



THE
ENVIRONMENT
PARTNERSHIP



WATTS CLOSE LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

TEP

The Reynard Suite,
Bowden Business Village,
Market Harborough,
Leicestershire,
LE16 7SA

Tel: 01858 383120
E-mail: mh@tep.uk.com
www.tep.uk.com

Offices in Warrington, Market Harborough, Gateshead, London and Cornwall

Document Title	Preliminary Ecological Assessment
Prepared for	Pellings LLP
Prepared by	TEP - Market Harborough
Document Ref	8521.002

Author	Ruth Woolston
Date	November 2021
Checked	Chris King
Approved	Andy Nyul

Amendment History					
Version	Date	Modified by	Check / Approved by	Reason(s) issue	Status
1.0	Dec 2020	RW	AN	Issued as final.	Superseded
2.0	Sept 2021	RW	AN	Amended following client comments. Issued as final.	Superseded
3.0	Nov 2021	RW	AN	Amended following final client comments. Issued as final.	Final

CONTENTS	PAGE
Executive Summary	1
1.0 Introduction	3
2.0 Method	5
3.0 Results	9
4.0 Conclusions.....	27
5.0 Recommendations	30

TABLES	PAGE
Table 1: Desk Study Information	5
Table 2: Bat Roosting Habitat Categories (BCT 2016)	7
Table 3: Preliminary Roost Assessment Results	16

FIGURES	PAGE
Figure 1: Site Location and Red Line Site Boundary	4

APPENDICES

- APPENDIX A: Ecology Desk Study
APPENDIX B: Phase 1 Survey Target Notes

DRAWINGS

G8521.007 Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Executive Summary

1. In November 2020 The Environment Partnership (TEP) was commissioned by Pellings LLP, on behalf of Haringey Council, to prepare a Preliminary Ecological Assessment in support of proposed residential development at the site Watts Close, located in the London Borough of Haringey.
2. The site is dominated by residential buildings and associated hard standing roads and paths, and small gardens, with scattered trees and highly limited areas of scattered scrub.
3. The site falls within the SSSI Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for Walthamstow Reservoirs SSSI. The proposed residential development is not listed as a category of concern within the citation. There is however a note within the citation stating that "for new residential development in this area an HRA is required on the likely significant effects of recreation on Epping Forest SAC". This is a matter to be considered and Conditioned if necessary by the Local Planning Authority (LPA).
4. Standard pollution prevention and dust control measures should be set out in a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and implemented during site clearance and works. The CEMP will ensure that indirect impacts on retained habitats within and adjacent to the site are reduced to a reasonable minimum.
5. Retained trees within and adjacent to the site should be protected from accidental damage during site clearance and construction, in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction.
6. The buildings, hardstanding, modified neutral grassland and amenity grassland which dominate the site will be lost to development and are of a low ecological value. The scattered scrub will likely be lost to development but is of low ecological value due to the limited extent of the habitat. The scattered trees are of higher ecological value as they provide structural diversity. The larger semi-mature trees should be retained where practicable and if losses are required of any trees within the site then new tree planting will be required to compensate for the loss. Ecological enhancement measures have been recommended to compensate for the minor loss of habitats and enhance the limited habitats present within the site.
7. An updated walkover of the site should form part of a Planning Condition to be completed during the period April to early October to ensure that no invasive plant species are present within the site
8. Proposals include the demolition of buildings within the site with low and precautionary moderate suitability to support roosting bats. These buildings will require nocturnal bat surveys to confirm presence/absence of roosting bats. The surveys must be undertaken between May to September, with at least one visit between May and August. A detailed endoscope survey of buildings could be used to rationalise the requirement for nocturnal survey. Trees with low bat roost suitability that cannot be retained should be soft felled under the supervision of a licenced ecologist. Potential impacts on retained bat roosting, foraging and commuting habitat within and adjacent to the site should be addressed through implementation of a

sensitive lighting strategy. Installation of bat boxes will enhance habitat on site for roosting bats.

9. A Reasonable Avoidance Measures Method Statement (RAMMS) should be implemented during site clearance to avoid impacts on hedgehog if present within the site.
10. Precautionary working measures during site clearance have been recommended to avoid impacts on local wildlife and a variety of enhancement measures have been identified to benefit biodiversity in line with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requirements.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 In November 2020 The Environment Partnership (TEP) was commissioned by Pellings LLP on behalf of Haringey Council (hereafter referred to as 'the Client') to prepare a Preliminary Ecological Assessment (PEA) in support of a proposed residential development at the site Watts Close, located in the London Borough of Haringey.
- 1.2 This report provides baseline information on the habitats present at the Watts Close site, gathered during a desk study undertaken in November 2020 and an extended Phase 1 habitat survey undertaken in December 2020.
- 1.3 The findings of the desk study and extended Phase 1 habitat survey are valid for two years.
- 1.4 This report presents the findings of the PEA, the objectives of which are to:
 - Detail the methods and results of the aforementioned survey;
 - Identify features of ecological value within the application site and potential constraints for the development proposals, thus informing the design process at an early stage;
 - Provide recommendations for the scope of further survey work required to inform any future planning application;
 - Provide outline recommendations for mitigation measures aimed at maintaining net biodiversity value at the application site and identify where opportunities may exist to provide biodiversity enhancement in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
- 1.5 The site is located at Watts Close within the London Borough of Haringey (N15 5DW) and is centred on national grid reference TQ 33320 88961. The site is approximately 0.4ha and comprises 11 terraced bungalows each side of Watts Close, associated residential gardens and hard standing, and a community centre adjacent to an area of amenity grassland with scattered trees in the eastern section of the site.
- 1.6 The site is situated within a heavily urbanised area of London. Brunswick Park, a small recreational park is located to the east of the site beyond which is a railway line and the busy Seven Sisters railway station located approximately 100m to the east. Figure 1 shows the site in the context of the wider landscape.

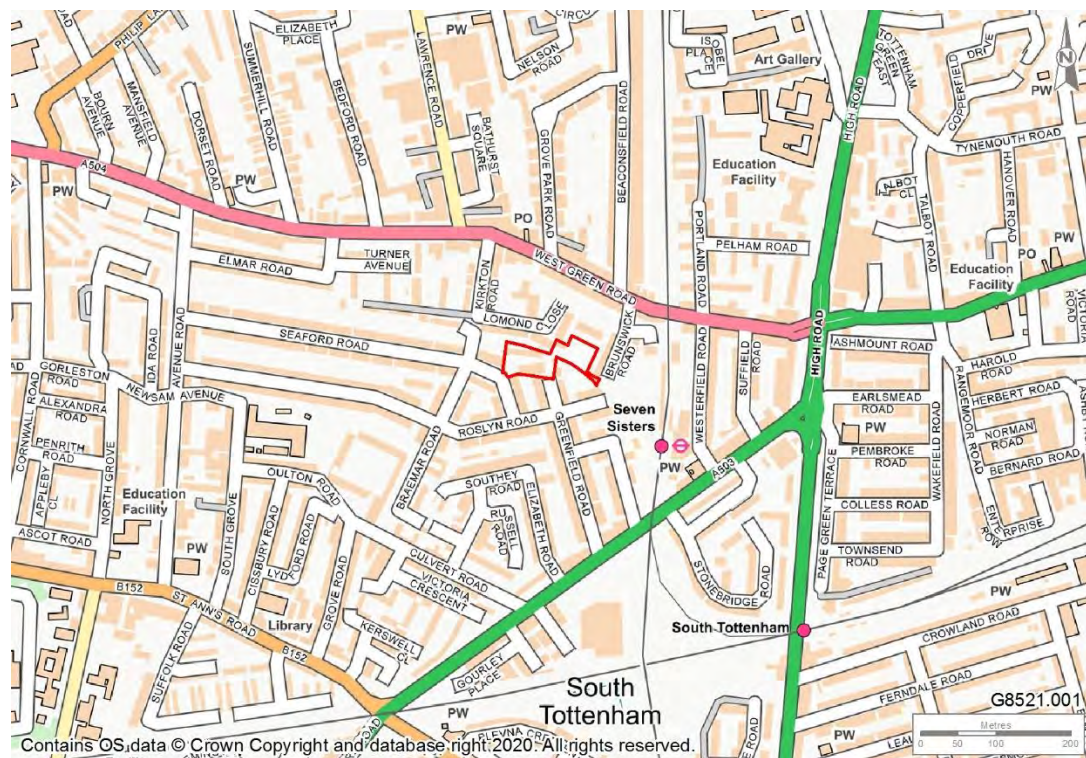


Figure 1: Site Location and Red Line Site Boundary

2.0 Method

Desk Study

- 2.1 The desk study was undertaken in November 2020 by reviewing records from Greenspace Information for Greater London (GIGL) and publicly available online sources listed in Table 1. Review of existing records can be of assistance in establishing the extent to which species that could represent a material consideration in planning terms are likely to be present in suitable habitats locally.

Table 1: Desk Study Information

Source of Information	Nature of Information
MAGIC map	Statutory designated wildlife sites of international importance within 10km Statutory designated wildlife sites of national importance within 5km Statutory designated wildlife sites of local importance within 2km Natural England licences within 2km of the site Habitats of value to biodiversity within and adjacent to the site Great crested newt survey pond records 2017 - 2019 within 2km of the site
Greenspace Information for Greater London (GIGL)	Protected species records within 2km Non-statutory designated wildlife sites of local importance within 2km
Haringey Council	Land allocations and relevant policies
ArcMap10	Ordnance & Aerial survey mapping

Limitations

- 2.2 Species records can provide a useful indication of the species present within the search area, although the absence of a given species from the dataset cannot be taken to represent actual absence.

Habitats and Flora

Phase 1 Habitat Survey

- 2.3 An extended Phase 1 habitat survey was completed by TEP Bat Licenced Ecologist Ruth Woolston (Bat Licence Registration: 2019-39535-CLS-CLS) on 3rd December 2020. The survey was carried out in accordance with the Phase 1 habitat assessment methods (JNCC 2010¹) and Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (CIEEM 2017²). The method records the habitat types present, within and immediately surrounding the site, based on the JNCC descriptions. Plant species were identified in accordance with Stace (2010) and recorded as target notes using the DAFOR scale.

Limitations

- 2.4 The survey was undertaken outside of the optimal period for undertaking Phase 1 habitat surveys (April to early October). It was however still possible to map habitats to a Phase 1 level, and given the low ecological value of habitats found within the site, this is not considered to be a significant limitation to the conclusions of this report.

Fauna

- 2.5 The site survey included an extended assessment of the habitats present for their potential to support species of conservation concern, particularly statutorily protected species or species listed under S.41³. Any signs indicating the presence of these species were recorded.

Bats

Preliminary Roost Assessment

- 2.6 A daytime preliminary roost assessment of the built structures and trees within the site to confirm their potential to support roosting bats was completed in conjunction with the Phase 1 habitat survey.
- 2.7 The ground based assessment of the buildings and trees involved the surveyor using close focussing binoculars to search from the ground for any features which may be used by bats.
- 2.8 Most tree roosts are created by one or a combination of the following:
- Old woodpecker holes;
 - Splits in trunk, bough or large branches;
 - Rot holes in trunk, bough or large branches;
 - Holes formed by two boughs or branches growing in contact;
 - Loose or lifting bark; and
 - Underneath a covering of dense latticed creeper, usually ivy (*Hedera helix*).

¹ JNCC 2010. Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey: A technique for environmental audit.

² CIEEM 2017. Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal.

³ Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England.

2.9 Building features commonly associated with providing bats with roosting opportunities include the following:

- Broken/slipped roof tiles including ridge tiles;
- Fascia's and soffit boxes;
- Gaps in masonry;
- Loose fitting cladding/weatherboarding (wooden/tile);
- Loose lead flashing; and
- Gaps around window and door frames.

2.10 Physical evidence of use by bats may include the following:

- Live or dead bats;
- Bat droppings;
- Feeding remains (e.g. stripped moth or butterfly wings);
- Urine staining; and
- Fur oil staining.

2.11 Following this assessment, the trees and built structures were categorised in accordance with the criteria for roost assessments identified in the Bat Conservation Trust: Bat Surveys. Good Practice Guidelines (2016), and as shown in Table 2. Suitability categorisation takes into consideration parameters such as the location and habitat connectivity, materials, condition and aspect.

Table 2: Bat Roosting Habitat Categories (BCT 2016)

Roost Category	Description
Negligible	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats
Low	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 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). A tree of sufficient size and age to contain potential roost features but with none seen from the ground or features seen with only very limited roosting potential
Moderate	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions 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)

Roost Category	Description
High	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 and surrounding habitat

Limitations

- 2.12 Due to the current Public Health England (PHE) guidance relating to containing the outbreak of Covid-19 it was not possible to undertake internal building inspections.

3.0 Results

Desk Study

- 3.1 Full desk study results are provided within the Ecology Desk Study (Appendix A).

Planning Context

- 3.2 Neither the site nor adjacent land is allocated for biodiversity purposes within the Haringey development plan (Adopted 24th July 2017).
- 3.3 Two biodiversity-related local planning policies within the development plan for Haringey are applicable to the site. These are:
- Policy SP11: Design; and
 - Policy SP13: Open Space and Biodiversity.
- 3.4 Policy SP11 states that all new developments shall ensure that impacts on natural resources and biodiversity are minimised by adopting and improving sustainable design and construction techniques.
- 3.5 Policy SP13 states that new development shall protect and improve Haringey's parks, open spaces, and sites of biodiversity and nature conservation, including private gardens.

Designated Sites

- 3.6 Review of the UK Government internet site MAGIC, along with data received from GIGL confirmed that the site does not benefit from any statutory or non-statutory nature conservation designation.
- 3.7 There are three statutory designated wildlife sites of international importance located within 10km of the site boundary, as detailed below:
- Lee Valley Ramsar is located approximately 1.1km east of the site and comprises a series of embanked water supply reservoirs, sewage treatment lagoons, and former gravel pits supporting a diverse array of wetland fauna and flora.
 - Lee Valley Special Protection Area (SPA) is also located approximately 1.1km east of the site and is designated for supporting an internationally significant assemblage of wintering birds.
 - Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC) is located approximately 5.5km east of the site. The SAC is designated for supporting an Annex I woodland habitat and the Annex II invertebrate species stag beetle *Lucanus cervus*.
- 3.8 There are three statutory designated wildlife sites of national importance located within 5km of the site boundary, as detailed below:
- Walthamstow Reservoirs Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is located approximately 1.1km east of the site. The SSSI is designated for

supporting an abundance of breeding wildfowl and nationally significant populations of wetland birds in winter.

- Walthamstow Marshes SSSI is located approximately 1.8km southeast of the site. The SSSI is designated supporting a diversity of wetland habitat types and associated flora and invertebrates, several species of which are uncommon in the London area.
- Chingford Reservoirs SSSI is located approximately 4.9km northeast of the site and supports nationally significant numbers of wintering wetland birds.

3.9 The site falls within the SSSI Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for Walthamstow Reservoirs SSSI.

3.10 There are three statutory designated wildlife sites of local importance located within 2km of the site boundary, as detailed below:

- Railway Fields Local Nature Reserve (LNR) is located approximately 1.6km southwest of the site and comprises a pond, woodland, meadow, hedgerow, marsh and river, and supports bats, common reptiles and a diversity of common bird species.
- Springfield Park LNR is located approximately 1.7km southeast of the site and comprises a large landscaped park. The LNR is principally designated for being of geological importance but additionally supports a diversity of moth and bird species.
- Abney Park Cemetery LNR is located approximately 1.9km south of the site. The LNR comprises a locally important large area of woodland supporting a diverse assemblage of birds, butterflies and fungi.

3.11 There are 27 non-statutory designated wildlife sites of local importance located within 2km of the site, full details of which are provided within the Ecology Desk Study (Appendix A). Nine of the non-statutory designated wildlife sites are located within 1km of the site, as detailed below:

- Tottenham Railsides Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) is located approximately 0.2km south of the site and comprises railside land forming an important undisturbed wildlife corridor.
- Paignton Road Open Space SINC is located approximately 0.6km south of the site and comprises a small park with an abundance of trees, including mature fruit trees.
- Chestnuts Park SINC is located approximately 0.6km west of the site and comprises a large park situated in an area with little accessible greenspace. Some areas of the SINC are managed for nature conservation and support a diversity of invertebrates and common bird species.

