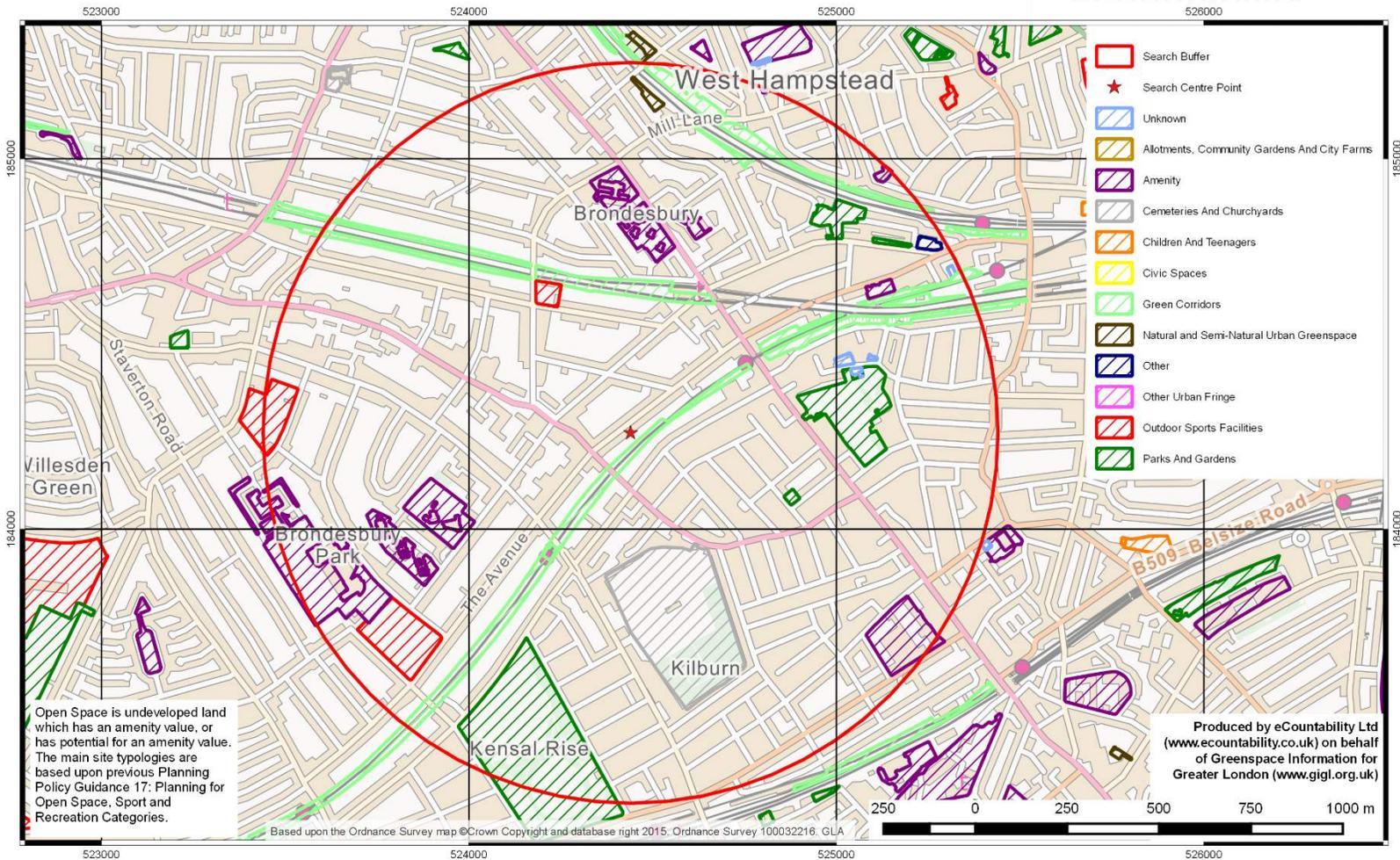
**Habitat Survey Parcels**  
 Ecological Data Search for Ascerta  
 66 Cavendish Road, NW6 7XP, 15 March 2021



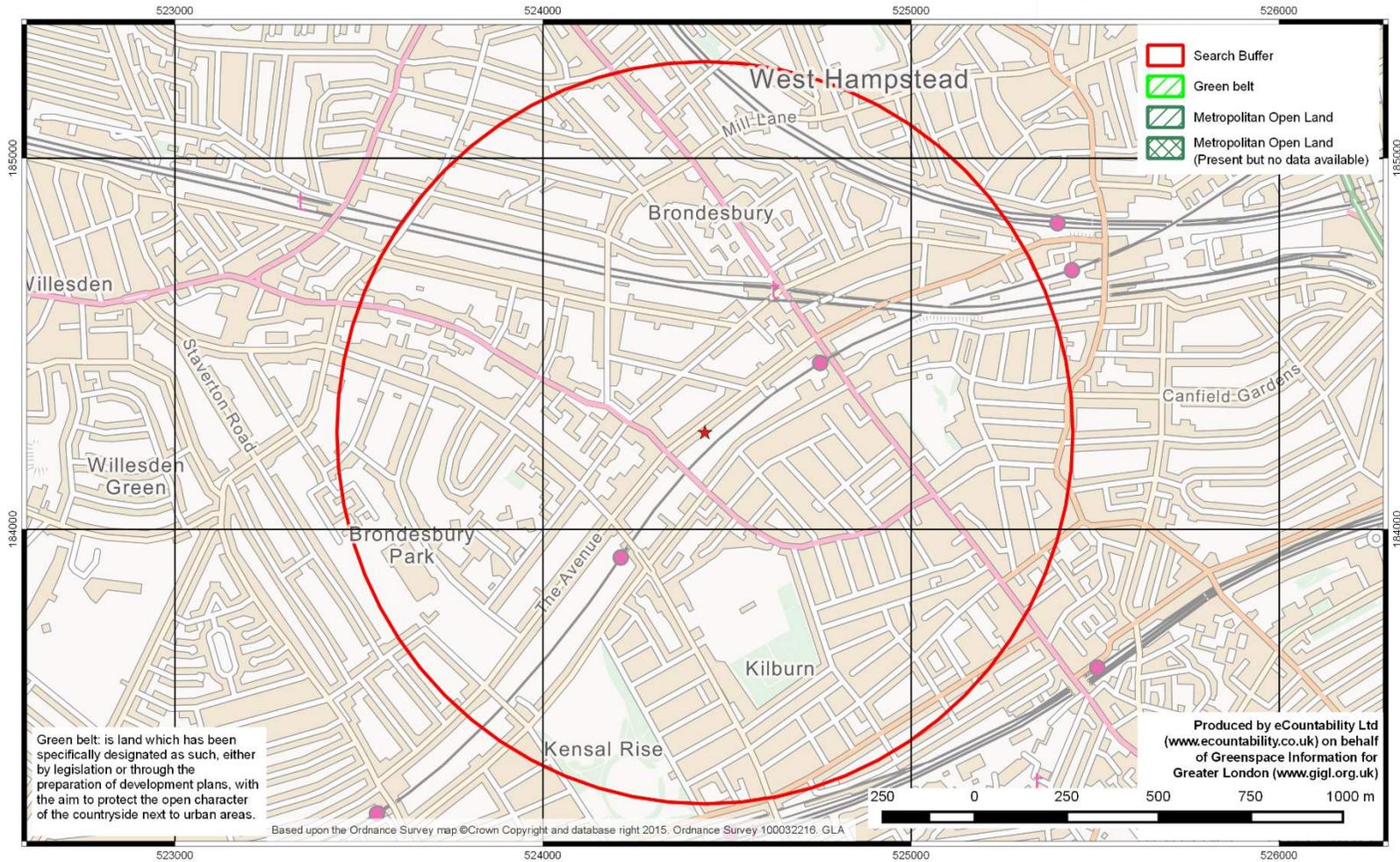
# Open Spaces

Ecological Data Search for Ascerta

66 Cavendish Road, NW6 7XP, 15 March 2021



**Green Belt**  
**Ecological Data Search for Ascerta**  
 66 Cavendish Road, NW6 7XP, 15 March 2021



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## Annex B - Supporting Information