- Markfield Park SINC is located approximately 0.8km east of the site and comprises a small park adjacent to the River Lea supporting a good diversity of habitats and a diverse flora.
- St Ann's Hospital Wood SINC is located approximately 0.8km southwest of the site and comprises a narrow strip of woodland.
- Downhills Park SINC is located approximately 0.8km northwest of the site and comprises a large park supporting an abundance of mature trees and a variety of common bird species.
- Tottenham Hale to Northumberland Park Railsides SINC is located approximately 0.9km east of the site and comprises a long stretch of vegetated railsides containing a diversity of habitats.
- Holmleigh Railway Cutting SINC is located approximately 1km south of the site and comprises a broad railway cutting supporting a diversity of undisturbed habitats.
- Lordship Lane Recreation Ground SINC is located approximately 1km northwest of the site and comprises a large park with habitats including damp grassland, secondary woodland, a stream and a pond. The SINC is of value to breeding common waterfowl and other birds.

Notable Habitats

- 3.12 Review of MAGIC identified no S41 habitats within, or adjacent to, the site.

Notable Flora and Fauna

- 3.13 A number of species spread over a 2km search radius were identified through the data from GIGL. Species include those listed under any of the following:
- Protected animal species under the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (PS);
 - Protected bird species under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended (WCA1);
 - Protected animal species under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended (WCA5);
 - Protected plant species under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended (WCA8);
 - Invasive non-native plant species under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended (WCA9);
 - Invasive non-native species under the Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019 (IAS);
 - Species of principal importance under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 (S41);
 - Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (PBA);
 - Red and Amber listed Birds of Conservation Concern (BRd/BAm); and,
 - Local Biodiversity Action Plan Species (LBAP).

- 3.14 These records are detailed in the relevant species sections below.

Habitats and Flora

Phase 1 Habitat Survey

- 3.15 Full Phase 1 habitat survey target notes are provided within Appendix B. Phase 1 habitats are displayed on drawing G8521.007 Phase 1 Habitat Survey.

- 3.16 Habitats present within the site, in order of area include:

- Hardstanding and built structures;
- Amenity grassland;
- Modified neutral grassland;
- Scattered scrub;
- Scattered broadleaved trees;
- Bare ground; and,
- Other habitat (artificial turf).

Hardstanding and Built Structures

- 3.17 There are eleven bungalows along Watts Close within the site (B1-11), Lomand Hall (B12) and a small substation building (B13).
- 3.18 Hard standing dominates the eastern portion of the site (TN 1) with car parking space at the entrance to Watts Close, walkways along Watts Close and within residential gardens. Additional areas of hard standing tarmac and paving are present in association with B12, B13 and the area of amenity grassland in the west of the site (TN 9).

Amenity Grassland

- 3.19 There is a parcel of amenity grassland in the east of the site (TN 9). The grassland was recently mown at the time of survey and is dominated by perennial ryegrass *Lolium perenne* with a very low density of forbes including occasional daisy *Bellis perennis* and dandelion *Taraxacum officinale* agg., and rare dove's foot cranesbill *Geranium molle*.
- 3.20 Amenity grassland is additionally present within residential gardens (TN's 3-6). The grassland within residential gardens is largely in small parcels. Species recorded in residential gardens included frequent perennial rye-grass, occasional petty spurge *Euphorbia peplus*, mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris*, dandelion, smooth sow thistle *Sonchus oleraceus* and common nettle *Urtica dioica*. Ornamental species were also recorded rarely.

Modified Neutral Grassland

- 3.21 A small area of modified neutral grassland is present to the south of Lomand Hall (TN 8). The grassland comprises frequent Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*, meadow grass *Poa* sp., nettles and herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, occasional green alkanet *Pentaglottis sempervirens*, and rare bindweed *Calystegia* sp. and buddleia *Buddleja davidii*.

Scattered Scrub

- 3.22 There are two small areas of scattered scrub at the entrance to Watts Close (TN 1). The area to the east of the entrance comprises abundant Japanese ashberry *Berberis japonica*, bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. and nettles, with mugwort and Yorkshire fog present occasionally. The area to the west of the entrance comprises sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, nettles and ornamental species.
- 3.23 Scattered scrub is present in the residential garden to the rear of B11, comprising bramble and sycamore with nettles, herb robert, creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense* and cleavers *Galium aparine* also present.
- 3.24 Scattered bramble scrub is also present along the fence line within the rear garden of B6, and within the modified neutral grassland (TN 8).

Scattered Broadleaved Trees

- 3.25 A number of young to semi-mature broadleaved trees are present within the front gardens of the bungalows on Watts Close. The trees range in height from approximately 3m to 10m and species include ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, sycamore, pear *Pyrus* sp., Norway maple *Acer platanoides* and staghorn sumac *Rhus typhina*. There is also a turkey oak *Quercus cerris* within a planter at the eastern end of Watts Close.
- 3.26 Young to semi-mature ash and sycamore trees are present within the area of modified neutral grassland (TN 8) to a height of approximately 7-8m.
- 3.27 Three larger trees are present within the amenity grassland in the east of the site (TN 9), including a semi-mature ash and two semi-mature sycamore tree. The trees range in height from 9-11m and the ash and one of the sycamores have been recently pruned.

Bare Ground

- 3.28 Small areas of bare earth are present in residential gardens, most notably in the rear garden of B10.

Other Habitat

- 3.29 An area of artificial turf is present within the rear garden of B1.

Invasive and Protected Plant Species

- 3.30 Records were provided for Schedule 8⁴ protected plant species bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and creeping marshwort *Apium repens* (S41), and for the S41 plant species cornflower *Centaurea cyanus*, within 2km of the site boundary.

⁴ Species listed on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife Countryside Act 1981, as amended.

- 3.31 Records were provided for Schedule 9⁵ invasive plant species water fern *Azolla filiculoides*, few-flowered garlic *Allium paradoxum*, three-cornered garlic *Allium triquetrum*, cotoneaster *Cotoneaster* sp., wall cotoneaster *Cotoneaster horizontalis*, New Zealand pigmyweed *Crassula helmsii*, montbretia *Crocasmia pottsii* x *aurea* = *C. x crocosmiiflora*, water-hyacinth *Eichhornia crassipes*, Canadian waterweed *Elodea canadensis*, Nuttall's waterweed *Elodea nuttallii*, Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica* and false-acacia *Robinia pseudoacacia* within 2km of the site boundary.
- 3.32 Records were also provided for the IAS⁶ and Schedule 9 invasive plant species giant hogweed *Heracleum mantegazzianum*, floating pennywort *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*, Indian balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*, curly waterweed *Lagarosiphon major*, and parrot's-feather *Myriophyllum aquaticum* within 2km of the site boundary.
- 3.33 No protected or invasive plant species were identified within, or directly adjacent to, the site during the survey. Given that the survey was conducted in December, it is considered possible that invasive species may have been present but not possible to identify.

Fauna

Amphibians

- 3.34 The desk study returned records for the common amphibian species common toad *Bufo bufo* (S41) within 2km of the site boundary. No records were returned for great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* (PS, WCA5, S41, LBAP).
- 3.35 No Natural England (NE) protected species licences, class licence returns or pond survey data for great crested newt (GCN) were identified within 2km of the site.
- 3.36 There are no waterbodies, which provide potential breeding habitat for amphibians including GCN, present within the site. Review of OS data and satellite imagery identified no waterbodies within 500m of the site boundary. GCN are considered to be absent from the site and are not considered further within this report.
- 3.37 The site is dominated by hardstanding, built structures, amenity grassland and modified neutral grassland which provides suboptimal terrestrial habitat for common amphibians. The highly limited scattered scrub habitat is suitable for foraging and ranging amphibians. The rootballs of the scattered trees also provide potential hibernation opportunities, for common newts. These habitats are however subject to high levels of disturbance due to the urbanised surrounding area.

Badger

- 3.38 The desk study returned records for badger *Meles meles* (PBA) within 2km of the site boundary. The location of the records were not disclosed by GIGL due to confidentiality.
- 3.39 No badger setts or signs of badger, including prints, hairs, mammal pathways, snuffle holes, scratching posts or latrines, were identified within, or directly adjacent to, the site boundary.

⁵ Species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife Countryside Act 1981, as amended.

⁶ Species listed in the Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019

- 3.40 There is no suitable habitat for sett creation for badger within the site. The amenity grassland, modified neutral grassland and scattered scrub provides potential foraging and ranging habitat for badger within the site. Given the limited extent of the site, highly urbanised surrounding area, and secure gates and fencing surrounding the larger areas of grassland habitat (TN's 8 and 9), badger are considered likely absent from the site and are not considered further within this report.

Bats

- 3.41 The desk study returned multiple records for bat species (PS, WCA5, LBAP) within 2km of the site boundary, including serotine *Eptesicus serotinus* (S41), lesser noctule *Nyctalus leisleri*, common noctule *Nyctalus noctula* (S41), pipistrelle *Pipistrellus* species (S41), common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (S41), soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* (S41), Nathusius's pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii*, Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii*, whiskered bat *Myotis mystacinus*, Natterer's bat *Myotis nattereri*, *Myotis* bat species, brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus* and unidentified *Vespertilionidae* bat species (S41).
- 3.42 One NE mitigation licence for bats was identified within 2km of the site. The licence (2016-20176-EPS-MIT) is located approximately 2km southwest of the site and allows the destruction of a resting place for common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle bats. The licence is current and will expire in February 2021.

Preliminary Roost Assessment

- 3.43 The results of the preliminary roost assessment of buildings and trees within the site, including photographs, are provided in Table 3 below. Only trees identified as having suitability to support roosting bats are included below.
- 3.44 The 11 bungalows on Watts Close are all of a similar brick construction with rendered exterior walls and pitched tiled roofs and PVC framed doors and windows. Descriptions of potential roost features (PRF's), where identified, are described in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Preliminary Roost Assessment Results

Tree / Building ID	Description	Roost Category	Photograph
B1	1 Watts Close The building does not support any features suitable for roosting bats.	Negligible	

Tree / Building ID	Description	Roost Category	Photograph
B2	2 Watts Close A corner of the fascia on the north-eastern corner of the building is broken creating a gap with access into the wooden soffit box on the northern aspect of the building.	Low	
B3	3 Watts Close There is a gap where the fascia is lifted at the western gable end.	Low	

Tree / Building ID	Description	Roost Category	Photograph
B4	4 Watts Close The building does not support any features suitable for roosting bats.	Negligible	
B5	5 Watts Close The building does not support any features suitable for roosting bats.	Negligible	

Tree / Building ID	Description	Roost Category	Photograph
B6	6 Watts Close The boarding underneath the porch covering is sagging and broken in one corner allowing access for bats between the wooden layers of the porch covering.	Low	
B7	7 Watts Close There is a gap on the northern aspect of the building where the soffit box is damaged allowing access into the soffit box and potential access into the roof void.	Moderate (precautionary)	

Tree / Building ID	Description	Roost Category	Photograph
B8	8 Watts Close The building does not support any features suitable for roosting bats.	Negligible	
B9	9 Watts Close The building does not support any features suitable for roosting bats.	Negligible	

Tree / Building ID	Description	Roost Category	Photograph
B10	10 Watts Close There is a gap between the soffit and wall on the southern aspect allowing access into the soffit box.	Low	
B11	11 Watts Close There is a gap at the corner of the fascia on the northern aspect of the building that may provide access into the roof void.	Moderate (precautionary)	

Tree / Building ID	Description	Roost Category	Photograph
B12	Lomond Hall. A single storey brick building with a flat felt roof. The building, although not in use, is in a good state of repair and lacks features suitable to support roosting bats.	Negligible	
B13	Substation building. The building is of metal sheet construction and lacks features suitable to support roosting bats.	Negligible	

Tree / Building ID	Description	Roost Category	Photograph
TN7	A semi-mature sycamore tree, approximately 11m in height, located outside of the site but directly adjacent to the northern site boundary. The tree supports dense ivy cladding which has the potential to obscure potential roost features.	Low - precautionary	

- 3.45 No physical evidence of bats, including droppings, urine stains, fur oil stains or feeding remains were identified during the survey. It is however recognised that physical evidence may have been washed away by the heavy rain that was falling at the time of survey.
- 3.46 Buildings B1, B4, B5, B8, B9, B11 and B12 did not support any features suitable for roosting bats and are assessed as having negligible suitability to support roosting bats.
- 3.47 Building B2, B3, B6 and B10 supported minor features suitable for use by individual bats on an opportunistic basis. These buildings are assessed as having low suitability to support roosting bats.
- 3.48 Buildings B7 and B11 are assessed as having moderate suitability to support roosting bats. This is due to the presence of features that have the potential to allow access into a roof void that could be suitable to support larger numbers of roosting bats. The assessment is considered to be precautionary due to the low suitability of the surrounding habitat and lack of internal inspection confirming the suitability of the roof void.

- 3.49 Tree TN7 is assessed as having low suitability on a precautionary basis due to the presence of ivy which had the potential to obscure features if present.

Commuting and Foraging

- 3.50 The scattered broadleaved trees provide potential commuting and foraging habitat for bats within the site. Although street lighting is present within the site, it is not excessive and although it would deter more light sensitive species such as *Myotis* bat species, is considered unlikely to have a significant impact on less light sensitive species such as pipistrelle bat species.

Birds

- 3.51 The desk study returned numerous records for 112 protected and notable bird species within 2km of the site boundary, as detailed below:

- Records were provided for the Schedule 1⁷ bird species kingfisher *Alcedo atthis* (BAm), pintail *Anas acuta* (part 2 of WCA1 only, BAm), garganey *Anas querquedula* (BAm), scaup *Aythya marila* (S41, BRd), bittern *Botaurus stellaris* (S41, BAm), goldeneye *Bucephala clangula* (part 2 of WCA1 only, BAm), stone-curlew *Burhinus oedichenus* (S41, BAm), ruff *Calidris pugnax* (BRd), Cetti's warbler *Cettia cetti* (LBAP), little ringed plover *Charadrius dubius*, black tern *Chlidonias niger*, marsh harrier *Circus aeruginosus* (BAm), long-tailed duck *Clangula hyemalis* (BRd), Bewick's swan *Cygnus columbianus bewickii* (S41, BAm), whooper swan *Cygnus cygnus* (BAm), common rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrinus*, merlin *Falco columbarius* (BRd), peregrine *Falco peregrinus*, brambling *Fringilla montifringilla*, diver species *Gavia* sp., great northern diver *Gavia immer* (BAm), red-throated diver *Gavia stellata*, little gull *Hydrocoloeus minutus*, wryneck *Jynx torquilla*, Mediterranean gull *Larus melanocephalus* (BAm), black-tailed godwit *Limosa limosa* (S41, BRd), common crossbill *Loxia curvirostra*, common scoter *Melanitta nigra* (S41, BRd), red kite *Milvus milvus*, whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus* (BRd), osprey *Pandion haliaetus* (BAm), honey-buzzard *Pernis apivorus* (BAm), black redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros* (BRd), spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia* (BAm), snow bunting *Plectrophenax nivalis* (BAm), golden plover *Pluvialis apricaria*, Slavonian grebe *Podiceps auritus* (BRd), black-necked grebe *Podiceps nigricollis* (BAm), avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta* (BAm), firecrest *Regulus ignicapilla*, little tern *Sternula albifrons* (BAm), wood sandpiper *Tringa glareola* (BAm), greenshank *Tringa nebularia* (BAm), green sandpiper *Tringa ochropus* (BAm), redwing *Turdus iliacus* (BRd), fieldfare *Turdus pilaris* (BRd), goshawk *Accipiter gentilis* and marsh warbler *Acrocephalus palustris* (S41, BRd).
- Records were provided for the S41 bird species lesser redpoll *Acanthis cabaret* (BRd), skylark *Alauda arvensis* (BRd), white-fronted goose *Anser albifrons* (BRd), tree pipit *Anthus trivialis* (BRd), cuckoo *Cuculus canorus* (BRd), lesser spotted woodpecker *Dryobates minor* (BRd), yellowhammer

⁷ Species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife Countryside Act 1981, as amended.

Emberiza citrinella (BRd), reed bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus* (BAm), herring gull *Larus argentatus* (BRd), linnet *Linaria cannabina* (BRd), twite *Linaria flavirostris* (BRd), grasshopper warbler *Locustella naevia* (BRd), yellow wagtail *Motacilla flava* (BRd), spotted flycatcher *Muscicapa striata* (BRd), curlew *Numenius arquata* (BRd), house sparrow *Passer domesticus* (BRd), grey partridge *Perdix perdix* (BRd), wood warbler *Phylloscopus sibilatrix* (BRd), dunnoek *Prunella modularis* (BAm), bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* (BAm), turtle dove *Streptopelia turtur* (BRd), starling *Sturnus vulgaris* (BRd), song thrush *Turdus philomelos* (BRd), ring ouzel *Turdus torquatus* (BRd) and lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* (BRd).

- Records were provided for the BRd bird species pochard *Aythya ferina*, ringed plover *Charadrius hiaticula*, pied flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca*, nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos*, grey wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*, blue-headed wagtail *Motacilla flava subsp. flava*, shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*, red-necked grebe *Podiceps grisegena*, kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla*, whinchat *Saxicola rubetra*, woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*, Arctic skua *Stercorarius parasiticus* and mistle thrush *Turdus viscivorus*.
- Records were provided for the BAm bird species common redpoll *Acanthis flammea*, shoveler *Anas clypeata*, teal *Anas crecca*, wigeon *Anas penelope*, gadwell *Anas strepera*, meadow pipit *Anthus pratensis*, swift *Apus apus*, short-eared owl *Asio flammeus*, barnacle goose *Branta leucopsis*, dunlin *Calidris alpina*, stock dove *Columba oenas*, mute swan *Cygnus olor*, house martin *Delichon urbicum*, kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*, snipe *Gallinago gallinago*, lesser black-backed gull *Larus fuscus*, bar-tailed godwit *Limosa lapponica*, smew *Mergellus albellus*, willow warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus*, common tern *Sterna hirundo*, arctic tern *Sterna paradisaea*, sandwich tern *Sterna sandvicensis*, tawny owl *Strix aluco*, shelduck *Tadorna tadorna* and redshank *Tringa totanus*.

3.52 No records for protected or notable bird species were returned for within the site and the majority of the records are for waterfowl and waders associated with wetland habitat in the wider area.

3.53 The scattered broadleaved trees within the site provide potential nesting habitat for common bird species within the site. The scattered scrub habitat lacks enough density to be suitable for nesting but may develop suitability in time if left unmanaged. B8 and B11 provide potential to support nesting birds, other buildings within the site however lack suitable features. The amenity grassland, modified neutral grassland, scattered scrub and scattered trees provide suitable foraging habitat for common bird species within the site.

Otter and Water Vole

3.54 The desk study returned records for otter *Lutra lutra* (PS, WCA5, S41, LBAP) and water vole *Arvicola amphibius* (WCA5, S41, LBAP) within 2km of the site boundary. The closest record for otter is located approximately 1.8km west of the site and the closest record for water vole is located approximately 1.1km southeast of the site.

- 3.55 There is no suitable riparian habitat for otter or water vole within the site, or within influencing distance of the site. These species are not considered further within this report.

Reptiles

- 3.56 The desk study returned records for the common reptile species (WCA5, S41) slow worm *Anguis fragilis*, grass snake *Natrix natrix* and adder *Vipera berus* within 2km of the site boundary. The nearest records for grass snake and slow worm are located approximately 1.2km south of the site and the locations of the records for adder were not provided due to confidentiality.
- 3.57 The scattered trees and scattered scrub provide suitable habitat for foraging and ranging common reptile species within the site. The buildings and hardstanding, amenity grassland and modified neutral grassland which dominate the site are suboptimal for reptiles. Given the highly limited extent of potentially suitable habitat, and the high levels of disturbance caused by the dense residential development within and surrounding the site, reptiles are considered likely absent from the site. Reptiles are therefore not considered further within this report.

Other Species, Including S41 Species

Hedgehog

- 3.58 The desk study returned records for the S41 mammal hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* within 2km of the site boundary, with the closest record being located approximately 200m north of the site.
- 3.59 The scattered trees, amenity grassland, modified neutral grassland and scattered scrub provide suitable habitat for foraging and ranging hedgehog within the site. Furthermore, hedgehog is frequently recorded within residential gardens.

Invertebrates

- 3.60 The desk study returned records for the mollusc Roman snail *Helix pomatia* (WCA5) and stag beetle *Lucanus cervus* (WCA5, S41) within 2km of the site boundary. Records were also returned for the S41 butterflies white-letter hairstreak *Satyrus w-album* and brown hairstreak *Thecla betulae*, and the S41 moths knot grass *Acronicta rumicis*, dusky brocade *Apamea remissa*, latticed heath *Chiasmia clathrata*, sallow *Cirrhia icteritia*, small square-spot *Diarsia rubi*, crescent *Helotropha leucostigma*, rustic *Hoplodrina blanda*, rosy rustic *Hydraecia micacea*, brindled beauty *Lycia hirtaria*, white ermine *Spilosoma lubricipeda*, buff ermine *Spilosoma lutea*, blood-vein *Timandra comae* and cinnabar *Tyria jacobaeae*.
- 3.61 The scattered trees and limited scattered scrub provide suitable habitat for a range of invertebrate species within the site. The buildings and hardstanding, amenity grassland and modified neutral grassland which dominate the site provide suboptimal habitat for invertebrates. Habitats within the site are not considered suitable for stag beetle or Roman snail.

4.0 Conclusions

Proposals for the Site

- 4.1 Proposals for the site are for residential development to provide council rent homes. Detailed proposals for the site have not been provided at this stage.

Designated Sites

- 4.2 There are three statutory designated wildlife sites of international importance located within 10km of the site; Lee Valley Ramsar and Lee Valley SPA are located approximately 1.1km east and Epping Forest SAC is located approximately 5.5km east. There will be no direct or indirect impacts on the internationally designated sites due to the limited extent of the proposed site, distance, extensive urban habitat separating the internationally designated sites from the proposed site, and lack of hydrological connection.
- 4.3 There are three statutory designated wildlife sites of national importance located within 5km of the site; Walthamstow Reservoirs SSSI located approximately 1.1km east, Walthamstow Marshes SSSI located approximately 1.8km southeast and Chingford Reservoirs SSSI located approximately 4.9km northeast of the site. There will be no direct or indirect impacts on the SSSIs due to the limited extent of the proposed site, distance, extensive urban habitat separating the SSSIs from the proposed site, and lack of hydrological connection.
- 4.4 The site falls within the SSSI Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for Walthamstow Reservoirs SSSI. The proposed residential development is not listed as a category of concern within the citation. There is however a note within the citation stating that "for new residential development in this area an HRA is required on the likely significant effects of recreation on Epping Forest SAC". This is unlikely to be required if proposals will not include an increase in the total number of dwellings within the site however this is a matter to be considered and Conditioned if necessary by the Local Planning Authority (LPA).
- 4.5 There are three statutory designated wildlife sites of local importance located within 2km of the site; Railway Fields LNR located approximately 1.6km southwest, Springfield Park LNR located approximately 1.7km southeast and Abney Park Cemetery LNR located approximately 1.9km south of the site. There will be no direct or indirect impacts on the LNRs due to the limited extent of the proposed site, distance, extensive urban habitat separating the LNRs from the proposed site, and lack of hydrological connection.
- 4.6 There are 27 non-statutory designated wildlife sites of local importance located within 2km of the site, nine of which are located within 1km of the site. The closest two are Tottenham Railsides SINC, located approximately 0.2km south of the site and Paignton Road Open Space SINC located approximately 0.6km south of the site. There will be no direct or indirect impacts on any SINC, due to the limited extent of the proposed site, distance, extensive urban habitat separating the SINC from the proposed site, and lack of hydrological connection.

Habitats and Flora

- 4.7 The scattered trees within the site provide potential foraging and nesting habitat for birds and foraging and commuting habitat for bats. It is considered likely that the majority of trees within the site will be lost to development although the majority of trees within the site, are young to semi-mature and relatively small and would therefore be replaceable within a reasonable time frame.
- 4.8 The scattered scrub habitat within the site is of some ecological value creating some structural diversity and potential foraging habitat for birds, and foraging and ranging habitat for hedgehog. The scrub habitat within the site is however highly limited in extent and floristic diversity. Some minor losses may be required, however given the limited extent, loss of scrub within the site is unlikely to have a significant impact on notable or protected species.
- 4.9 The hardstanding, bare ground, amenity grassland and modified neutral grassland habitats are of low ecological value and offer limited ecological function for species foraging or ranging. Loss of these habitats is unlikely to result in a significant decrease in the ecological value of the site. Implementation of a soft landscaping strategy will help compensate for any negative impacts on the site's ecological value as a result of habitat loss.
- 4.10 Opportunities to enhance habitats present on site are identified and discussed in the following chapter.

Fauna

Amphibians

- 4.11 Given that the site is dominated by hardstanding, built structures and amenity grassland which is sub-optimal terrestrial habitat for common amphibians, amphibians are considered unlikely to range into the majority of the site. If amphibians are present within the site, they will likely remain within the limited scattered scrub habitat, which may be lost to development. Given the highly limited extent of the habitat, and that the habitats are surrounded by residential development, hardstanding and amenity grassland which provides sub-optimal amphibian ranging habitat, loss of the habitat is unlikely to have a significant impact on local common amphibian populations and amphibians are unlikely to be encountered during the works.

Bats

- 4.12 Buildings B7 and B11 are assessed as having moderate suitability to support roosting bats on a precautionary basis. Buildings B2, B3, B6 and B10 are assessed as having low suitability to support roosting bats. These buildings will be demolished under the proposals. Further surveys of these buildings, to establish the presence or absence of roosting bats, will be required.
- 4.13 One tree (TN 7) located offsite but directly adjacent to the site boundary was assessed as having low suitability to support roosting bats. If encroachment of the proposals into the root protection area of this tree necessitates its loss then precautionary working measure must be adopted for the felling of this tree.

- 4.14 Moderate levels of ambient lighting from street lights are present within the site. The scheme should avoid any increase in these lighting levels and minimise light spill onto retained and newly planted trees.

Birds

- 4.15 All nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended, during the nesting season. It is an offence to take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst it is in use or being built. There may be implications with regards to nesting birds if vegetation clearance or building demolition is proposed during the nesting period (typically taken to be March to August inclusive). Measures will therefore need to be implemented to avoid the potential disturbance or destruction of nests.
- 4.16 Buildings B8 and B11, and scattered trees provide potential nesting habitat for birds on site. These habitats in addition to the scattered scrub, modified neutral grassland and amenity grassland habitats provide potential foraging habitat for birds. Given the limited extent of the habitats within the site, loss of these habitats is unlikely to have a significant impact on nesting birds, although there will be temporary disturbance during site clearance and construction works.

Other Species, Including S41 Species

Hedgehog

- 4.17 The site has potential to support the S.41 species hedgehog. There is potential for harm to this species during site clearance and construction works.

Invertebrates

- 4.18 Given the limited structural and species diversity within the site, the habitats are unlikely to support a diverse or important invertebrate assemblage. There are no implications to development in relation to S.41 invertebrates.

5.0 Recommendations

Designated Sites

- 5.1 The potential requirement to undertake an HRA to assess potential impacts on Epping Forest SAC is a matter to be considered and Conditioned if necessary by the LPA.

Habitats

- 5.2 Standard pollution prevention and dust control measures should be set out in a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and implemented during site clearance and construction works. The CEMP will identify measures to ensure the potential for indirect impacts on retained habitats within and adjacent to the site, including scattered trees, are reduced to a minimum.
- 5.3 Retained trees within and adjacent to the site should be protected from accidental damage during site clearance and construction, in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction.
- 5.4 Development proposals and soft landscaping plans for the site have not been provided at this stage. New hedgerow planting, native shrub planting and tree planting is recommended to help off-set the reduction in ecological value of the site as a result of any habitat loss.
- 5.5 An updated walkover of the site should be completed during the period April to early October to ensure that no invasive plant species are present within the site.

Fauna

Bats

- 5.6 Buildings B7 and B11 are assessed as having moderate suitability on a precautionary basis, and B2, B3, B6 and B10 are assessed as having low suitability to support roosting bats and will all be demolished under the proposals. Additional survey will therefore be required of these six buildings. This will include dusk emergence and/or dawn re-entry bat surveys to watch, listen for and record bats exiting or entering the building. In accordance with BCT Guidelines, one survey visit will be required for low suitability buildings, with two survey visits for moderate suitability buildings. The surveys must be completed between May and September (inclusive), with at least one visit between May and August. Given the precautionary nature of the assessments due to the low suitability of the surrounding habitats, a detailed endoscope inspection of the buildings by an appropriately licenced ecologist could be conducted to rationalise the requirement for nocturnal survey.

- 5.7 Following the nocturnal roost survey, or additional assessment, if bats are confirmed to be roosting within any building, there will be a requirement to obtain a protected species Mitigation Licence from Natural England (NE) prior to demolition or renovation works. A total of three nocturnal roost surveys will also be required to undertake roost characterisation. Following submission of a licence application, NE aim to return the outcome of the licence application within 6 weeks. This should be taken into consideration in line with the proposed programme of works. Depending on the species and conservation status of the roost or roosts identified a Low Impact Class Licence (LICL) could provide an alternative approach.
- 5.8 One tree with low bat roost suitability was identified offsite but directly adjacent to the site boundary. If the proposals necessitate the removal of this tree, due to impacting on the root protection area, then it must be soft felled under the supervision of a licenced ecologist.
- 5.9 A Sensitive Lighting Strategy should be implemented to minimise light spill from the scheme on to retained semi-mature and mature trees within and adjacent to the site, which provide potential bat roosting, foraging and commuting habitat. The Sensitive Lighting Strategy will benefit bats and other nocturnal and crepuscular species. The Sensitive Lighting Strategy will address four key design principles:
- Use of unnecessary lighting will be avoided.
 - Spatial spread of lighting – The horizontal and vertical spread of artificial light will be minimised, and take into account both primary and reflected light sources. Directional lighting can be achieved through the use of LED bulbs and by angle and orientation of beam. Use of a cowl, louvre or other light shield could also be implemented if required.
 - Variable lighting regime – Timers will be used to ensure that overall illumination is reduced during core night-time hours.
 - Intensity and colour of lighting – Light intensity will be as low as possible whilst meeting the objectives of the intended function. Light sources selected will emit zero ultra-violet light wherever possible.

Birds

- 5.10 To ensure compliance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), any planned vegetation clearance and demolition of buildings B8 and B11 should be undertaken outside of the bird breeding season (March to August inclusive), to avoid damage to nesting birds. All works undertaken during the breeding season will require a nesting bird check to be carried out by a suitably qualified ecologist immediately prior to any clearance works commencing. If evidence of nesting is observed, a buffer zone will need to be set up around the nest, the size of which will be dependent upon the species nesting. The ecologist will monitor the nest to confirm when any young have fledged, following which vegetation clearance or demolition works can proceed.

Other Species, Including S41 Species

Hedgehog

- 5.11 It is recommended that a Reasonable Avoidance Measures Method Statement (RAMMS) is implemented during site clearance and construction works to prevent harm to hedgehog if present within the site.

Habitat Enhancements

- 5.12 Under the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), developments should aim to minimise impacts on biodiversity and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity. To comply with this national planning policy a Biodiversity Impact Assessment calculation may be required. A number of opportunities for further habitat enhancements which will benefit biodiversity are identified below.
- 5.13 The planting strategy adopted should aim to utilise a range of native wildlife friendly species which will produce nectar and berries, and where necessary, non-native/ornamental species which have acknowledged value for biodiversity. The planting scheme should create structural diversity and maximise connectivity to the wider area.
- 5.14 Species-rich green rooves could be incorporated into the building design, using the planting strategy recommendations detailed above, for some or all of the buildings within the site design. The green rooves would create undisturbed habitat and ecological stepping stones for foraging birds, bats and invertebrates.
- 5.15 Species-rich grassland could be planted within areas allocated for public open space. Where possible, grassland areas should include a mosaic of sward heights to include short, intermediate and long grass, with long grass in particular retained over winter adjacent to scrub and trees. This will enhance the foraging opportunities for a variety of local wildlife, including invertebrates, bats, birds, and hedgehogs.
- 5.16 Artificial bird nesting habitat should be provided through the installation of integrated nest boxes which will increase the availability of nesting habitat within the site.
- 5.17 Installing bat boxes onto new buildings and retained mature and semi-mature trees present on site will provide long-lasting opportunities for roosting bats that require minimal maintenance, as recommended in Gunnell, 2013⁸. Models suitable for local species include the Schwegler 1FR Bat Tube and the Schwegler 2F General Purpose Bat Box.
- 5.18 During the site clearance works, consideration should be given to chipping or composting vegetation for re-use on the new habitats on site, or creation of brash piles on the periphery of the site as a further aid to increasing biodiversity. This could also enhance the site for hedgehogs by providing additional refuge opportunities for this S.41 species which is frequently recorded in residential gardens.