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## Statutory Site Designations

### Local Nature Reserve (LNR)

Land owned, leased or managed by Local Authorities and designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act. A site of some nature conservation value managed for educational objectives — no need for SSSI status. In some cases it is managed by a non-statutory body (e.g. London Wildlife Trust). Local Authorities have the power to pass bylaws controlling (e.g.) access, special protection measures.

### Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Area notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, by English Nature, the Countryside Council for Wales or Scottish Heritage as being of special interest for nature conservation. Consultation and some form of agreement with the national statutory conservation agency is mandatory before any listed, potentially damaging development, change in land use, etc. can be carried out. SSSI notification forms the statutory bedrock for site protection, although experience has shown that even SSSIs are not sacrosanct.

Biological SSSIs form a national network of wildlife sites in which each site is a distinct discrete link. Sites are selected in such a way that the protection of each site, and hence the network, aims to conserve the minimum area of wildlife habitat necessary to maintain the natural diversity and distribution of Britain's native flora and fauna and the communities they comprise. Each site, therefore, is of national significance for its nature conservation value. The vast majority of SSSIs, and indeed most areas of semi-natural habitat, cannot be created within human time scales and are therefore considered irreplaceable.

Geological SSSIs—more correctly termed Earth Science SSSIs—are the best sites chosen for their research value, the criterion being that they are of national or international importance. Earth Science conservation is concerned with the maintenance of our geological and geomorphological heritage.

### National Nature Reserve (NNR)

Statutory reserve established for the nation under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981. NNRs may be owned by a relevant national body (e.g. English Nature in England) or by established agreement; a few are owned and managed by non-statutory bodies. NNRs cover a selection of the most important sites for nature conservation in the UK.

### Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Area (SPA)

SACs and SPAs are areas designated under European law and are the most important sites for wildlife in the UK. SACs are designated under the European Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) and SPAs under the European Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC). Both the Habitats and Birds Directive provide for the creation of a network of protected wildlife areas across the EU, to be known as "Natura 2000". The designations aim to conserve important or threatened species and habitats and provide them with increased protection and management.

### Ramsar sites

Ramsar sites are wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention. The initial emphasis was on selecting sites of importance to waterbirds within the UK, and consequently many Ramsar sites are also Special Protection Areas (SPAs) classified under the Birds Directive. Non-bird features are now increasingly taken into account, both in the selection of new sites and when reviewing existing sites.



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# SINC Designations

## Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

### 1 The different kinds of sites and areas

- 1.1 There are three kinds of site, which are chosen on the basis of their importance to a particular defined geographic area. This use of search areas is an attempt, not only to protect the best sites in London, but also to provide each part of London with a nearby site, so that people are able to have access to enjoy nature.

## Sites of Metropolitan Importance

- 1.2 Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation are those sites which contain the best examples of London's habitats, sites which contain particularly rare species, rare assemblages of species or important populations of species, or sites which are of particular significance within otherwise heavily built-up areas of London.
- 1.3 They are of the highest priority for protection. The identification and protection of Metropolitan Sites is necessary, not only to support a significant proportion of London's wildlife, but also to provide opportunities for people to have contact with the natural environment.
  - 1.3.1 The best examples of London's habitats include the main variants of each major habitat type, for example hornbeam woodland, wet heathland, or chalk downland. Habitats typical of urban areas are also included, e.g. various types of abandoned land colonised by nature ('wasteland' or 'unofficial countryside'). Those habitats which are particularly rare in London may have all or most of their examples selected as Metropolitan Sites.
  - 1.3.2 Sites of Metropolitan Importance include not only the best examples of each habitat type, but also areas which are outstanding because of their assemblage of habitats, for example the Crane corridor, which contains the River Crane, reservoirs, pasture, woodland and heathland.
  - 1.3.3 Rare species include those that are nationally scarce or rare (including Red Data Book species) and species which are rare in London.
  - 1.3.4 A small number of sites are selected which are of particular significance within heavily built up areas of London. Although these are of lesser intrinsic quality than those sites selected as the best examples of habitats on a London-wide basis they are outstanding oases and provide the opportunity for enjoyment of nature in extensive built environments. Examples include St James's Park, Nunhead Cemetery, Camley Street Natural Park and Sydenham Hill Woods. In some cases (e.g. inner London parks) this is the primary reason for their selection. For sites of higher intrinsic interest it may only be a contributory factor. Only those sites that provide a significant contribution to the ecology of an area are identified.
  - 1.3.5 A small number of sites are selected which are of particular significance within heavily built up areas of London. Although these are of lesser intrinsic quality than those sites selected as the best examples of habitats on a Londonwide basis they are outstanding oases and provide the opportunity for enjoyment of nature in extensive built environments. Examples include St James's Park, Nunhead Cemetery, Camley Street Natural Park and Sydenham Hill Woods. In some cases (e.g. inner London parks) this is the



primary reason for their selection. For sites of higher intrinsic interest it may only be a contributory factor. Only those sites that provide a significant contribution to the ecology of an area are identified.

- 1.4 Should one of these sites be lost or damaged, something would be lost which exists in a very few other places in London. Management of these sites should as a first priority seek to maintain and enhance their interest, but use by the public for education and passive recreation should be encouraged unless these are inconsistent with nature conservation.

### **Sites of Borough Importance**

- 1.5 These are sites which are important on a borough perspective in the same way as the Metropolitan sites are important to the whole of London. Although sites of similar quality may be found elsewhere in London, damage to these sites would mean a significant loss to the borough. As with Metropolitan sites, while protection is important, management of Borough sites should usually allow and encourage their enjoyment by people and their use for education.
- 1.6 In defining Sites of Borough Importance, the search is not confined rigidly to borough boundaries; these are used for convenience of defining areas substantially smaller than the whole of Greater London, and the needs of neighbouring boroughs should be taken into account. In the same way as for Sites of Metropolitan Importance, parts of some boroughs are more heavily built-up and some borough sites are chosen there as oases providing the opportunity for enjoyment of nature in extensive built environments.
- 1.7 Planning Policy Statement on Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005), in paragraph 5 (i), states that local development frameworks should indicate the location of designate sites for biodiversity and geodiversity, including locally designated sites..
- 1.8 Since essentially a comparison within a given borough is made when choosing Sites of Borough Importance, there is considerable variation in quality between those for different boroughs; for example, those designated in Barnet will frequently be of higher intrinsic quality than those in Hammersmith and Fulham, a borough comparatively deficient in wildlife habitat. Only those sites that provide a significant contribution to the ecology of an area are identified.