⁸ Gunnell, K. M. (2013). Designing for Biodiversity: A technical guide for new and existing buildings. 2nd Ed. London, UK: RIBA Publishing.

- 5.19 Gaps should be left under fences to allow for easy movement of hedgehogs. Hedgehog hibernation boxes could also be installed to provide shelter, nesting and hibernation opportunities for hedgehog.
- 5.20 A small bug hotel could be installed in the vicinity of semi-natural habitat. This will provide habitat for section 41 invertebrates on site.

APPENDIX A: Ecology Desk Study



THE
ENVIRONMENT
PARTNERSHIP



WATTS CLOSE LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY ECOLOGY DESK STUDY

TEP

The Reynard Suite,
Bowden Business Village,
Market Harborough,
Leicestershire,
LE16 7SA

Tel: 01858 383120
E-mail: mh@tep.uk.com
www.tep.uk.com

Offices in Warrington, Market Harborough, Gateshead, London and Cornwall

Document Title	Ecology Desk Study
Prepared for	Pellings LLP
Prepared by	TEP - Market Harborough
Document Ref	8521.001

Author	Ruth Woolston
Date	November 2020
Checked	Chris King
Approved	Andy Nyul

[illegible]

CONTENTS	PAGE
1.0 Introduction	4
2.0 Method	5
3.0 Legislation and Planning Policy	7
4.0 Site Designations	12
5.0 Habitats	26
6.0 Species	27

TABLES	PAGE
Table 1: Sources of Ecological Information	5
Table 2: Details of Internationally Designated Wildlife Sites within 10km of the Site	12
Table 3: Details of Nationally Designated Wildlife Sites within 5km of the Site	14
Table 4: Likely Impacts of Development Proposals on Walthamstow Reservoirs SSSI.	16
Table 5: Details of Statutory Locally Designated Wildlife Sites within 2km of the Site	18
Table 6: Details of Non-statutory Locally Designated Wildlife Sites within 2km of the Site ..	21
Table 7: Notable Species Records within 2km of the Site	27
Table 8: Natural England Mitigation Licences within 2km of the Site	34

FIGURES	PAGE
Figure 1: Site Location Plan	4
Figure 2: Internationally Designated Wildlife Sites within 10km of the Site	13
Figure 3: Nationally Designated Wildlife Sites within 5km of the Site	15
Figure 4: SSSI IRZ within the Site	18
Figure 5: Statutory Locally Designated Wildlife Sites within 2km of the Site	20
Figure 6: Non-statutory Locally Designated Wildlife Sites within 2km of the Site	25
Figure 7: Notable Habitats within and Adjacent to the Site	26

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A:	Citations for Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of International Importance
APPENDIX B:	Citations for Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of National Importance
APPENDIX C:	Citations for Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of Local Importance
APPENDIX D:	Citations for Non-statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of Local Importance
APPENDIX E:	Species Records within 2km of the Site

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The Environment Partnership (TEP) were commissioned, by Pellings LLP, on behalf of Haringey Council in November 2020, to complete an ecology desk study of land known as Watts Close located in the London Borough of Haringey (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). This assessment is required to inform proposals for residential development and regeneration of the site.
- 1.2 The central grid reference of the site is TQ 33320 88961 and the location of the site is shown in Figure 1 below.

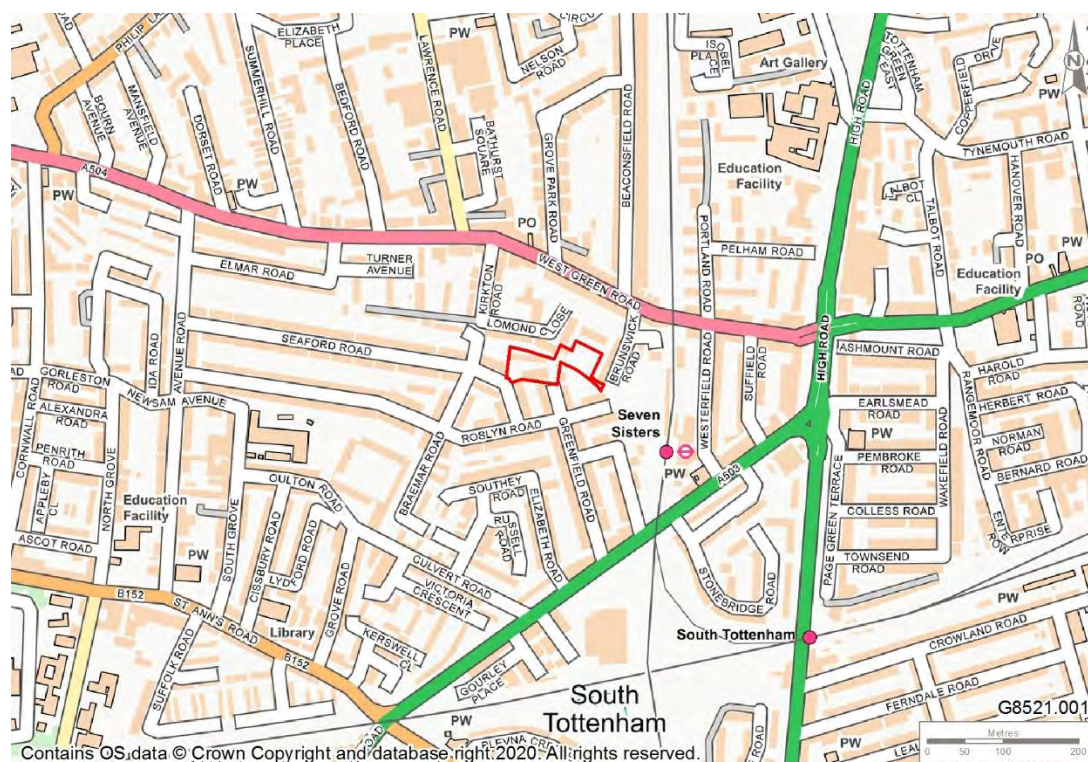


Figure 1: Site Location Plan

2.0 Method

2.1 Information regarding historic species records and protected sites was requested/gathered from the sources listed in Table 1. This collated data gives a useful indication of the distribution and abundance of ecological receptors at a given locale. An absence of records does not indicate the absence of protected species from the search area.

Table 1: Sources of Ecological Information

Source of Information	Nature of Information
Magic Map	Statutory designated wildlife sites of international importance within 10km Statutory designated wildlife sites of national importance within 5km Statutory designated wildlife sites of local importance within 2km Natural England licences within 2km of the site Habitats of value to biodiversity within and adjacent to the site Great crested newt survey pond records 2017 - 2019 within 2km of the site
Greenspace Information for Greater London (GIGL)	Protected species records within 2km Non-statutory designated wildlife sites of local importance within 2km
Haringey Council	Land allocations and relevant policies
ArcMap10	Ordnance & Aerial survey mapping

2.2 Statutory designated wildlife sites of international importance may include:

- Ramsar sites;
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC); and
- Special Protection Areas (SPA).

2.3 Statutory designated wildlife sites of national importance may include:

- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
- National Nature Reserve (NNR);
- Marine Nature Reserve (MNR); and
- Area of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB).

2.4 Statutory designated wildlife sites of local importance refers to Local Nature Reserves (LNR).

2.5 Non-statutory designated wildlife sites of local importance may include:

- Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)
- Local Wildlife Site (LWS);
- Site of Biological Importance (SBI); and
- Biological Heritage Site (BHS).

2.6 Habitats of value may include those listed under any of the following:

- Ancient woodland;
- Main rivers¹;
- Habitats of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (S41); and
- Local Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats (LBAP).

2.7 Protected species records may include those listed under any of the following:

- European Protected Species (EPS);
- Protected bird species under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended (WCA1);
- Protected animal species under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended (WCA5);
- Protected plant species under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended (WCA8);
- Invasive non-native plant species under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended (WCA9);
- Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (PBA);
- Species of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (S41);
- Red and Amber listed Birds of Conservation Concern (BRd/BAm); and
- Local Biodiversity Action Plan Species (LBAP).

¹ Main rivers are statutory watercourses designated by the Environment Agency (in England). 'Main rivers' are usually larger streams and rivers, but some of them are small watercourses of significance. Works within 8m of main rivers are generally prohibited or require permission as there could be flood risk implications.

3.0 Legislation and Planning Policy

- 3.1 This section details legislation and planning policy which may have relevance to the site. Only legislation and policy relevant to biodiversity are included.

International Planning Policy

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

Protected Species

- 3.2 European Protected Species (EPS) and their breeding sites or resting places are protected under Regulation 41 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 which makes it illegal to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill any such animal or to deliberately take or destroy their eggs;
- Deliberately disturb such an animal; and
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal.

- 3.3 European Protected Species (EPS) licenses can be granted by Natural England in respect of development to permit activities that would otherwise be unlawful under the Conservation Regulations, providing that the following 3 tests (set out in the EC Habitats Directive) are passed, namely:

- The development is for reasons of overriding public interest;
- There is no satisfactory alternative; and
- The favourable conservation status of the species concerned will be maintained and/or enhanced.

- 3.4 Under Regulation 9(5) of the Conservation Regulations, Planning Authorities have a duty to 'have regard to the requirements of the EC Habitats Directive' i.e. LPA's must consider the above 3 'tests' when determining whether Planning Permission should be granted for developments likely to cause an offence under the Conservation Regulations.

Protected Sites

- 3.5 The Regulations also deal with the assessment of potential impacts on sites of European nature conservation importance, in this case, the Manchester Mosses SAC. Requirements are set out within Regulations 63 and 64 of the Habitats Regulations, where a series of steps and tests are followed for plans or projects that could potentially affect a European site. The steps and tests set out within Regulations 63 and 64 are commonly referred to as the 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' process.

- 3.6 All plans and projects (including planning applications) which are not directly connected with, or necessary for, the conservation management of a habitat site, require consideration of whether the plan or project is likely to have significant effects on that site. This consideration should take into account the potential effects both of the plan/project itself and in combination with other plans or projects. Where an adverse effect on the site's integrity cannot be ruled out, and where there are no alternative solutions, the plan or project can only proceed if there are imperative reasons of over-riding public interest and if the necessary compensatory measures can be secured.

National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework 2021

- 3.7 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF21) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied at a local level in development plans and how developers should address them. The Framework places great emphasis on plans and developments contributing to sustainable development.
- 3.8 The NPPF21 states:
- 3.9 When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:
- if significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
 - development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
 - development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and;
 - development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.
- 3.10 The following should be given the same protection as habitats sites:
- potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;
 - listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and

- sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

- 3.11 Animal species listed under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and as amended) receive full protection which makes it illegal (subject to certain exceptions) to:
- Intentionally kill, injure or take any such animal;
 - Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct any place used for shelter or protection by any such animal; and
 - Intentionally or recklessly disturb such animals while they occupy a place used for shelter or protection.
- 3.12 Some species receive partial protection under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000), which provide protection against intentional killing or injury of any such animal.
- 3.13 All wild birds (as defined by the act) are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and as amended), which makes it illegal (subject to exceptions) to:
- Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird;
 - Take, damage or destroy the nest (whilst being built or in use) or eggs of any wild bird.
- 3.14 Additional protection is provided to birds listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and as amended). In addition to the offences detailed above relating to all wild birds, it is illegal to:
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb any bird listed on Schedule 1, or their dependent young while nesting.
- 3.15 Plant species listed under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and as amended) are protected from unauthorised intentional picking, uprooting and destruction.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006

- 3.16 Section 40 of the NERC Act places a duty to conserve biodiversity on public authorities in England. It requires local authorities and government departments to have regard to the purposes of conserving biodiversity in a manner that is consistent with the exercise of their normal functions such as policy and decision-making. 'Conserving biodiversity' may include enhancing, restoring or protecting a population or a habitat.

- 3.17 Section 41 requires the Secretary of State to publish and maintain lists of species and types of habitats which are regarded by Natural England to be of "principal importance" for the purposes of conserving biodiversity in England. These 56 priority habitats and 943 species are drawn from earlier lists of United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species and Habitats. The Section 41 lists are needed by decision-makers in local and regional authorities when carrying out their duties under Section 40 of the Act.

Protection of Badgers Act 1992

- 3.18 The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 makes it an offence to kill, injure or take a badger from the wild. It is also an offence to disturb, damage or interfere with a sett unless a licence is obtained from a statutory authority.

Local Planning Policy

London Plan 2021

- 3.19 The London Plan 2021 is the Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London. It sets out a framework for how London will develop over the next 20-25 years and the Mayor's vision for Good Growth.
- 3.20 The Plan is part of the statutory development plan for London, meaning that the policies in the Plan should inform decisions on planning applications across the capital. Borough's Local Plans must be in 'general conformity' with the London Plan, ensuring that the planning system for London operates in a joined-up way and reflects the overall strategy for how London can develop sustainably, which the London Plan sets out.
- 3.21 The London Plan 2021, prepared by the Greater London Authority, was adopted in March 2021.
- 3.22 The London Plan document can be viewed at the following link: [the london plan 2021.pdf](#)
- 3.23 The following policies relate to biodiversity and nature conservation:
- Policy G1: Green Infrastructure
 - Policy G3: Metropolitan Open Land
 - Policy G5: Urban Greening
 - Policy G6: Biodiversity and Access to Nature
 - Policy G7: Trees and Woodland

- 3.24 Local Development Documents for the borough of Haringey (see below) are required to be in general conformity with the London Plan.

Haringey Local Plan (adopted 24 July 2017)

- 3.25 Haringey's development plan is currently made up of the Strategic Policies, Development Management Policies, Site Allocations and Tottenham Area Action Plan, alongside the London Plan. The council is currently preparing two additional plans, the Wood Green Area Action Plan, and the North London Waste Plan, and once adopted will form part of the development plan.

3.26 The existing development plan for Haringey currently comprises the following Development Plan Documents (DPD):

- London Plan
- Strategic Policies DPD
- Development Management DPD
- Site Allocations DPD
- Tottenham Area Action Plan (AAP) DPD
- Highgate Neighbourhood Plan

3.27 The Policies Map can be viewed by following the link below:
<https://my.haringey.gov.uk/custom/atSoloMapSelectionTool.html>

3.28 Neither the site nor adjacent land is allocated for biodiversity purposes.

3.29 The Strategic Policies document can be viewed by following the link:
<https://www.haringey.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/local-plan/local-plan-strategic-policies#alterations>

3.30 The following policies relate to biodiversity and nature conservation:

- Policy SP11: Design
- Policy SP13: Open Space and Biodiversity

Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP)

3.31 The LBAP document for Haringey can be viewed by following the link:
<https://www.haringey.gov.uk/environment-and-waste/nature-and-conservation/conservation/biodiversity-action-plan>

3.32 The following habitats are identified within LBAPs by Haringey Council:

- Allotments
- Garden habitat
- Parks and green / open spaces
- Woodland
- Standing water
- Built structures

3.33 The following species are identified within LBAPs by Haringey Council:

- Bats

4.0 Site Designations

Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of International Importance

- 4.1 There are three internationally designated wildlife sites within 10km of the site (Figure 2). These are detailed in Table 2 below. Citations are provided in Appendix A.

Table 2: Details of Internationally Designated Wildlife Sites within 10km of the Site

Name of Designation	Type of Designation	Location of Designation in Relation to Site	Reason for Site Designation
Lee Valley	Ramsar	1.1km east	A series of embanked water supply reservoirs, sewage treatment lagoons, and former gravel pits extending along about 24km of the valley from near Ware southward to Finsbury Park in London. The site supports a diverse array of wetland fauna and flora.
Lee Valley	SPA	1.1km east	The site supports an internationally significant assemblage of wintering birds including bittern, gadwall and shoveler.
Epping Forest	SAC	5.5km east	The site is primarily designated for supporting the Annex I habitat '9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion roburi-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)' and the Annex II species stag beetle. Wet and dry heaths are also present within the site.

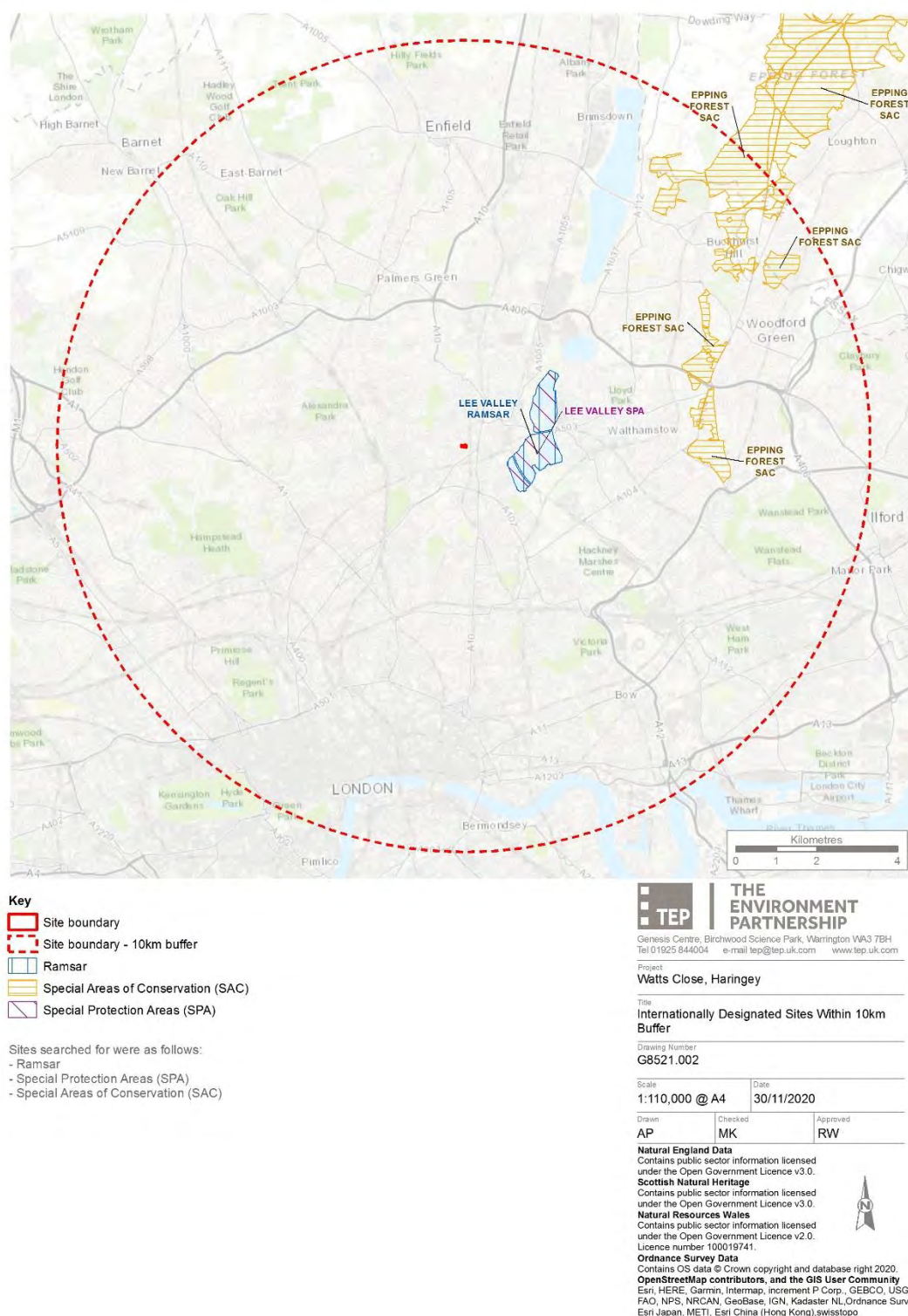


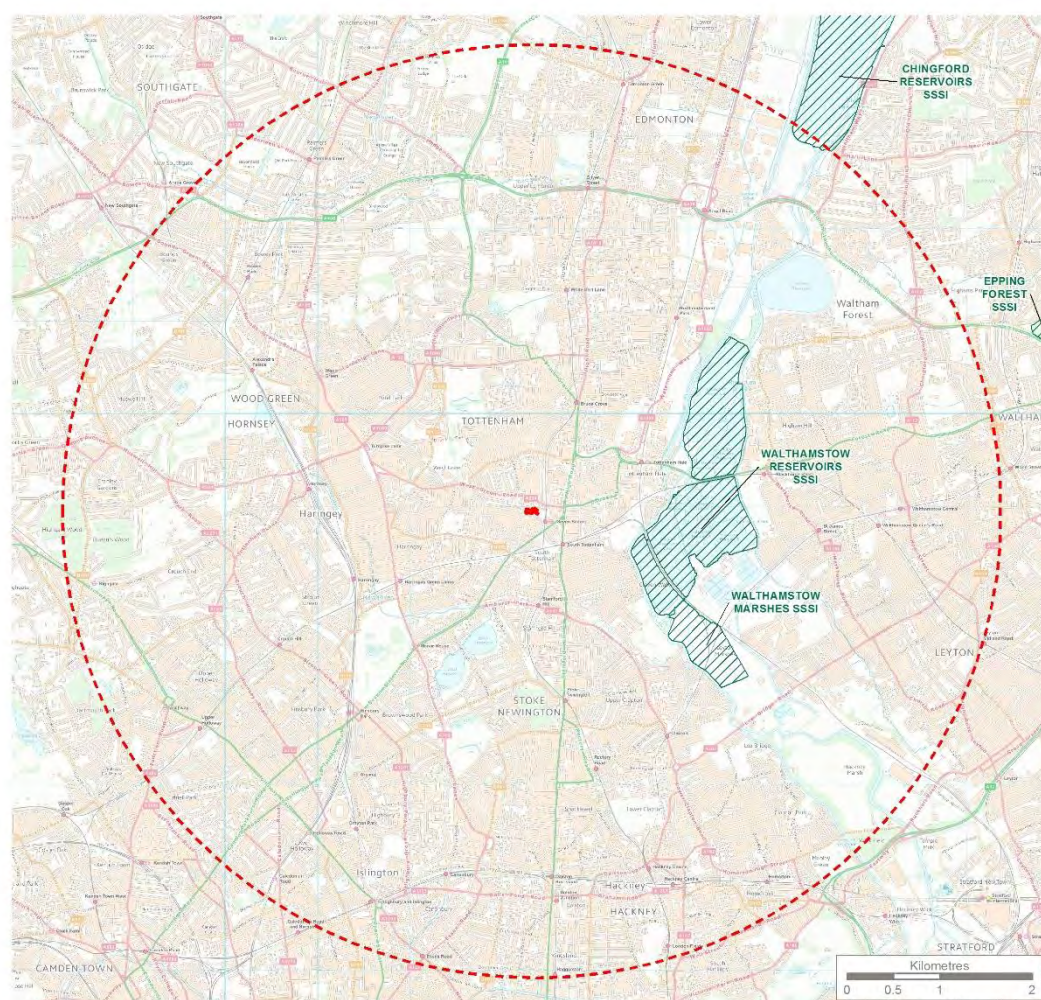
Figure 2: Internationally Designated Wildlife Sites within 10km of the Site

Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of National Importance

- 4.2 There are three nationally designated wildlife sites within 5km of the site (Figure 3). These are detailed in Table 3 below. Citations are provided in Appendix B.

Table 3: Details of Nationally Designated Wildlife Sites within 5km of the Site

Name of Designation	Type of Designation	Location of Designation in Relation to Site	Reason for Site Designation
Walthamstow Reservoirs	SSSI	1.1km east	The Walthamstow Reservoirs contain one of the country's major heronries and a particularly large concentration of breeding wildfowl. They are also an important gathering area for moulting tufted duck and in winter attract nationally significant populations of wildfowl and other wetland birds. Unfavourable - Recovering condition.
Walthamstow Marshes	SSSI	1.8km southeast	Walthamstow Marshes are one of the last remaining examples of semi-natural wetland in Greater London. They contain a variety of plant communities typical of a former flood plain location, such as a range of neutral grassland types, sedge marsh, reed swamp, sallow scrub and areas of tall herb vegetation. Associated with this diversity of habitat are several species of plant and insect which are uncommon in the London area. 8% Favourable, 92% Unfavourable - Declining condition.
Chingford Reservoirs	SSSI	4.9km northeast	The site is one of the major wintering grounds for wildfowl and wetland birds in the London area and hold nationally important numbers of some species. The reservoirs also form a moult refuge for large populations of wildfowl during the late summer months. Unfavourable - Recovering condition.



Key
 Site boundary
 Site boundary - 5km buffer
 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Sites searched for were as follows:
 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
 - National Nature Reserve (NNR)
 - Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP
 Genesis Centre, Birchwood Science Park, Warrington WA3 7BH
 Tel 01925 844004 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.com
 Project
 Watts Close, Haringey

Title
 Nationally Designated Sites Within 5km Buffer
 Drawing Number
 G8521.003
 Scale
 1:55,000 @ A4 Date
 30/11/2020
 Drawn
 AP Checked
 MK Approved
 RW

Natural England Data
 Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.
Scottish Natural Heritage
 Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.
Natural Resources Wales
 Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v2.0.
 Licence number 100019741.
Ordnance Survey Data
 Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2020.



Figure 3: Nationally Designated Wildlife Sites within 5km of the Site

- 4.3 The site falls within the Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for Walthamstow Reservoirs SSSI. This is shown in Figure 4.

- 4.4 The proposed development type is not listed as a risk category with regard to this SSSI. The Local Authority is not required to consult with Natural England with regard to potential impacts on the SSSI as a result of the proposed residential development. It should however be noted that 'Notes 1' within the citation states that a HRA will be required. Table 4 provides information on the likely impacts of development proposals on the SSSI.

Table 4: Likely Impacts of Development Proposals on Walthamstow Reservoirs SSSI.

Planning Proposal Categories	LPA Should Consult Natural England on Likely Risks from the Following:
All planning applications	Assessed as unlikely to impact the SSSI.
Infrastructure	Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind and solar energy	Assessed as unlikely to impact the SSSI.
Minerals, oil and gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural non-residential	Large non-residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha.
Residential	Residential development of 100 units or more.
Rural residential	Any residential development of 100 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
Air pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause air pollution (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons > 200m ² & manure stores > 250t).
Combustion	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

Planning Proposal Categories	LPA Should Consult Natural England on Likely Risks from the Following:
Discharges	Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 5m ³ /day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream (NB This does not include discharges to mains sewer which are unlikely to pose a risk at this location).
Water supply	Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m ² or more.
Notes 1	For new residential development in this area an HRA is required on the likely significant effects of recreation on Epping Forest SAC. For developments within 3km of the SAC, financial contributions are expected to offset recreational impacts.

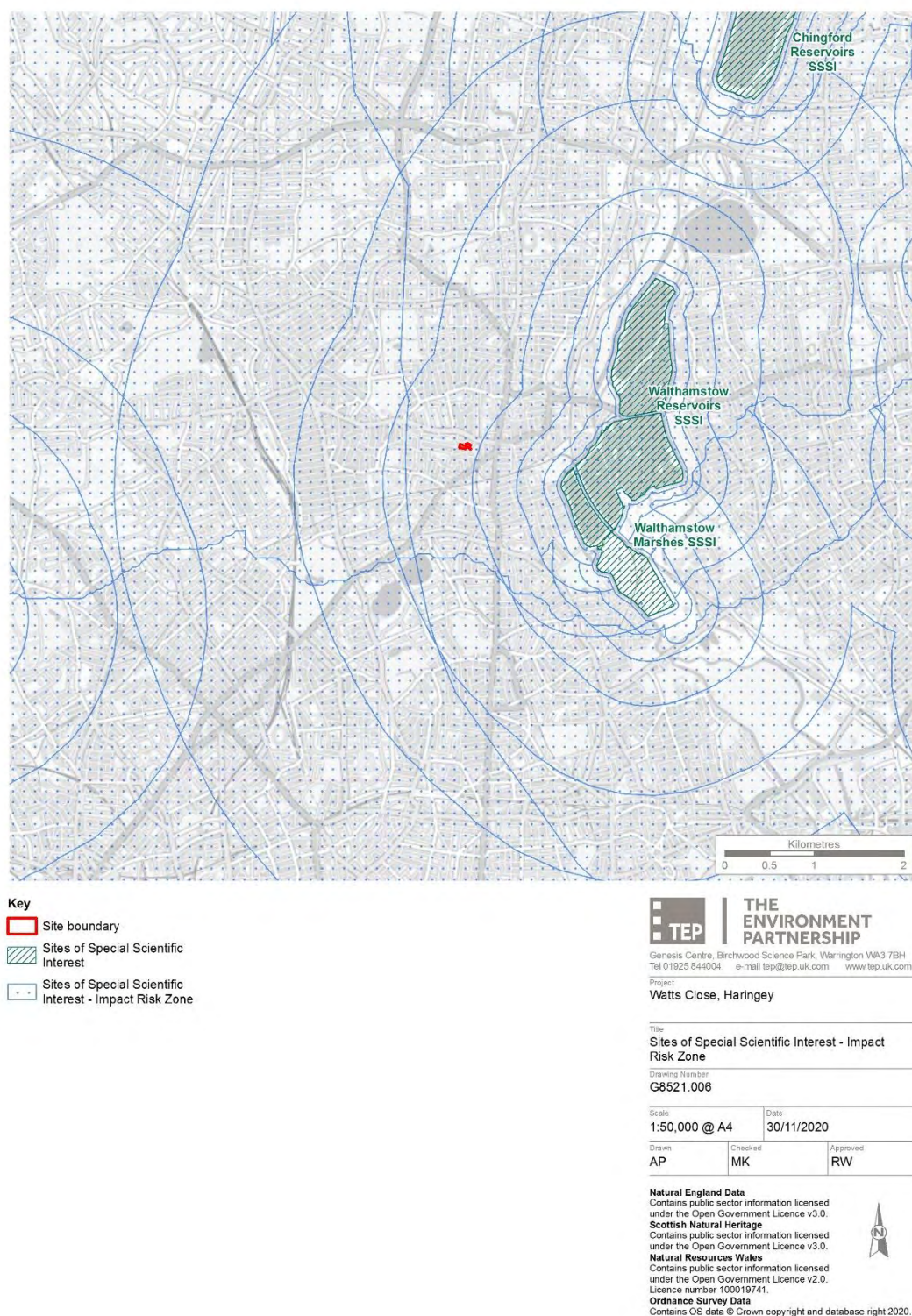


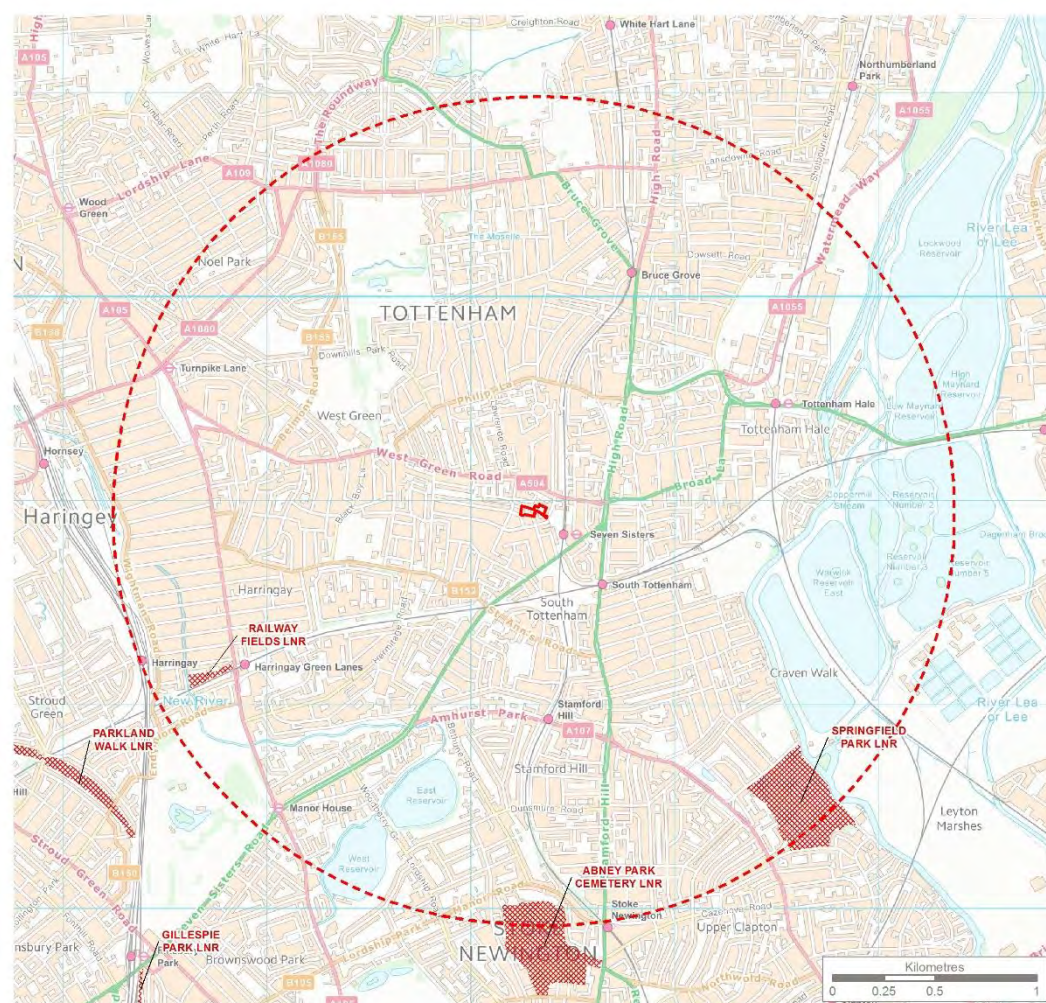
Figure 4: SSSI IRZ within the Site

Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of Local Importance

- 4.5 There are three statutory locally designated wildlife sites within 2km of the site (Figure 5). These are detailed in Table 5 below. Citations are provided in Appendix C.