### **Sites of Local Importance**

- 1.9 A Site of Local Importance is one which is, or may be, of particular value to people nearby (such as residents or schools). These sites may already be used for nature study or be run by management committees mainly composed of local people. Where a Site of Metropolitan or Borough Importance may be so enjoyed it acts as a Local site, but further sites are given this designation in recognition of their role. This local importance means that these sites are also deserving protection in planning.
- 1.12 Local sites are particularly important in areas otherwise deficient in nearby wildlife sites. To aid the choice of these further local sites, Areas of Deficiency (see below) are identified. Further Local sites are chosen as the best available to alleviate this deficiency; such sites need not lie in the Area of Deficiency, but should be as near to it as possible. Where no such sites are available, opportunities should be taken to provide them by habitat enhancement or creation, by negotiating access and management agreements, or by direct acquisition. Only those sites that provide a significant contribution to the ecology of an area are identified.

### **Areas of Deficiency**



Areas of Deficiency are defined as built-up areas more than one kilometre actual walking distance from an accessible Metropolitan or Borough site. These aid the choice of Sites of Local Importance (see above).



## Geological Designations

### Regionally Important Geological/geomorphological Sites (RIGS) and Locally Important Geological Sites (LIGS)

Government guidance uses the term *Local Sites* for non-statutory geological sites, as distinct from the Sites of Special Scientific Interest [SSSIs] which are protected by government statute.

- In England they are often called *Local Geological Sites*.
- In Scotland they are often called *Local Geodiversity Sites*.
- In Wales they are called *Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites*.

**NOTE:** The term *Regionally Important Geological/geomorphological Sites (RIGS)*, which has been in usage now for many years and is still used to describe Local Geological/geodiversity Sites, should be regarded as synonymous to Local Geological Sites. In London, the term RIGS has been retained to cover those sites that are worthy of protection for their geodiversity importance at the London-wide level.

RIGS were established in 1990 by the Nature Conservancy Council (NCC) (predecessor of English Nature and Natural England). They have support from Natural England and other national agencies, and are increasingly recognised by local planning authorities. To date RIG Sites have been selected by voluntary groups, Local geoconservation groups (lately known as RIGS groups), which are generally formed by county or by unitary authority area in England. There are more than 50 local groups in the UK, though not all are active. There are 3 active groups in London, South London RIGS, North West London RIGS and GeoEssex, but to date no RIGS have been formally designated in Greater London.

RIGS are currently the most important designated places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land such as SSSIs. The designation of RIGS is one way of recognising and protecting important geodiversity and landscape features for future generations to enjoy. RIGS are equivalent to local Wildlife Sites and other non-statutory wildlife designations. They can be listed in local authorities' development plans and shown on "alert maps". RIGS can be protected through the planning system if a RIGS group recommends sites to the local planning authority.

Guidance on RIGS is available on the GeoconservationUK website ([www.geoconservationuk.org.uk](http://www.geoconservationuk.org.uk)). They are important as an educational, historical and recreational resource. Sites are selected according to:

- the value for educational purposes in life-long learning
- the value for study both by professional and amateur earth scientists
- the historical value in terms of important advances in Earth science knowledge, events or human exploitation
- the aesthetic value in the landscape, particularly in relation to promoting public awareness and appreciation of geodiversity.

RIGS can be viewed as equivalent to Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation (SMIs), which include land of strategic importance for nature conservation and biodiversity across London. They are proposed by the Boroughs in Development plan documents and are confirmed if there is no objection from the Mayor to the proposal. These sites should be protected as set out in Policy 3D.16 of the London Plan.

The London boroughs may also designate certain areas as being of local conservation (including geological) interest (LIGS). The criteria for inclusion, and the level of protection provided, should reflect the local level of importance in the hierarchy of sites.



LIGS are equivalent to Sites of Borough or Local Importance for nature conservation, which are accorded a level of protection commensurate with their borough or local significance. Local site networks provide a comprehensive rather than a representative suite of sites. Defra have published detailed guidance on identification, selection and management of local sites (DEFRA, 2006).

LIGS are designated in the Development Plan Documents prepared under the Town and Country Planning system by the London boroughs and are a material consideration when planning applications are being determined.

The London Plan Implementation Report *London's foundations* (March 2009) describes the geodiversity audit of 36 sites (including the 7 London SSSIs designated for their geodiversity importance). 14 sites were recommended for designation as RIGS and 15 as LIGS. Since publication of *London's foundations*, the London Geodiversity Partnership has published the London Geodiversity Action Plan, which includes a programme of inspection and audit of these sites and other potential sites (98 listed in *London's foundations*) to manage and conserve London's geodiversity.



## Species Protections

GiGL has used the conservations designations list created and maintained by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and used the following designations in the data search report.

### International and national legislation

International Legislation	
Birds Directive Annex 1	Birds which are the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution. As appropriate, Special Protection Areas to be established to assist conservation measures. Note that the contents of this annex have been updated in April 2003 following the Treaty of Accession.
Habitats Directive Annex 2 - priority species	Species which are endangered, the conservation of which the Community has a particular responsibility in view of the proportion of their natural range which falls within the territory of the Community. They require the designation of special areas of conservation.
Habitats Directive Annex 2 - non-priority species	Animal and plant species of Community interest (i.e. endangered, vulnerable, rare or endemic in the European Community) whose conservation requires the designation of special areas of conservation. Note that the contents of this annex have been updated in April 2003 following the Treaty of Accession.
Habitats Directive Annex 4	Animal and plant species of Community interest (i.e. endangered, vulnerable, rare or endemic in the European Community) in need of strict protection. They are protected from killing, disturbance or the destruction of them or their habitat. Note that the contents of this annex have been updated in April 2003 following the Treaty of Accession.
National Legislation	
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Schedule 2)	Schedule 2- European protected species of animals.
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Schedule 5)	Schedule 5- European protected species of plants.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England	Species "of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity" covered under section 41 (England) of the NERC Act (2006) and therefore need to be taken into consideration by a public body when performing any of its functions with a view to conserving biodiversity.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)	Birds which are protected by special penalties at all times.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (killing/injuring))	Animals which are protected from intentional killing or injuring.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (taking))	Section 9.1 Animals which are protected from taking.



Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.4a)	Section 9.4 Animals which are protected from intentional damage or destruction to any structure or place used for shelter or protection.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.4b)	Section 9.4 Animals which are protected from intentional disturbance while occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5)	Cetacean/basking shark that are not allowed to be intentionally or recklessly disturbed.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 8)	Plants which are protected from intentional picking, uprooting or destruction (Section 13 1a); selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale (live or dead, part or derivative) (Section 13 2a); advertising (any of these) for buying or selling (Section 13 2b).
Protection of Badgers Act (1992)	The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 protects badgers from taking, injuring, killing, cruel treatment, selling, possessing, marking and having their setts interfered with, subject to exceptions.

## Notable and other species designations

Red Data List	
Bird Population Status - red	Red list species are those that are Globally Threatened according to IUCN criteria; those whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years; and those that have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery.
IUCN (2001) - Critically endangered	A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered (see Section V), and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.
IUCN (2001) - Data Deficient	A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution are lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that threatened classification is appropriate. It is important to make positive use of whatever data are available. In many cases great care should be exercised in choosing between DD and a threatened status. If the range of a taxon is suspected to be relatively circumscribed, and a considerable period of time has elapsed since the last record of the taxon, threatened status may well be justified.
IUCN (2001) - Endangered	A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered (see Section V), and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.
IUCN (2001) - Extinct	A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.



IUCN (2001) - Extinct in the wild	A taxon is Extinct in the wild in Great Britain when it is known to survive only in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed extinct in the wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual) throughout its range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.
IUCN (2001) - Regionally Extinct	Category for a taxon when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual potentially capable of reproduction within the region has died or has disappeared from the wild in the region, or when, if it is a former visiting taxon, the last individual has died or disappeared in the wild from the region. The setting of any time limit for listing under RE is left to the discretion of the regional Red List authority, but should not normally pre-date 1500 AD.
IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened	A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.
IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable	A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable (see Section V), and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.
<b>Other rare/scarce</b>	
Nationally rare marine species	Species which occur in eight or fewer 10km X 10km grid squares containing sea (or water of marine saline influence) within the three mile territorial limit.
Nationally rare	Occurring in 15 or fewer hectads in Great Britain. Excludes rare species qualifying under the main IUCN criteria.
Nationally scarce marine species	Species which occur in nine to 55 10km X 10km grid squares containing sea (or water of marine saline influence) within the three mile territorial limit.
Nationally Notable A	Taxa which do not fall within RDB categories but which are none-the-less uncommon in Great Britain and thought to occur in 30 or fewer 10km squares of the National Grid or, for less well-recorded groups, within seven or fewer vice-counties. Superseded by Nationally Scarce, and therefore no longer in use.
Nationally Notable B	Taxa which do not fall within RDB categories but which are none-the-less uncommon in Great Britain and thought to occur in between 31 and 100 10km squares of the National Grid or, for less-well recorded groups between eight and twenty vice-counties. Superseded by Nationally Scarce, and therefore no longer in use.
Nationally scarce	Occurring in 16-100 hectads in Great Britain.
Nationally Notable	Species which are estimated to occur within the range of 16 to 100 10km squares. (subdivision into Notable A and Notable B is not always possible because there may be insufficient information available). Superseded by Nationally Scarce, and therefore no longer in use.
<b>UK BAP</b>	
UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species	The UK List of Priority Species and Habitats contains 1150 species and 65 habitats that have been listed as priorities for conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP).
<b>Local List</b>	



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London Species of Conservation Concern	London Biodiversity Partnership listed some 300 species of conservation interest occurring in London.
London BAP Priority species	See below.



## London Biodiversity Action Plan Species

### Rationale for selecting priority species for action

#### 1. Background

The *Greater London Authority Act 1999* requires the elected Mayor to produce a Spatial Development Strategy for London, called the London Plan. The London Plan is the overall strategic plan for London, and it sets out a fully integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of the capital to 2031. It forms part of the development plan for Greater London. London boroughs' local plans need to be in general conformity with the London Plan, and its policies guide decisions on planning applications by councils and the Mayor. From 22 July 2011 this replaces the London Plan (consolidated with alterations since 2004 which was published in February 2008).

The London Plan includes an important policy (7.19) Biodiversity and Access to Nature, which links to policies and proposals on approaches to strategic planning in the Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy<sup>1</sup>. Policy 7.19 contains the following statement;

*The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy<sup>2</sup> sets out criteria and procedures for identifying land of importance for London's biodiversity for protection in LDFs and identifying areas of deficiency in access to nature. Protecting the sites at all levels, serves to protect the significant areas of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority habitat in London and most priority species. However, protection of biodiversity outside designated sites will also be needed. The Mayor and the London Biodiversity Partnership have identified targets in Table 7.3 for the re-creation and restoration of priority habitats, as recommended in PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation<sup>3</sup>.*

This policy is employed by the Mayor of London when considering those larger planning applications referred to him for direction under the *Town and Country Planning (Mayor of London) Order 2000*. Also the London Unitary Development Plans and, increasingly with time, the new Local Development Frameworks of the London Boroughs have to be in general conformity with the London Plan. It is through these local policies that most protection of priority species will occur. The planning protection for priority species should be equivalent to that applying to statutory protected species, although of course development planning can only provide protection from planning-related activities.

The London Biodiversity Partnership (LBP) published its original Audit of habitats and species in 2000. This lists all habitats of interest in London, as these relate to the UK BAP. The Audit also lists some 300 species of conservation interest occurring in London. All of these could not practically be considered as priorities for conservation action in the London BAP. Importantly, the LBP has adopted a practical approach to species conservation, whereby action for species should be considered and incorporated within the action proposed for their relevant habitats whenever possible. Species Action Plans have been produced only for prioritised species that are not so conveniently habitat-specific.

<sup>1</sup> *Connecting with London's nature, The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy*, GLA July 2002

<sup>2</sup> *Mayor of London. The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy- connecting with Nature. GLA 2005*

<sup>3</sup> *ODPM PPS9. Biodiversity and geological conservation. 2005*



## 2. The evaluation process

### 2.2 Priority Species in London

From the list of Species of Conservation Concern in Greater London, our Priority BAP Species have been identified.

Criteria for selection of UK BAP Priority Species are as follows:

- Species that are globally threatened;
- Species that are rapidly declining in the UK, ie. by more than 50% in the last 25 years.

In accordance with national guidance, London BAP Priority Species must include;

- All UK BAP Priority Species with native or long-established naturalised populations in Greater London.

Further species have been selected using the following criteria;

- Species for which Species Action Plans are currently being implemented in the London BAP;
- Nationally threatened (Red Data listed) species with native or long-established naturalised populations in Greater London;
- UK SCC and declining Nationally Scarce species with significant<sup>4</sup> native or long-established naturalised populations within Greater London, (ie. for which a regional responsibility for conservation may be clearly demonstrated).
- Species with native or long-established naturalised populations that are known to have undergone a recent significant decline in Greater London, or for which Greater London holds the majority of the known UK population.

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<sup>4</sup> for example: the only population within its 10km grid square; a population at the edge of a declining species' UK range; a constituent of an isolated UK population; an exceptionally strong core area population



## Confidential Records

GiGL holds some species records that are confidential. The fundamental principle is of making available all records, no matter how sensitive, with the appropriate interpretation. However, access to records will be restricted where general availability could pose a real threat to species or habitats, or would compromise the supply of data.

Data supplied in the search reports will be included at the resolution defined either by GiGL Records Advisory Group and / or by the data owner/originator.

The following is the list of species and groups that are treated as confidential.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Additional comments
Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	All records
Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>	All records
Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Records from April -July only
Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Records from April -July only
Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	All records
Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Records from April -July only
Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Records from April -July only
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Records from April -July only
Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Records from April -July only
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Records from April -July only
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Records from April -July only
Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	All records
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Records from April -July only
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	All records
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	All records
Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Records from April -July only
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Records from April -July only
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Records from April -July only
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Records from April -July only
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Records from April -July only
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	All records
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	All records
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Records from April -July only
Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	All records
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	All records
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Records from April-July only
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Records from April -July only
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	All records
Marsh Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	All records
Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	All records
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Records from April -July only
Bearded Tit	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	All records
Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>	All records
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	Records from April -July only
Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	All records
Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	All records
Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	All records
Lesser-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopus minor</i>	Records from April -July only
Lizard orchid	<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>	All records
Cannabis	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	All records



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## London Invasive Species Initiative overview

### The London Invasive Species Initiative (LISI)

The London Invasive Species Initiative encourages better co-ordination and partnership working to prevent, reduce and eliminate the impacts caused by invasive non-native species across the city. It is a sub-group of the London Biodiversity Partnership and has a wide membership, spanning several sectors and organisations.