Table 5: Details of Statutory Locally Designated Wildlife Sites within 2km of the Site

Name of Designation	Type of Designation	Location of Designation in Relation to Site	Reason for Site Designation
Railway Fields	LNR	1.6km southwest	The site comprises a pond, woodland, meadow, hedgerow, marsh and river, and supports bats, slow worm, common lizards, a diversity of common bird species, Haringey knotweed (unique to Haringey), and an ancient field maple.
Springfield Park	LNR	1.7km southeast	The Park is around 40 acres in size, with formalised gardens and conservation areas. The site is of geological interest.
Abney Park Cemetery	LNR	1.9km south	The site was originally an arboretum and now has more developed woodland areas supporting birds, invertebrates and fungi.



Key
 Site boundary
 Site boundary - 2km buffer
 Local Nature Reserve

Sites searched for were as follows:
 - Local Nature Reserves

THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP
 Genesis Centre, Birchwood Science Park, Warrington WA3 7BH
 Tel 01925 844004 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.com
 Project
 Watts Close, Haringey

Title
 Statutory Locally Designated Sites Within
 2km Buffer

Drawing Number
 G8521.004

Scale
 1:25,000 @ A4

Date
 30/11/2020

Drawn
 AP

Checked
 MK

Approved
 RW

Natural England Data
 Contains public sector information licensed
 under the Open Government Licence v3.0.
Scottish Natural Heritage
 Contains public sector information licensed
 under the Open Government Licence v3.0.
Natural Resources Wales
 Contains public sector information licensed
 under the Open Government Licence v2.0.
 Licence number 100019741.
Ordnance Survey Data
 Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2020.



Figure 5: Statutory Locally Designated Wildlife Sites within 2km of the Site

Non-statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of Local Importance

- 4.6 There are 27 non-statutory locally designated wildlife sites within 2km of the site (Figure 6). These are detailed in Table 6 below. Citations are provided in Appendix D.

Table 6: Details of Non-statutory Locally Designated Wildlife Sites within 2km of the Site

Name of Designation and Map Reference	Type of Designation	Location of Designation in Relation to Site	Reason for Site Designation
Tottenham Railsides HgBII11	SINC (Borough II)	0.2km south	The site comprises railside land forming an important undisturbed wildlife corridor.
Paignton Road Open Space HgL14	SINC (Local)	0.6km south	A small park with an abundance of trees including mature fruit trees which may be of importance for invertebrates. The site supports the nationally scarce plant musk stork's-bill.
Chestnuts Park HgL03	SINC (Local)	0.6km west	A large park situated in an area with little accessible greenspace. Some areas of the site are managed for nature conservation and support a diversity of invertebrates and common bird species.
Markfield Park HgBII14	SINC (Borough II)	0.8km east	A small park adjacent to the River Lea supporting a good diversity of habitats and a diverse flora including the nationally scarce wall bedstraw and several locally rare ferns.
St Ann's Hospital Wood HgL08	SINC (Local)	0.8km southwest	A narrow strip of woodland supporting a single wild service-tree.
Downhills Park HgL09	SINC (Local)	0.8km northwest	A large park supporting an abundance of mature trees and a variety of common bird species.
Tottenham Hale to Northumberland Park Railsides HgBII15	SINC (Borough II)	0.9km east	A long stretch of vegetated railsides containing a good range of habitats.

Name of Designation and Map Reference	Type of Designation	Location of Designation in Relation to Site	Reason for Site Designation
Holmleigh Railway Cutting HcBI02	SINC (Borough I)	1km south	A fairly broad railway cutting containing one of the largest areas of self-established vegetation in Hackney supporting a diversity of undisturbed habitats.
Lordship Lane Recreation Ground HgL04	SINC (Local)	1km northwest	A large park with habitats including damp grassland, secondary woodland, a stream and a pond. The site is of value to common waterfowl and other birds and supports an abundance of the locally rare marsh foxtail.
Lea Valley M071	SINC (Metropolitan)	1.1km east	The site is designated for supporting a diversity of wetland habitats which support a diverse aquatic flora and are of ornithological importance.
New River M096	SINC (Metropolitan)	1.1km south	Probably London's cleanest river. The waterway supports a diverse aquatic fauna, fish, waterfowl, amphibians and invertebrates.
Stoke Newington Reservoirs M073	SINC (Metropolitan)	1.2km south	Two reservoirs providing habitat for wildfowl within a highly urbanised area.
Harringay Stadium Slopes HgBII16	SINC (Borough II)	1.2km southwest	A steep vegetated bank supporting an abundance of butterflies.
Down Lane Recreation Ground HgL17	SINC (Local)	1.3km northeast	A park with substantial areas of native woodland and scrub planting, and areas managed as meadows.
Spring Hill Playing Fields HcL09	SINC (Local)	1.4km southeast	Disused playing fields with flower-rich grassland supporting a diversity of invertebrates.
Bruce Grove Wood HgL22	SINC (Local)	1.4km north	A small site adjacent to a school comprising overgrown allotments, woodland and grassland habitats.

Name of Designation and Map Reference	Type of Designation	Location of Designation in Relation to Site	Reason for Site Designation
Clapton Common Pond HcL10	SINC (Local)	1.5km southeast	A large ornamental pond supporting an abundance of the locally rare greater duckweed.
Railway Fields Local Nature Reserve HgBI05	SINC (Borough I)	1.6km southwest	A local nature reserve on former railway land supporting a mosaic of habitats with a diverse flora. The site is of educational value.
Tottenham Cemetery, All Hallows Churchyard and Bruce Castle Park HgBII03	SINC (Borough II)	1.6km north	A large area of open parkland, with some mature oak trees. The site attracts numerous migrant birds in spring and autumn. Small areas of grass are managed as meadow. The cemetery contains a large pond supporting breeding common waterfowl, and a stream runs across the site.
Allen's Gardens HcL11	SINC (Local)	1.6km south	A small park, managed by local residents to provide contact with nature.
Easthale Allotments HgL191	SINC (Local)	1.6km northeast	Allotments with thick hedges providing habitat for wildlife.
Springfield Park HcBI01	SINC (Borough I)	1.7km southeast	A large landscaped park with a diversity of habitats.
Finsbury Park HgBII09	SINC (Borough II)	1.7km southwest	A large public park providing substantial open space within a built up area.
Tower Gardens HgL20	SINC (Local)	1.7km north	A small park with numerous mature trees and areas of native woodland and scrub planting.

Name of Designation and Map Reference	Type of Designation	Location of Designation in Relation to Site	Reason for Site Designation
Tottenham Marshes HgBI13	SINC (Borough I)	1.8km northeast	A large expanse of rough grassland, some of it damp, with smaller areas of scrub and tall herbs, and a brook. The site supports a diverse flora including some locally rare species, a diversity of butterflies and breeding skylark.
Abney Park Cemetery M099	SINC (Metropolitan)	1.9km south	A large cemetery, now mostly wooded combining wildlife, historical and cultural interest within an area of London with few wildlife sites.
Stroud Green Railway Bank HgBII17	SINC (Borough II)	2km west	A steep slope above railway sidings supporting woodland and scrub.



5.0 Habitats

5.1 There are no notable habitats within or adjacent to the site.



Key

- Site boundary
- Site boundary - 500m buffer
- Statutory main rivers (England)
- Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land
- Deciduous woodland

THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP
Genesis Centre, Birchwood Science Park, Warrington WA3 7BH
Tel 01925 644004 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.com

Project
Watts Close, Haringey

Title
Notable Habitats Within and Adjacent to the Site

Drawing Number
G8521.005

Scale
1:7,500 @ A4

Date
30/11/2020

Drawn
AP

Checked
MK

Approved
RW

Natural England Data
Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.
Scottish Natural Heritage
Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.
Natural Resources Wales
Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v2.0.
Licence number 100019741.
Ordnance Survey Data
Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2020.



Figure 7: Notable Habitats within and Adjacent to the Site

6.0 Species

- 6.1 Numerous species records were returned from GIGL for within 2km of the site. These are shown in Table 7. Full species records are provided in Appendix E.
- 6.2 A review of Magic Maps did not return any class licence returns or pond survey data for great crested newts between 2017 and 2019 within 2km of the site.

Table 7: Notable Species Records within 2km of the Site

Name of Species	Legislation	Closest Record to Site
<i>Amphibians</i>		
Common toad	S41	1.3km southwest
<i>Birds</i>		
Lesser redpoll	S41, BRd	1.4km southwest
Common redpoll	BAm	2km south
Skylark	S41, BRd	1.4km southwest
Kingfisher	WCA1, BAm	1.2km south
Pintail	WCA1(part 2), BAm	1.4km southwest
Shoveler	BAm	1.2km north
Teal	BAm	1.4km southwest
Wigeon	BAm	1.3km south
Garganey	WCA1, BAm	1.4km southwest
Gadwell	BAm	1.4km southwest
White-fronted goose	S41, BRd	1.4km southwest
Meadow pipit	BAm	1.4km southwest
Tree pipit	S41, BRd	1.4km southwest
Swift	BAm	1.7km southeast
Short-eared owl	BAm	2km east
Pochard	BRd	1.2km north
Scaup	WCA1, S41, BRd	1.4km southwest
Bittern	WCA1, S41, BAm	1.4km southwest

Name of Species	Legislation	Closest Record to Site
Barnacle goose	BAm	1.4km northwest
Goldeneye	WCA1(part 2), BAm	1.3km east
Stone-curlew	WCA1, S41, BAm	2km southeast
Dunlin	BAm	1.4km southwest
Ruff	WCA1, BRd	1.9km east
Little ringed plover	WCA1	1.9km east
Ringed plover	BRd	1.6km east
Black tern	WCA1	1.4km southwest
Marsh harrier	WCA1, BAm	1.4km southwest
Long-tailed duck	WCA1, BRd	1.4km southwest
Stock dove	BAm	1.1km northwest
Cuckoo	S41, BRd	2km east
Bewick's swan	WCA1, S41, BAm	1.4km southwest
Whooper swan	WCA1, BAm	2km east
Mute swan	BAm	1.2km south
House martin	BAm	1km east
Lesser spotted woodpecker	S41, BRd	2km east
Yellowhammer	S41, BRd	1.4km southwest
Reed bunting	S41, BAm	1.4km northwest
Common rosefinch	WCA1	2km southeast
Merlin	WCA1, BRd	1.4km southwest
Kestrel	BAm	1km south
Pied flycatcher	BRd	0.9km east
Brambling	WCA1	1.4km southwest
Snipe	BAm	1.4km southwest

Name of Species	Legislation	Closest Record to Site
Diver (<i>Gavia</i>) species	WCA1	2km east
Great northern diver	WCA1, BAm	1.4km southwest
Red-throated diver	WCA1	1.9km east
Little gull	WCA1	1.4km southwest
Wryneck	WCA1, BRd	2km east
Herring gull	S41, BRd	0.1km northwest
Lesser black-backed gull	BAm	0.6km east
Mediterranean gull	WCA1, BAm	1.3km northeast
Bar-tailed godwit	BAm	2km east
Black-tailed godwit	WCA1, S41, BRd	1.4km southwest
Linnet	S41, BRd	1.4km southwest
Twite	S41, BRd	2km east
Grasshopper warbler	S41, BRd	2km east
Common crossbill	WCA1	1.4km southwest
Nightingale	BRd	1.2km south
Common scoter	WCA1, S41, BRd	1.4km southwest
Smew	BAm	1.4km southwest
Red kite	WCA1	1.4km southwest
Grey wagtail	BRd	1.2km north
Yellow wagtail	S41, BRd	1.4km northwest
Blue-headed wagtail	BRd	1.9km east
Spotted flycatcher	S41, BRd	1km northwest
Curlew	S41, BRd	1.4km southwest
Whimbrel	WCA1, BRd	1.4km southwest
Osprey	WCA1, BAm	1.4km southwest

Name of Species	Legislation	Closest Record to Site
House sparrow	S41, BRd	0.1km southwest
Grey partridge	S41, BRd	2km east
Honey-buzzard	WCA1, BAm	2km east
Shag	BRd	1.4km southwest
Black redstart	WCA1, BRd	1.9km east
Wood warbler	S41, BRd	1km northwest
Willow warbler	BAm	1.2km north
Spoonbill	WCA1, BAm	2km east
Snow bunting	WCA1, BAm	2km east
Golden plover	WCA1	1.4km southwest
Slavonian grebe	WCA1, BRd	1.4km southwest
Red-necked grebe	BRd	1.4km southwest
Black-necked grebe	WCA1, BAm	1.4km southwest
Dunnock	S41, BAm	0.9km northwest
Bullfinch	S41, BAm	1.9km southeast
Avocet	WCA1, BAm	2km east
Firecrest	WCA1	1.3km south
Kittiwake	BRd	1.4km southwest
Whinchat	BRd	1.4km southwest
Woodcock	BRd	1.4km southwest
Arctic skua	BRd	1.7km west
Common tern	BAm	1.2km south
Arctic tern	BAm	1.4km southwest
Sandwich tern	BAm	1.4km southwest
Little tern	WCA1, BAm	2km east

Name of Species	Legislation	Closest Record to Site
Turtle dove	S41, BRd	1.7km east
Tawny owl	BAm	1.1km south
Starling	S41, BRd	0.1km northwest
Shelduck	BAm	1.4km southwest
Wood sandpiper	WCA1, BAm	1.4km southwest
Greenshank	WCA1, BAm	1.4km southwest
Green sandpiper	WCA1, BAm	1.4km southwest
Redshank	BAm	1.3km south
Redwing	WCA1, BRd	1km northwest
Song thrush	S41, BRd	1.1km northwest
Fieldfare	WCA1, BRd	1.3km east
Ring ouzel	S41, BRd	1.2km north
Mistle thrush	BRd	0.8km northwest
Lapwing	S41, BRd	1.3km south
Goshawk	WCA1	Location confidential
Marsh warbler	WCA1, S41, BRd	Location confidential
Cetti's warbler	WCA1	Location confidential
Peregrine	WCA1	Location confidential
<i>Invertebrates</i>		
Roman snail	WCA5	1.3km east
Blue ground beetle	S41	1.7km west
Stag beetle	WCA5, S41	0.6km northwest
White-letter hairstreak	S41	1.8km northeast
Brown hairstreak	S41	2km southeast
Knot grass	S41	1.2km south