### LISI sub-group

Invasive non-native species are widely recognised as a major threat to biodiversity, second only to habitat loss. They can also have serious economic impacts and impacts on social, health and amenity resources.

Following on from the creation of the GB Non-Native Species Co-ordinating Mechanism, DEFRA published the 'Invasive Non-native species framework strategy for GB' in 2008. Parallel to this, a number of regional initiatives have been set up across the country which helps implement the various policy documents at a regional and sub-regional level. As such, a London Invasive Species Initiative has been formed to work within this context.

There are many species present in London, most of the non-native species do not pose a threat to biodiversity and add to the individuality and richness of London's wildlife and heritage. However, there are some invasive non-native species which are a cause for concern, some of which are already threatening the value of London's natural environment. Uniquely, the highly urbanised nature of London and the anticipated impacts of climate change are likely to exacerbate the effects of invasive non-native species. Finally, London is an international city and has a higher risk of new non-native species appearing and becoming invasive than some other areas.

The presence of a LISI species on or near a site has the following implications:

- The presence of an invasive species may threaten the ecological value of a site and cause additional socio-economic impacts.
- There is a statutory requirement under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to ensure that non-native species are not introduced or spread in the wild. Species listed in Schedule 9 of the act are known to be established in the wild and care should be taken to ensure that where present, these are not spread through site activities.
- In addition to establishing appropriate biosecurity measures, management may be required to eradicate, control or mitigate the species.

The LISI group was set up as a sub-group of the London Biodiversity Partnership in late 2009 and has since worked on prioritising species for London, providing advice, raising awareness and co-ordinating action on the ground.

Group membership is open to all interested organisations with an interest in invasive non-native species, particularly those seeking to work in partnership to tackle the problems caused by them. The Environment Agency currently chairs the group.

Joining the LISI group will enable:

- A more efficient and co-ordinated approach to tackling invasive non-native species, including practical action on the ground.
- A more co-ordinated approach will enable organisations to have up to date data on distribution and spread of invasive non-native species as well as work more closely with local groups and organisations to tackle these issues. This will lead to a reduction in resources spent in some locations in the long term.
- Habitat and environmental enhancements.



- Partnership work.

### **The group's objectives**

The LISI objectives mirror the Convention for Biological Diversity's "guiding principles of prevention, detection/surveillance and control/eradication of invasive species" and cover the following points:

- Collating and monitoring data on the distribution and spread of invasive species in London.
- Developing action plans to address the species of most urgent concern.
- Facilitating control and eradication projects for high priority species.
- Providing a link between research and practitioners (to help to support the evidence base for invasive species impacts and/or control measures).
- Act as an early warning system for new and emerging invasive species.
- Promoting awareness of the risks and impacts associated with invasive species.

### **LISI species of concern**

A list of invasive non-native species of concern for London has been drawn up using several sources of information: Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, The UK Water Framework Directive Technical Advisory Group's invasive species list and local knowledge. The resulting list presents a number of species either present in London and causing impacts for which action, monitoring or research is needed. The highest priority for London is also the prevention of new species arriving, particularly those for which national alerts are in place through the GB Non-Native Species Secretariat.

Each species has been assigned a category for action as follows:

1. Species not currently present in London but present nearby or of concern because of the high risk of negative impacts should they arrive. Should any species listed in this category appear in London, this should be reported to GiGL or LISI to ensure that action is taken rapidly.
2. Species of high impact or concern present at specific sites that require attention (control, management, eradication etc). Such species are priority species for action in London and LISI encourages this wherever possible.
3. Species of high impact or concern which are widespread in London and require concerted, coordinated and extensive action to control/eradicate. These species are species currently causing large scale impacts across London and LISI supports area or catchment wide partnership working to ensure this.
4. Species which are widespread for which eradication is not feasible but where avoiding spread to other sites may be required. Appropriate biosecurity is required for sites where these species are found.
5. Species for which insufficient data or evidence was available from those present to be able to prioritise.
6. Species that were not currently considered to pose a threat or have the potential to cause problems in London.

### **Further information:**

For further information relating to LISI please contact – [enquiries@londonisi.org.uk](mailto:enquiries@londonisi.org.uk)

For further guidance on invasive non-native species, including management guidance and advice, please see the GB Non-Native Species Secretariat:

<https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/home/index.cfm>



## Habitat Classifications

The habitat data includes the most recent habitat survey information for a given area. The data includes information collected using different habitat surveying methodologies.

### GLA habitat surveys

The GLA conducted a series of rolling habitat surveys between the mid-1980s and 2009. It used the habitat typologies developed specifically for Greater London.

## 1 Survey information

- 1.1 In order to choose sites for protection it is necessary to have good survey information on the habitats and species of all candidate areas.

### The London Wildlife Habitat Survey

- 1.2 Information on wildlife habitats can be collected in a standardised, comprehensive survey. We are fortunate in London in having such a survey, first carried out by the London Wildlife Trust for the Greater London Council in 1984/85, and updated and extended in various surveys since, including re-examination of sites to be described in the handbook series or in relation to proposed developments or management. In a number of London boroughs a systematic survey has been carried out using the London Ecology Unit's specification since 1985. The specification was updated in 2000, when the GLA was established, to collect additional data required for open space planning. The format of the survey is similar to those usually described as 'Phase I' or 'Field by Field', but is enhanced by the extensive use of standardised written notes. The Authority holds this survey information.
- 1.3 The initial survey documented areas with semi-natural habitats (more natural than well-gardened allotments or heavily mown urban playing fields) and was also confined to large areas (above 0.5 ha for inner boroughs and 1 ha for outer boroughs). Much subsequent survey work has documented open spaces regardless of their natural quality and has used a much lower area threshold, to provide a more comprehensive coverage.
- 1.4 The wildlife habitat survey helps to ensure that candidate sites are not overlooked and that the same essential minimum of information is available for each. There is usually little other information available on the quality of the wildlife habitats, but any information provided is taken into account.

### Information on species

- 1.5 Information on species, which has been obtained in a consistent and standardised manner as part of the systematic survey of habitats may be used by the Authority in reaching decisions on site quality. Other information on species, relating to individual sites, is frequently available but has rarely been collected in a systematic way so as to allow straightforward comparisons with other sites.
- 1.6 Information on species is often available from local naturalists, who are able to observe sites throughout seasons and years to provide an accurate and quite comprehensive listing of these and who may publish accounts of particular species or sites. Valuable though this information is, it often proves difficult to use it to compare candidate sites, as the recording effort put into each site may differ greatly and so may the completeness of the list. The length of the species list and the detection of rare species therefore depends upon the searching effort. For these reasons, such information on



species is used only together with knowledge of how the information was obtained and of the way in which the ecology of individual species affects their apparent status.

- 1.7 The policy of the Authority is to take considerable care in interpreting site-based species data to ensure that fully professional standards are maintained.

### **Habitat Types**

A list of habitats for open space survey in London

<u>Code</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Definition</u>
01/02 /03	Woodland	Stands of trees forming at least 75% cover, including coppice and trees of shrub size, but excluding fen carr (19). Includes stands of willow except <i>Salix cinerea</i> , <i>caprea</i> and <i>viminalis</i> , but excludes hawthorn, hazel (except hazel coppice with standards), elder, juniper and the three willow species listed above, which are always scrub (06) regardless of height. Where the species composition does not fulfil any of 01, 02 or 03 below, code as a mixture. Always record % shrub layer under the qualifiers.
01	Native broadleaved woodland	Woodland (see above) with native broadleaved species (i.e. excluding sycamore and sweet chestnut) comprising at least 75% of the canopy.
02	Non-native broadleaved woodland	Woodland (see above) with non-native broadleaved species (including sycamore and sweet chestnut) comprising 75% of the canopy.
03	Coniferous woodland	Woodland (see above) with coniferous species (including yew) comprising 75% of the canopy.
37	Scattered trees	Trees forming less than 75% canopy cover over another habitat (excluding coppice with standards, which is coded as woodland). Record percentage tree cover here, and the rest of the area under the appropriate habitat.
05	Recently felled woodland	Does not include coppice, which is coded as woodland.
06	Scrub	Dominated (at least 75% cover) by shrubs (usually less than 5 metres tall), excluding fen carr (19), heathland (15), young woodland, coppice, hedges (25, 34) and planted shrubberies (38). Includes stands of hawthorn, hazel (except coppice with standards), elder and <i>Salix cinerea</i> , <i>caprea</i> and <i>viminalis</i> regardless of height.
38	Planted shrubbery	Dominated (at least 75% cover) by shrubs, usually non-native species, the majority of which have clearly been planted. Excludes hedges (25, 34).
25	Native hedge	Line of shrubs, with or without treeline, one or two mature shrubs wide (wider belts should be coded as scrub or woodland), with native species comprising at least 75% of the shrubs.
34	Non-native hedge	As above but with non-native species comprising at least 75% of the shrubs. If neither 25 nor 34 apply, code as a mixture.
31	Orchard	Planted fruit or nut trees forming at least 50% canopy cover.



<u>Code</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Definition</u>
36	Vegetated walls, tombstones. etc	Includes ruins, fences and other artificial structures with an appreciable amount of vegetation (including mosses and lichens) but excluding artificial water margins, which should be coded as wet marginal vegetation (18) if vegetated.
26	Bare soil and rock	Includes active quarries, fresh road workings, spoil or tipping and earth banks of water habitats, where these are minimally vegetated. Excludes arable land (28).
27	Bare artificial habitat	Includes tarmac, concrete, railway ballast, gravel paths, buildings and artificial margins to aquatic habitats, where these are minimally vegetated.
08	Acid grassland	Un- or semi-improved grassland on acidic soils, with less than 25% cover of heather or dwarf gorse. Excludes reedswamp (17). Usually with one or more of <i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> , <i>Molinia caerulea</i> , <i>Nardus stricta</i> , <i>Juncus squarrosus</i> , <i>Galium saxatile</i> , <i>Potentilla erecta</i> or <i>Rumex acetosella</i> in abundance.
09	Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	Mesotrophic grassland usually with one or more of <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> , <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> , <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> , <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> , <i>Festuca arundinacea</i> or <i>F.pratensis</i> . Contains more than just <i>Lolium perenne</i> , <i>Trifolium repens</i> , <i>Rumex acetosa</i> , <i>Taraxacum</i> , <i>Bellis perennis</i> and <i>Ranunculus</i> species (see 07 and 11), but lacks the characteristic forbs of 35. Excludes reedswamp (17).
35	Neutral grassland (herb-rich)	Mesotrophic grassland with more forbs typical of old grassland than 09. Likely to contain one or more of <i>Primula veris</i> , <i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> , <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> , <i>Silaum silaus</i> , <i>Succisa pratensis</i> , <i>Stachys officinalis</i> , <i>Serratula tinctoria</i> , <i>Ophioglossum</i> , <i>Gensita tinctoria</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> or <i>Caltha palustris</i> , or an abundance of <i>Carex ovalis</i> , <i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i> , <i>Conopodium majus</i> , <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> , <i>Knautia</i> or <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> .
10	Basic grassland	Un- or semi-improved grassland containing calcicoles. Usually with some of <i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i> , <i>Bromopsis erecta</i> , <i>Helictotrichon pratense</i> , <i>Thymus polytrichus</i> , <i>Sanguisorba minor</i> , <i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> or <i>Origanum vulgare</i> in some abundance.
11	Improved or re-seeded agricultural grassland	Species-poor mesotrophic grassland containing little but <i>Lolium perenne</i> , <i>Trifolium repens</i> , <i>Agrostis</i> species, <i>Bellis perennis</i> , <i>Taraxacum</i> and <i>Ranunculus</i> species. Distinguished from 07 by its agricultural use and hence usually less frequent mowing.
07	Amenity grassland	Usually frequently mown, species-poor mesotrophic grassland characteristic of parks and sports pitches, containing similar species to 11. Scattered trees and shrubberies in parks should be coded separately.
12	Ruderal or ephemeral	Communities composed of pioneer species such as occur in early succession of heavily modified substrates. Typical species include <i>Senecio squalidus</i> , <i>S.vulgaris</i> , <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> , <i>Poa annua</i> , <i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> and species of <i>Polygonum</i> , <i>Persicaria</i> , <i>Melilotus</i> , <i>Atriplex</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Medicago</i> , <i>Vulpia</i> , <i>Picris</i> , <i>Lactuca</i> , <i>Diplotaxis</i> , <i>Conyza</i> and <i>Reseda</i> .



<u>Code</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Definition</u>
13	Bracken	Stands where bracken is dominant. Also used with other habitat codes to indicate scattered bracken.
14	Tall herbs	Stands of tall non-grass herbaceous species, often rhizomatous perennials, such as <i>Fallopia japonica</i> , <i>Conium maculatum</i> , <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i> , <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> , <i>Urtica dioica</i> , <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> , <i>Solidago canadensis</i> and species of <i>Aster</i> and <i>Heracleum</i> . Excludes herbaceous fen vegetation (32).
33	Roughland	An intimate mix of semi-improved neutral grassland (09), tall herbs (14) and scrub (06). If these occur in large enough patches they should be coded separately. Usually the next successional stage after 12.
15	Heathland	Dwarf-shrub cover greater than 25% of species such as heathers and <i>Ulex minor</i> , with less than 50% cover of <i>Sphagnum</i> . May include a large amount of acid grassland (06) in a close mosaic, but code as a mixture if grassland areas are large.
39	Allotments (active)	Communal allotment gardens which are under cultivation. Code disused plots under other habitats as appropriate.
28	Arable	Cropland, horticultural land (excluding allotments), freshly ploughed land and livestock paddocks stocked so heavily as to have little vegetation.
16	Bog	Dominated by <i>Sphagnum</i> mosses (greater than 50% cover) with water table at or just below the surface.
17	Reedswamp	Stands of <i>Phragmites australis</i> with at least 75% cover of reeds. Includes dry and tidal stands.
40	Typha, etc swamp	Stands of <i>Glyceria maxima</i> , <i>Typha</i> species or <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> where these species form at least 75% cover.
18	Wet marginal vegetation	Emergent vegetation with a permanently high water table in strips less than five metres wide on the margins of water bodies. Contains species such as <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> , <i>Apium nodiflorum</i> , <i>Acorus calamus</i> and species of <i>Rorippa</i> , <i>Alisma</i> and <i>Juncus</i> . May include <i>Phragmites</i> , <i>Typha</i> and <i>Glyceria maxima</i> , but where these form single-species stands code as 17 or 40 respectively. Usually too small to map but must always be coded if present.
19	Fen carr	Woodland or scrub over herbaceous vegetation with the water table above ground for most of the year.
20	Standing water (includes canals)	Lakes, reservoirs, pools, wet gravel pits, ponds, canals, docks and brackish lagoons beyond the limit of swamp or wet marginal vegetation. Always code vegetated margins separately and note trophic status and whether saline or tidal.
21	Ditches (water filled)	Distinguished from 20 and 22 by their (often agricultural) drainage role. Always code vegetated margins separately and note trophic status and whether saline or tidal.
22	Running water	Rivers and streams. Always code vegetated margins separately and note trophic status and whether saline or tidal.