Name of Species	Legislation	Closest Record to Site
Dusky brocade	S41	1.1km south
Latticed heath	S41	1.5km southwest
Sallow	S41	2km southeast
Small square-spot	S41	1.2km south
Crescent	S41	1.1km south
Rustic	S41	1.1km south
Rosy rustic	S41	1.6km east
Brindled beauty	S41	1.9km southwest
White ermine	S41	1.2km south
Buff ermine	S41	1.6km east
Blood-vein	S41	1.5km northeast
Cinnabar	S41	1.5km northeast
<i>Mammals</i>		
Otter	EPS, WCA5, S41	1.8km west
Water vole	WCA5, S41	1.1km southeast
Badger	PBA	Location confidential
Hedgehog	S41	0.2km north
Unidentified bat	EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP	1.3km east
Serotine	EPS, WCA5, LBAP	1.6km east
Unidentified <i>Myotis</i> bat	EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP	1.5km southeast
Daubenton's bat	EPS, WCA5, LBAP	0.4km south
Whiskered bat	EPS, WCA5, LBAP	0.4km south
Natterer's bat	EPS, WCA5, LBAP	1.9km southeast
Lesser noctule	EPS, WCA5, LBAP	0.4km south
Common noctule	EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP	0.4km south

Name of Species	Legislation	Closest Record to Site
Pipistrelle species	EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP	1.2km east
Nathusius's pipistrelle	EPS, WCA5, LBAP	0.4km south
Common pipistrelle	EPS, WCA5, LBAP	0.4km south
Soprano pipistrelle	EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP	0.4km south
Brown long-eared bat	EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP	0.4km south
<i>Plants</i>		
Creeping marshwort	WCA8, S41	2km southeast
Cornflower	S41	1km east
Bluebell	WCA8	1.3km east
Water fern	WCA9	1.4km northwest
Few-flowered garlic	WCA9	1km southeast
Three-cornered garlic	WCA9	1.3km east
Cotoneaster species	WCA9	1.1km southeast
Wall cotoneaster	WCA9	1.3km east
New Zealand pigmyweed	WCA9	1.9km southeast
Montbretia	WCA9	1.1km southeast
Water-hyacinth	WCA9	1.4km east
Canadian waterweed	WCA9	1.3km east
Nuttall's waterweed	WCA9	1.3km east
Japanese knotweed	WCA9	1.1km southeast
Giant hogweed	WCA9	1.3km east
Floating pennywort	WCA9	1.2km southeast
Indian balsam	WCA9	1.1km southeast
Curly waterweed	WCA9	1km
False-acacia	WCA9	1.1km southeast

Name of Species	Legislation	Closest Record to Site
Parrot's-feather	WCA9	2km east
<i>Reptiles</i>		
Adder	WCA5, S41	Location confidential
Slow worm	WCA5, S41	1.2km south
Grass snake	WCA5, S41	1.2km south

Natural England Mitigation Licences

- 6.3 One Natural England mitigation licence has been identified within 2km of the site, located approximately 2km southwest of the site, as detailed in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Natural England Mitigation Licences within 2km of the Site

Licence Number	Dates	Species	Licensable Activities
2016-20176-EPS-MIT	10/02/2016 to 09/02/2021	Common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle bats	Destruction of a resting place

APPENDIX A: Citations for Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of International Importance

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat

Name: Lee Valley

Unitary Authority/County: Essex, Hertfordshire, London Borough of Haringey and London Borough of Waltham Forest.

Consultation proposal: Amwell Quarry Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Rye Meads SSSI, Turnford & Cheshunt Pits SSSI and Walthamstow Reservoirs SSSI have been recommended as a Ramsar site because of their international importance.

The Lee Valley Ramsar site comprises a series of embanked water supply reservoirs, sewage treatment lagoons and former gravel pits that display a range of man-made and semi-natural wetland and valley bottom habitats.

Boundary of Ramsar site: The Ramsar site boundary is coincident with the above SSSI boundaries. See Ramsar site map for further detail.

Size of Ramsar site: The Ramsar site covers an area of 447.87 ha.

International importance of Ramsar site: The Ramsar site is a Wetland of International Importance because:

- a) the site qualifies under **criterion 2** because it supports vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened ecological communities:
 - i) The nationally scarce plant species whorled water-milfoil *Myriophyllum verticillatum*.
 - ii) The rare or vulnerable invertebrate species *Micronecta minutissima* (a water boatman).
- b) the site qualifies under **criterion 6** because it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird:

Waterbird species	5 year peak mean 1993/94 -1997/98	% of population
Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>	406 individuals - wintering	1.0% NW/Central Europe
Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i>	456 individuals - wintering	1.5% NW Europe

Bird figures from: WeBS database

Non-qualifying species of interest

In addition, the site supports nationally important numbers of cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*, great crested grebe *Podiceps cristatus*, tufted duck *Aythya fuligula*, pochard *Aythya ferina*, grey heron *Ardea cinerea* and bittern *Botaurus stellaris*.

Status of Ramsar site

Lee Valley was designated as a Ramsar site on 22 September 2000.

EC Directive 79/409 on the Conservation of Wild Birds: Special Protection Area (SPA)

Name: Lee Valley

Unitary Authority/County: Essex, Hertfordshire, London Borough of Haringey and London Borough of Waltham Forest.

Consultation proposal: Amwell Quarry Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Rye Meads SSSI, Turnford & Cheshunt Pits SSSI and Walthamstow Reservoirs SSSI have been recommended as a Special Protection Area because of the site's European ornithological interest.

The Lee Valley SPA comprises a series of embanked water supply reservoirs, sewage treatment lagoons and former gravel pits that display a range of man-made and semi-natural wetland and valley bottom habitats.

Boundary of SPA: The SPA boundary is coincident with the above SSSI boundaries. See SPA map for further detail.

Size of SPA: The SPA covers an area of 447.87 ha.

European ornithological interest of SPA: The SPA is of European importance because:

- a) the site qualifies under **article 4.1** of the Directive (79/409/EEC) as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the Great Britain population of a species listed on Annex I, in any season:

Annex I species	5 year peak mean 1992/93 - 1996/97	% GB population
Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	6 individuals - wintering	6%

- b) the site qualifies under **article 4.2** of the Directive (79/409/EEC) as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the biogeographical populations of the following regularly occurring migratory species (other than those listed on Annex I), in any season:

Migratory species	5 year peak mean 1993/94 -1997/98	% of population
Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>	406 individuals - wintering	1.0% NW/Central Europe
Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i>	456 individuals - wintering	1.5% NW Europe

Bird figures from: Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) database.

Non-qualifying species of interest

In addition, the site supports nationally important numbers of Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*, Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*, Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula*, Pochard *Aythya ferina* and Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*.

Status of SPA

Lee Valley was classified as a Special Protection Area on 22 September 2000.



Special Areas of Conservation

Epping Forest

● Designated Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Country	England
Unitary Authority	Essex, Outer London
Centroid*	TQ399959
Latitude	51.64416667
Longitude	0.0225
SAC EU Code	UK0012720
Status	Designated Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
Area (ha)	1630.74

* This is the approximate central point of the SAC. In the case of large, linear or composite sites, this may not represent the location where a feature occurs within the SAC.



Location of Epping Forest
SAC

General site character

- Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water) (6%)
- Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens (0.2%)
- Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana (3.8%)
- Dry grassland, Steppes (20%)
- Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (70%)



Download the Natura 2000 standard data form for this site as submitted to Europe (PDF <100kb)

Note When undertaking an appropriate assessment of impacts at a site, all features of European importance (both primary and non-primary) need to be considered.

Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site

- **9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion roburi-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)**

Epping Forest represents **Atlantic acidophilous beech forests** in the north-eastern part of the habitat's UK range. Although the epiphytes at this site have declined, largely as a result of air pollution, it remains important for a range of rare species, including the moss *Zygodon forsteri*. The long history of pollarding, and resultant large number of veteran trees, ensures that the site is also rich in fungi and dead-wood invertebrates.

Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site

- **4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix**
- **4030 European dry heaths**

Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site

- **1083 Stag beetle *Lucanus cervus***

Epping Forest is a large woodland area in which records of **stag beetle *Lucanus cervus*** are widespread and frequent; the site straddles the Essex and east London population centres. Epping Forest is a very important site for fauna associated with decaying timber, and supports many Red Data Book and Nationally Scarce invertebrate species.

APPENDIX B: Citations for Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of National Importance

COUNTY: GREATER LONDON SITE NAME: WALTHAMSTOW RESERVOIRS

BOROUGH: HACKNEY, HARINGEY AND WALTHAM FOREST

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Local Planning Authority: Hackney, Haringey and Waltham Forest

National Grid Reference: TQ 351892 Area: 178.3 (ha.) 440.6 (ac.)

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000: 177 1:10,000: TQ 38 NW, NE & TQ 39 SW, SE

Date Notified (Under 1949 Act): 1975 Date of Last Revision: –

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 1986 Date of Last Revision: –

Other Information:

Adjoins Walthamstow Marshes SSSI. There are several minor boundary amendments from the former SSSI, including extensions. This is a proposed SPA site.

Reasons for Notification:

The Walthamstow Reservoirs contain one of the country's major heronries and a particularly large concentration of breeding wildfowl. They are also an important gathering area for moulting tufted duck and in winter attract nationally significant populations of wildfowl and other wetland birds.

The Walthamstow group of reservoirs was mainly constructed in the latter half of the nineteenth century and comprises ten relatively small, shallow, water storage basins. Several of the reservoirs are fringed by sloping earth banks and these, together with the presence of wooded islands, form distinctive habitat features. The islands in Reservoirs No. 1 and No. 5 are the location of the famous heronry. This is of national significance with the numbers of breeding pairs reaching a level that places it in the country's top five sites.

In addition to the heronry, Walthamstow supports the most notable variety and numbers of breeding wetland birds among all of London's drinking water reservoirs. Regular breeding species include great crested grebe, pochard, tufted duck, coot, yellow wagtail, and sedge and reed warblers. Others such as shoveler and common tern are often present and nest in some years. Many of the species breed mainly on the islands and on the more sheltered basins where there are shoreline fringes of emergent plants and banks with dense vegetation cover. The East Warwick Reservoir is particularly favoured, with broods of tufted duck reaching high densities in recent years. Overall the numbers of tufted duck at Walthamstow are regularly the largest in the London area and form one of Britain's main breeding concentrations. The numbers of breeding pochard are also especially significant owing to the small size of the national population.

Together with the neighbouring Chingford Reservoirs SSSI to the north, the Walthamstow Reservoirs have become established as a major post-breeding refuge for tufted duck during their period of late summer moult. The moulting flock can build up to a considerable size and maximum yearly counts are frequently among the largest recorded from the many reservoirs, lakes and flooded gravel pits in the London area.

During the winter months the reservoirs are a favoured area for a variety of wetland birds and in particular, large numbers of wildfowl. The populations of shoveler and tufted duck consistently reach levels of national significance, while great crested grebe,

pochard and coot also occur in important numbers. In recent years a winter cormorant roost on the islands in High Maynard Reservoir and Reservoir No. 5 has become of increasingly significant size with numbers reaching levels of national importance.

The shores of the reservoirs and the banks of the Coppermill Stream are of added interest for fringes of fenland vegetation containing species that are uncommon in Greater London. These include marsh-marigold *Caltha palustris*, the hybrid 'graceful' sedge *Carex x subgracilis*, common club-rush *Schoenoplectus lacustris* and a sizeable single species stand of lesser bulrush *Typha angustifolia*. In total nearly 300 species of plant have been recorded from the wooded areas, grass banks, fen and open water habitats of the reservoirs.

COUNTY: GREATER LONDON

SITE NAME: WALTHAMSTOW MARSHES

BOROUGH: WALTHAM FOREST

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Local Planning Authority: Waltham Forest

National Grid Reference: TQ 352875

Area: 36.7 (ha.) approx 90.7 (ac.) approx

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000: 177

1:10,000: TQ 38 NW & TQ 38 NE

Date Notified (Under 1949 Act):

Date of Last Revision: –

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 1985

Date of Last Revision: –

Other Information:

New site: adjoins Walthamstow Reservoirs SSSI.

Reasons for Notification:

Walthamstow Marshes are one of the last remaining examples of semi-natural wetland in Greater London. They contain a variety of plant communities typical of a former flood plain location, such as a range of neutral grassland types, sedge marsh, reed swamp, sallow scrub and areas of tall herb vegetation. Associated with this diversity of habitat are several species of plant and insect which are uncommon in the London area.

Traditionally, Walthamstow Marshes were managed as 'Lammas Land': they were shut up for hay from early April to mid August and then opened up for grazing by commoners' horses and cattle. With the decline of this traditional management earlier this century it seems likely that the taller more aggressive plants were favoured. Although there are several areas of tall herb, tall grass or tall fen communities, shorter plants continue to survive. One of the more interesting species is adder's tongue fern *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, and its presence is considered to be indicative of the ancient origin of the grassland communities.

The areas of relatively dry grassland are dominated by a variety of common grasses, with bents *Agrostis* species and clovers *Trifolium* species co-dominating in the shortest, driest turfs. Herbs associated with this community include burnet saxifrage *Pimpinella saxifraga*, bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus corniculatus* and common agrimony *Agrimonia eupatoria*. The wetter areas of grassland are often characterised by single species stands of reed grass *Phalaris arundinacea*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, brown sedge *Carex disticha*, and great hairy willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum* or clumps of comfrey *Symphytum* species or michaelmas daisy *Aster* species. Adder's tongue fern is scattered throughout this community, and also present are ragged robin *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, square-stemmed St John's wort *Hypericum tetrapterum* and meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*. The latter species is common over much of the marsh and forms dense stands in a number of places.

In the lower lying areas sedges are common and the hybrid 'graceful' sedge *Carex x subgracilis* forms some of the most extensive stands. In total 7 species of sedge and one hybrid are present on the marshes. Reed *Phragmites australis* tends to dominate the wettest parts of the site and is generally present as single species stands. Sedges, reed grasses, and reedmace *Typha latifolia* are well represented in the network of ditches: several of these species are present together with other bankside plants along the Coppermill stream. The main ditch of the 'Triangle' also contains a good variety of wetland plants such as water dropwort *Oenanthe fistulosa*, water plantains *Alisma*

species, water whorl-grass *Catabrosa aquatica*, gypsywort *Lycopus europaeus* and marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*.

The marshes contain several species of insect with a restricted distribution in the London area such as the Essex skipper butterfly *Thymelicus lineola*, an uncommon hoverfly *Volucella inanis* and a pyralid moth *Shoeribius micronellus*. This latter species is a marshland species and its presence together with that of Roesel's bush cricket *Metrioptera roeselii* are indicative of the likely antiquity of the marshland habitat. The insect fauna includes other moths as well as flies and a bug of local distribution.

The breeding bird community contains several species typically associated with marshland habitats such as reed bunting, reed, sedge and willow warblers. A variety of wintering birds visit the marshes and neighbouring reservoirs while in autumn flocks of finches are to be found feeding on the seeds of the tall herbs.

COUNTY: GREATER LONDON
AND ESSEX

SITE NAME: CHINGFORD RESERVOIRS

BOROUGH/DISTRICT: ENFIELD; WALTHAM FOREST AND EPPING FOREST

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Local Planning Authority: Enfield; Waltham Forest and Epping Forest

National Grid Reference: TQ 371953	Area: Greater London	316.3 (ha.)	781.7 (ac.)
	Essex	75.0 (ha.)	185.3 (ac.)
	Total	391.3 (ha.)	966.9 (ac.)

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000: 177

1:10,000: TQ 39 NE & TQ 39 SE

Date Notified (Under 1949 Act): –

Date of Last Revision: –

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 1986

Date of Last Revision: –

Other Information:
New site.

Reasons for Notification:

The Chingford Reservoirs are one of the major wintering grounds for wildfowl and wetland birds in the London area and hold nationally important numbers of some species. The reservoirs also form a moult refuge for large populations of wildfowl during the late summer months.

The site encompasses a series of drinking water storage basins constructed on the floor of the Lee Valley during the early and mid part of the twentieth century. The two basins comprising the northern King George V Reservoir are the shallowest of London's larger reservoirs and, together with the William Girling Reservoir to the south, they comprise some of the most extensive and undisturbed open water habitat in the London area. These features attract a variety of migratory wildfowl, gulls and other wetland birds in large numbers.

During the winter months the reservoirs regularly support nationally important populations of shoveler and great crested grebe. In recent years great crested grebe have particularly favoured King George V Reservoir making this one of the three major wintering sites for the species among the many large artificial lakes in the London area. Other wildfowl which winter on the reservoirs in important numbers include goldeneye, tufted duck and goosander, with populations of the latter two species occasionally reaching levels of national significance. The goosander, a fish-eating species, are especially noted for their habit of feeding in the concrete lined River Lee Flood Relief Channel along the eastern margin of the reservoir embankments.