<u>Code</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Definition</u>
23	Intertidal mud, sand, shingle, etc	Intertidal areas without significant vegetation of higher plants. Try to record the extent at low tide.
24	Saltmarsh	Intertidal areas appreciably vegetated with higher plants, excluding reedswamp (17).
30	Habitat information not available	Areas which cannot be observed due to restricted access, etc.
29	Other	To be avoided if possible. Must be specified if used.
32	Species-rich herbaceous fen	Stands of herbaceous vegetation where the water table is above ground for most of the year, with less than 75% dominance of <i>Phragmites</i> , <i>Typha</i> , <i>Glyceria</i> and <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> . Distinguished by width from 18. So rare in London that it is not on the survey form; write in under "Other" if required.

### **Other habitat classifications**

For further information on the recognised habitat classification systems and survey methods that may be represented within the GiGL data, please visit the following links:

National Vegetation Classification (NVC) - <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4259>

The National Vegetation Classification (NVC) is one of the key common standards developed for the country nature conservation agencies. The original project aimed to produce a comprehensive classification and description of the plant communities of Britain, each systematically named and arranged and with standardised descriptions for each.

Phase I and Extended Phase I Habitat Assessment - <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4258>

The Phase 1 Habitat Classification and associated field survey technique provide a standardised system to record semi-natural vegetation and other wildlife habitats. Each habitat type/feature is identified by way of a brief description of its defining features.

Biodiversity Action Plan Broad Habitat classification - <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4261>

This classification was developed as part of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. The Broad Habitats are the framework through which the Government is committed to meet its obligations for monitoring in the wider countryside.





## Open Space Designations

**Open Space:** undeveloped land which has an amenity value, or has potential for an amenity value. The value could be visual, derive from a site's historical or cultural interest or from the enjoyment of facilities which it provides. It includes both public and private spaces, but excludes private gardens.

**English Heritage Registered Parks and Gardens:** The English Heritage 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England', established 1983, currently identifies over 1,600 sites assessed to be of national importance. The emphasis of the Register is on 'designed' landscapes, rather than on planting or botanical importance. The majority of sites are, or started life as, the grounds of private houses, but public parks and cemeteries form important categories. Sites are divided into three grade bands to give added guidance on their significance.

- Grade I sites are of exceptional interest
- Grade II\* sites are particularly important, or more than special interest
- Grade II sites are of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them.

More information at: [www.english-heritage.org.uk](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk)

**Green Flag Awards:** The Green Flag Award Scheme recognises and rewards the best green spaces in the country. There are three different awards:

- Green Flag Award: The benchmark national standard for parks and green spaces in the UK.
- Green Flag Community Award: Recognises high quality spaces in England and Wales managed by voluntary and community groups.
- Green Heritage Sites: Awarded to parks and green spaces with local or national historic importance.

**London Square:** These are spaces protected by the London Squares Preservation Act (1931); a unique piece of legislation designed to prevent the loss of London's squares to development. 461 squares are protected under this act.

**Common:** The Commons Registration Act 1965 initiated a formal inventory of commons and green in England and Wales. It defines common land as 'land subject to rights of common (as defined in this Act) whether those rights are exercisable at all times or only during limited periods' and 'waste land of a manor not subject to rights of common' (Section 22).

The Commons Act 2006 provided another chance for common land to be registered. This new law aims to protect these areas, in a sustainable manner delivering benefits for farming, public access and biodiversity.

Data is obtained from Defra (2012). This database is believed to contain records for nearly all parcels of registered common land in England, with various associated data including location, area, extent of rights etc. The information for Greater London was assembled in 1985 as part of the biological survey of common land. The data are not kept up-to-date with subsequent new registrations of common land, or amendments to existing registrations. These data must be seen as a snapshot of the registers of common land at the time of the survey. Although deregistration of land registered as common land occurs very infrequently, the entries in this database cannot be guaranteed, and reliance should be placed on an inspection of the relevant register held by the commons registration authority for confirmation.

**Village Green:** is an area which has been allocated by an Act of Parliament for the exercise or recreation of the inhabitants of any locality, or on which the inhabitants of any locality have a customary right to indulge in lawful sports and pastimes.



Data are taken from information collected by the Greater London Council in 1965.

**Metropolitan Open Land:** is land designated to strategically project important open spaces within the built environment. It provides a clear break in the urban fabric and contributes to the capital's green character, often hosting outdoor facilities for Londoners away from their local area and boasting nationally or regionally significant features of landscape of historic, recreational or biodiversity value.

**Green Belt:** is land which has been specifically designated as such, either by legislation or through the preparation of development plans, with the aim to protect the open character of the countryside next to urban areas.

### Public Open Spaces and Areas of Deficiency in Access to Public Open Space

Public Open Spaces are categorised according to a site hierarchy documented in The London Plan (Table 7.2).

Public Open Space Category	Description	Size guideline	Distances from homes
<b>Regional Parks</b>	Large areas, corridors or networks of open space, the majority of which will be publicly accessible and provide a range of facilities and features offering recreational, ecological, landscape, cultural or green infrastructure benefits. Offer a combination of facilities and features that are unique within London, are readily accessible by public transport and are managed to meet best practice quality standards.	400 hectares	3.2 to 8 km
<b>Metropolitan Parks</b>	Large areas of open space that provide a similar range of benefits to Regional Parks and offer a combination of facilities at a sub-regional level, are readily accessible by public transport and are managed to meet best practice quality standards.	60 hectares	3.2 km
<b>District Parks</b>	Large areas of open space that provide a landscape setting with a variety of natural features providing a wide range of activities, including outdoor sports facilities and playing fields, children's play for different age groups and informal recreation pursuits.	20 hectares	1.2 km
<b>Local Parks and Open Spaces</b>	Providing for court games, children's play, sitting out areas and nature conservation areas.	2 hectares	400 m
<b>Small Open Spaces</b>	Gardens, sitting out areas, children's play spaces or other areas of a specialist nature, including nature conservation areas.	Under 2 hectares	Less than 400 m
<b>Pocket Parks</b>	Small areas of open space that provide natural surfaces and shaded areas for informal play and passive recreation that sometimes have seating and play equipment.	Under 0.4 hectares	Less than 400 m
<b>Linear Open Spaces</b>	Open spaces and towpaths alongside the Thames, canals and other waterways; paths, disused railways; nature conservation areas; and other routes that provide opportunities for informal recreation. Often characterised by features	Variable	Wherever feasible



	or attractive areas which are not fully accessible to the public but contribute to the enjoyment of the space.		
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## Open Space Categories

The main site typologies are based upon previous *Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation* categories.

Sub-categories are based on classifications used in the GLA open space surveys.

### i. Parks and Gardens

**Park** refers to traditional public open spaces laid out formally for leisure and recreation. They usually include a mixture of lakes, ponds, lidos, woodland, flower beds, shrubs, ornamental trees, play spaces, formal and informal pitches, bowling greens, tennis courts, golf pitch & put, footpaths, bandstands, toilets, cafes and car parks - but not necessarily all of these. Parts of some parks might be managed as so-called natural areas. Examples of parks include the Royal Parks, municipal parks such as Battersea and Victoria, and wilder places such as Hampstead Heath which, although having distinctly informal qualities, are maintained predominantly for the same purpose, and include the usual swings and roundabouts and playing pitches. Many parks are enclosed by walls or railings, although some parks that began as common land may not be enclosed.

**Formal garden** refers to spaces with well defined boundaries that display high standards of horticulture with intricate and detailed landscaping. It includes the London squares common to central London, which are typically square areas of grass with some shrub borders, bounded by railings, and surrounded by buildings. Examples include Belgrave Square and Soho Square.

### ii. Natural and Semi Natural

**Common** refers to publicly accessible open space that has few if any 'facilities'. It will typically be mainly open rough grassland (not mown playing field or recreation ground type grass) and/or woodland, and may have a limited provision of facilities. In typology terms, commons are much less formal than parks or parkland. Examples include Wimbledon Common, Wanstead Flats, and parts of Epping Forest.

**Country Parks** are large areas set aside for informal countryside recreation near or within towns and cities. A list of sites that call themselves Country Parks is available on the Natural England website.

**Private woodland** refers to woodland which is not accessible for recreational use, nor managed for nature conservation. Record this under "other" until the survey form is revised to accommodate it.

**Public woodland** refers to woodland which is accessible for recreational use, but not managed for nature conservation.

**Nature reserve** is a category reserved for an open space that is managed primarily for nature conservation. Do not tick this box just because the site has a nature conservation designation. Many parks, etc. have such designations. An SSSI is likely to have park, common or agriculture as its type. Designated Local Nature Reserves, however, are recorded here. Also do not tick this box where you find small areas set aside for nature within parks, commons and other open spaces.

### iii. Green Corridors



**River** should only be used for rivers and streams that do not form part of another land use, such as park, common or nature reserve.

**Canal** implies an artificial waterway which is navigable. Include docks in this category.

**Railway cutting** and **railway embankment** are self-explanatory.

**Disused railway trackbed** is usually obvious, with some traces of its former use. Where disused trackbeds are specifically managed for nature conservation, such as Parkland Walk, record as nature reserve.

**Road island/verge** is self-explanatory. Record as nature reserve if specifically managed for nature conservation.

**Walking / cycling route** is a designated footpath / cycleway through informal open space often along former railways or canals but record these examples as Disused railway trackbed or Canal.

#### iv. Outdoor Sports Facilities

**Recreation ground** is an area of mown grass used primarily for informal, unorganised ball games and similar activities (including dog walking). Not to be confused with playing fields, below.

**Playing field** is a site comprising playing pitches, usually for football, but also for rugby and hockey and, in the summer, for cricket. Playing pitches may not always be laid out in the summer, so look out for notice boards or changing rooms and pavilions for evidence. Include sites here even if they appear disused. Include school playing fields. Almost always, playing fields consist only of pitches; but they will sometimes have other bits of open land around the edges. Do not include sites that partly contain playing pitches but are more properly categorised as parks or commons. Pitches are often to be found in parks and commons, but the type here is concerned with sites that are exclusively or predominantly reserved for organised team sports.

**Golf course**: do not include golf courses that are part of parks, commons etc. This type does not include golf driving ranges, pitch & putt or crazy golf.

**Other recreational** is to be used for sites that are used exclusively or predominantly for other organised sports such as bowls, tennis and golf driving ranges (but not golf courses, see below).

#### v. Amenity

**Village green** is usually an expanse of grass in the centre of old villages, often used in the summer for cricket.

**Hospital** includes the grounds of any clinic or health centre.

**Educational** refers to school or college grounds and field study centres where school education is the primary function. Nature sites which cater for schools and for the general public should be recorded under nature reserves. School playing fields should be recorded under playing fields.

Back garden land is self-explanatory. While most surveys exclude private gardens, backlands are often surveyed for planning casework.

**Landscaping around premises** includes communal amenity space around housing estates and community centres, and also landscaping around industrial premises.

**Reservoir** includes covered reservoirs unless these form part of a park.

#### vi. Children and Teenagers

**Play space** is a site set aside mainly for children. It will contain the usual paraphernalia of swings, slides and roundabouts. Do not record play spaces here if they form part of parks, commons and other open spaces.



**Adventure playground** is a defined play area for children in a supervised environment. Boundaries and entrances are secure.

**Youth area** is a defined area for teenagers including skateboard parks, outdoor basketball hoops and other more informal areas such as 'hanging out' areas and teenage shelters.

### vii Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms

**Allotments** should be obvious. Include them even if they appear or are disused.

**Community garden** includes an area that is generally managed and maintained by the local population as a garden and/or for food growing and normally restricted in their access. For examples Pheonix Garden in Holborn.

**City farm** includes areas that are generally managed and maintained as a small farm by the local population, containing livestock and planting and normally restricted in their access. For example Freightliners Farm in Islington.

### viii. Cemeteries and Churchyards

**Churchyard/cemetery** includes burial grounds, graveyards, crematorium grounds and memorial gardens, and gardens or grounds of non-Christian places of worship. Some former or burial grounds that have become full have been converted to informal leisure or recreation spaces; where the gravestones have been removed, these should be recorded as parks.

### ix. Other Urban Fringe

**Equestrian centre** includes any land used for intensive horse keeping and riding, but not extensive horse grazing, which should be recorded as agriculture.

**Agriculture** includes arable and grazing land, including horse grazing, and market gardening (such as vegetables, often grown under cloches, etc.).

**Nursery/horticulture** does not include commercial retail nurseries (although these might legitimately form a part of a park or common, etc.). Horticulture includes areas of permanent glasshouses.

### x. Civic Spaces

**Civic/market square** includes tarmac areas or paved open spaces, which may or may not include planting. However, they do not necessarily have seats and may just be a plaza area, with some planting (usually trees) and public art. Often provide a setting for civic buildings and opportunities for open air markets, demonstrations and civic events. Examples include the area in front of the jubilee line station at Canary Wharf, and the plaza in front of Westminster Cathedral.

**Other hard surfaced areas** include other areas designed for pedestrians. These typically are used as 'sitting out' areas, where workers can enjoy the sun and eat their sandwiches, and as such usually have seats or benches. For example, Emma Cons Gardens opposite the Old Vic Theatre. This category excludes pedestrianised streets, car parks, servicing areas to buildings, and housing amenity space such as communal courtyards.

### xi. Other

**Sewage/water works** includes extensive sludge drying areas, filter beds, etc.

**Disused quarry/gravel pit** may be water-filled, but is not necessarily so.

**Vacant land** is land with no formal land use. This includes many "urban commons" which are used by people for informal recreation and which may be very valuable for nature conservation. If sites have formalised access and management for nature conservation, record as commons or nature reserves as appropriate.



**Land reclamation** is land recently decontaminated or reclaimed from disuse, which has not yet been redeveloped.

**Others** could be anything that does not fit any of the above categories, such as airfields or forestry (not wooded commons or woodland nature reserves)