Each of the reservoirs also supports one of London's principal winter gull roosts, these being the only major roosts in the Lee Valley complex of reservoirs and flooded gravel pits. Combined counts of over 70,000 gulls have been recorded, comprising mainly, black-headed gull, common gull, lesser black-backed gull And herring gull.

Since the late 1950s, in common with a regional trend, the Chingford Reservoirs have become an important post-breeding refuge for wildfowl during their period of late summer moult. The regular moulting population of tufted duck is among the largest in the London area and represents one of Britain's main moulting concentrations. In some years moulting flocks of great crested grebe also gather in significant numbers, particularly on King George V Reservoir.

Like many of London's reservoirs the variety of breeding birds is restricted but includes a valuable part of the Lee Valley breeding population of yellow wagtail. The reservoirs are also a noted London site for migrant wetland birds on spring and autumn passage and these include common and Arctic terns and waders such as common sandpiper and greenshank. In total over 85 wetland bird species have been recorded in recent years.

APPENDIX C: Citations for Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of Local Importance

Name Railway Fields, Green Lanes, N4

Status Local Nature Reserve (LNR)

Area 0.87 hectares

Grid reference TQ 317 881

Planning Authority
London Borough of Haringey

Owner/Manager
Owned by the London Borough of Haringey

Scientific interest/Existing use of site

Railway Fields has been developed as an educational resource centre for schools and groups of people to visit throughout the borough. Although small, the site is abundant in wildlife, containing habitats such as a woodland copse, grassland and a small pond.

Reasons for declaration

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

Name	Springfield Park
Status	Local Nature Reserve (LNR)
Area	13.59 hectares
Grid reference	TQ 346 875

Planning Authority

London Borough of Hackney

Owner/Manager

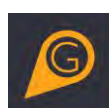
Owned and managed by the London Borough of Hackney

Scientific interest/Existing use of site

Springfield Park consists of amenity grassland, areas of semi-improved, acid and wet grassland, a strip of woodland, areas of formal planting, an ornamental duck pond and recreational facilities. The main interest of the site is its geology, although it has additional ecological interest as well. The site is of regional geological importance in demonstrating landforms associated with an ephemeral spring line and in demonstrating the Quaternary history of the River Lea. 100 species of moth and 57 bird species have been recorded on the site.

Reasons for declaration

The LNR was declared primarily on geomorphological grounds with an additional ecological interest. The area is of high natural interest (geologically) in the local context and of high value for both education and the informal enjoyment of nature.



Name	Abney Park Cemetery
Status	Local Nature Reserve (LNR)
Area	12.54 hectares
Grid reference	TQ 334 868
Planning Authority	London Borough of Hackney

Owner/Manager

London Borough of Hackney is the free-holder.

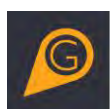
Abney Park Cemetery Trust holds a 21-year lease from the Council

Scientific interest/Existing use of site

The Cemetery is principally comprised of woodland and contains a mixture of mature trees and dense undergrowth. It represents the most important area of woodland in LB Hackney. This creates a valuable habitat for a diverse assemblage of woodland birds. The cemetery also supports a diversity of butterfly species. The main use of the site is for formal education purposes and the Abney Park Cemetery Trust promotes the nature conservation interest.

Reasons for declaration

To safeguard Abney Park Cemetery's unique situation, ensure the conservation of its native and exotic flora, and secure its future.



APPENDIX D: Citations for Non-statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of Local Importance

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.

Metropolitan

Site Reference:	M071
Site Name:	Lea Valley
Summary:	This sprawling series of open spaces, in the valley of the River Lea, includes lakes, reservoirs, marshes and wet grassland. The wonderfully diverse range of wetland habitats has made this area a haven for many rare plants and a tremendous range of birds
Grid ref:	TQ 354 906
Area (ha):	947.24
Borough(s):	Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Newham, Tower Hamlets, Waltham Forest
Habitat(s):	Canal, Marsh/swamp, Pond/Lake, Reed bed, Ruderal, Running water, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Wet ditches, Wet grassland, Wet woodland/carr
Access:	Free public access (part of site)
Ownership:	Canal & River Trust, Lee Valley Regional Park Authority, London Borough of Hackney and Thames Water

Site Description:

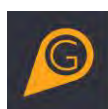
This large site includes the River Lee Navigation, River Lea and associated watercourses downstream to the tidal limit in Tower Hamlets; Rammey Marsh; King George V and William Girling Reservoirs; Walthamstow Marshes and Reservoirs; and the new Middlesex Filter Beds nature reserve. The river below the tidal limit is included in the River Thames and tidal tributaries Metropolitan Site.

The watercourses support a diverse aquatic flora including many regionally uncommon species; river water-dropwort (*Oenanthe fluviatilis*), tubular water-dropwort (*O. fistulosa*), whorl-grass (*Catabrosa aquatica*), arrowhead (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*), flowering-rush (*Butomus umbellatus*) and stream water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus penicillatus*). A population of the nationally rare and specially-protected creeping marshwort (*Apium repens*) has recently been discovered beside a ditch on Walthamstow Marshes, the second of only two sites remaining in the country. Brookweed (*Samolus valerandi*) and blunt-flowered rush (*Juncus subnodulosus*), both very rare in London, grow nearby. Wet marshy grassland supports marsh arrowgrass (*Triglochin palustre*), marsh-marigold (*Caltha palustris*), adder's-tongue fern (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*) and the hybrid sedge *Carex x subgracilis*. Drier neutral grassland supports bee orchid (*Ophrys apifera*), grass vetchling (*Lathyrus nissolia*) and the nationally scarce yellow vetchling (*Lathyrus aphaca*).

The site is immensely important for its avifauna; the valley holds internationally important numbers of wintering gadwall and shoveler. Breeding birds include kingfisher, little ringed plover, skylark and yellow wagtail; London's largest heronry is at Walthamstow Reservoirs. The Chingford and Walthamstow Reservoirs are a major refuge for national and regionally important numbers of waterfowl, including tufted duck, great crested grebe, goosander and goldeneye. Nationally rare wintering and passage species are regularly recorded. The site is very important for the specially-protected water vole, which is locally abundant. The specially-protected great crested newt also occurs; fish include the declining bullhead. The reed beds and other riparian habitats support a nationally important assemblage of invertebrates. This includes several nationally scarce moths, such as the dotted fan-foot, Webb's wainscot and brown-veined wainscot. The red-eyed damselfly (*Erythronia najas*) which is scarce in London, also occurs. Walthamstow Marshes; Chingford Reservoirs; and Walthamstow Reservoirs are Site of Special Scientific Interest and part of an Important Bird Area. Walthamstow Reservoirs are within the Lea Valley Special Protection Area (EU Birds Directive) and Ramsar Site. Walthamstow Marshes and Waterworks Nature Reserve won Green Flag Awards for 2006/7.

Site first notified: 19/09/1988 **Boundary last changed:** 22/07/2015

Citation last edited: 14/08/2006 **Mayor Agreed:** 25/11/2002



Defunct: N
Last Updated: 01/10/2019



Metropolitan

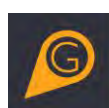
Site Reference:	M073
Site Name:	Stoke Newington Reservoirs
Summary:	These two reservoirs provide a remarkable haven for wildfowl in a densely built-up part of London.
Grid ref:	TQ 324 872
Area (ha):	21.25
Borough(s):	Hackney
Habitat(s):	Pond/Lake, Reed bed
Access:	Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads only
Ownership:	London Borough of Hackney (West Reservoir) and Thames Water (East Reservoir)

Site Description:

Two small reservoirs surrounded by built-up areas, being fed by the New River from chalk springs. Of interest mainly as a haven for waterfowl. Wintering tufted duck numbers reach national significance at times, particularly in cold weather when the high throughflow of water ensures ice-free conditions. Substantial numbers of moulting tufted duck also spend the summer here. The reservoirs have formerly held important numbers of wintering pochard and smew, but these have since declined. They still attract significant numbers of gadwall, and small numbers of mallard and other waterfowl throughout the year, while regular passage species include common waders. The east basin, an operational water supply reservoir, is the most important of the two for waterfowl, being less disturbed than the west reservoir, which is used for water sports. The reservoirs are also valuable for amphibians, supporting substantial populations of smooth newt and common toad.

There is no access to the East Reservoir, which can only be viewed through the gate on Lordship Road. The West Reservoir can be viewed from the newly-opened path along the adjacent New River.

Site first notified:	19/09/1988	Boundary last changed:	22/07/2015
Citation last edited:	15/06/2007	Mayor Agreed:	25/11/2002
Defunct:	N		
Last Updated:	01/10/2019		



Metropolitan

Site Reference:	M096
Site Name:	New River
Summary:	Probably London's cleanest river, this man-made waterway stretching from Hertfordshire to London now supports a range of aquatic plants, as well as fish, water birds and amphibians.
Grid ref:	TQ 323 878
Area (ha):	30.41
Borough(s):	Enfield, Hackney, Haringey
Habitat(s):	Running water, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland
Access:	Free public access (part of site)
Ownership:	London Borough of Hackney and Thames Water

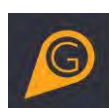
Site Description:

Probably London's cleanest waterway; the New River was originally constructed in the early 17th century to supply the capital with drinking water from chalk springs in Hertfordshire. The river supports a diverse aquatic and marginal flora, including the London rarities lesser water-parsnip (*Berula erecta*), unbranched bur-reed (*Sparganium emersum*), stream water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus penicillatus*) and the nationally declining river water-dropwort (*Oenanthe fluviatilis*).

Kingfishers are seen regularly and may breed. The aquatic invertebrate fauna is also likely to also be diverse, as indicated by the range of dragon/damselflies present, which include red-eyed damselfly, which is scarce in London, and very large populations of common blue damselfly. The river supports a good range of fish, including pike, perch, roach and carp, and may be of value for amphibians.

The section beside Stoke Newington West Reservoir (west of Lordship Lane) is owned by Hackney Council, while the rest of the New River is owned by Thames Water. There is public access via a footpath along much of its length except between Finsbury Park and Bowes Park, and between Ridge Avenue at Winchmore Hill and Carterhatch Lane to the north of Enfield. Some parts of the original course, such as the New River Walk in Islington and the Enfield Loop, no longer have fresh water flowing along them and these do not form part of this site.

Site first notified:	19/09/1988	Boundary last changed:	15/01/2002
Citation last edited:	15/06/2007	Mayor Agreed:	25/11/2002
Defunct:	N		
Last Updated:	15/06/2007		



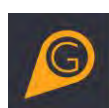
Metropolitan

Site Reference:	M099
Site Name:	Abney Park Cemetery
Summary:	A large Victorian cemetery, now mostly wooded, combining wildlife, historical and cultural interest, and situated in a part of London with few good wildlife sites.
Grid ref:	TQ 333 868
Area (ha):	12.53
Borough(s):	Hackney
Habitat(s):	Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Vegetated wall/tombstones
Access:	Free public access (all/most of site)
Ownership:	London Borough of Hackney

Site Description:

This large Victorian cemetery located within an extensive tract of dense housing was originally planted as an arboretum, but after many years of relaxed management is now largely secondary woodland. Although still an active cemetery few burials actually take place, and it is now renowned for its wildlife and cultural interest being well-used for recreation and educational purposes. The cemetery is of particular interest for its combination of woodland with grassy paths and glades. Its flora is diverse and includes wood spurge (*Euphorbia amygdaloides*), a rare plant in north London, normally associated with ancient woodland. Grassy clearings support the locally uncommon plants meadow crane's-bill (*Geranium pratense*) and deadly nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*). A diverse breeding avifauna includes sparrowhawk and tawny owl. The invertebrate fauna also includes several species more usually associated with ancient woodland. A Local Nature Reserve.

Site first notified:	19/09/1988	Boundary last changed:	22/07/2015
Citation last edited:	31/10/2002	Mayor Agreed:	25/11/2002
Defunct:	N		
Last Updated:	01/10/2019		



Borough Grade I

Site Reference:	HcBI01
Site Name:	Springfield Park
Summary:	An attractively landscaped park with a good diversity of wildlife habitats.
Grid ref:	TQ 346 875
Area (ha):	13.8
Borough(s):	Hackney
Habitat(s):	Acid grassland, Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Pond/lake, Scattered trees, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Wet grassland
Access:	Free public access (all/most of site)
Ownership:	London Borough of Hackney

Site Description:

This attractively landscaped park has a good diversity of habitats. It is noted for its superb views from the top of its steep slope across Walthamstow Marshes and the Lea Valley. The Georgian Springfield House has a cafeteria, with a garden where visitors can sit outside and eat in the summer.

The lake has good marginal vegetation and supports populations of common waterfowl. Parts of the grassland are acidic, with sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*) locally frequent. Other areas, where springs emerge from the boundary between gravels and the underlying London Clay, are damp, supporting sweet vernal-grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*) and marsh foxtail (*Alopecurus geniculatus*). These are all rare habitats in Hackney, while the springlines, which give the park its name, are of considerable geological interest.

There are many fine mature trees, including a few native black poplars (*Populus nigra* spp. *betulifolia*), a nationally uncommon tree and a priority species in the London Biodiversity Action Plan. The park is very well used for formal and informal recreation. Most of the park is a Local Nature Reserve.

Site first notified:	15/01/2002	Boundary last changed:	15/01/2002
Citation last edited:	20/12/2005	Mayor Agreed:	
Defunct:	N		
Last Updated:	05/03/2007		

Borough Grade I

Site Reference:	HcBI02
Site Name:	Holmleigh Railway Cutting
Summary:	A fairly broad railway cutting containing one of the largest areas of self-established vegetation in Hackney.
Grid ref:	TQ 334 872
Area (ha):	3.52
Borough(s):	Hackney
Habitat(s):	Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
Access:	Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads only
Ownership:	Network Rail

Site Description:

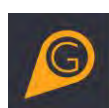
The fairly broad railway cutting between Stoke Newington and Stamford Hill stations contains one of the largest areas of self-established vegetation in Hackney. The site has good diversity of habitats, from grassland through the successional stages to ash/sycamore woodland. This, coupled with the lack of disturbance, is likely to support good populations of birds and other animals. There is no public access, but the cutting provides an attractive view for rail travellers, and for local residents, many of whom show a keen interest in the site and are trying to establish it as a nature reserve. There are also good views from West Bank and East Bank and from the road bridges at Dunsmure Road and Amhurst Park. As this is operational railway land, railway safety and efficient operation must be the priorities for vegetation management, but this need not be incompatible with management to benefit nature conservation.

Site first notified: 15/01/2002 **Boundary last changed:** 22/07/2015

Citation last edited: 20/12/2005 **Mayor Agreed:**

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 01/10/2019



Borough Grade I

Site Reference:	HgBI05
Site Name:	Railway Fields Local Nature Reserve
Summary:	A wonderful educational nature reserve with a mosaic of habitats on former railway land.
Grid ref:	TQ 317 881
Area (ha):	0.86
Borough(s):	Haringey
Habitat(s):	Pond/lake, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
Access:	Free public access (all/most of site)
Ownership:	London Borough of Haringey

Site Description:

The beautiful Railway Fields Nature Reserve is a hidden spot off the bustling Green Lanes, close to Finsbury Park. The site is on former railway land, and is notified as a statutory Local Nature Reserve. The Barking to Gospel Oak Railway Line follows its long southern edge and the New River forms its western boundary. Railway Fields is an educational nature reserve with a mosaic of habitats supporting a diverse flora, and includes an environmental education centre.

There are a number of uncommon plants, both native and exotic, which include the 'Haringey knotweed', a hybrid between Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) and Russian-vine (*F. baldschuanica*), which was first described from this site. An on-site classroom and visitor centre makes this a very valuable resource for environmental education.

Railway Fields was awarded the prestigious Green Flag Award in November 2004. There is free public access from Wednesday to Friday between 10am and 6pm, with earlier closing in the winter. Telephone 0208 348 6005 for further details if coming from any distance. Railway Fields Local Nature Reserve won a Green Flag Award again for 2006/7.

Site first notified:	01/04/1990	Boundary last changed:	01/03/1998
Citation last edited:	14/08/2006	Mayor Agreed:	
Defunct:	N		
Last Updated:	09/02/2007		

Borough Grade I

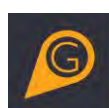
Site Reference:	HgBI13
Site Name:	Tottenham Marshes
Summary:	A large expanse of rough grassland, popular with local people.
Grid ref:	TQ 352 908
Area (ha):	31.42
Borough(s):	Haringey
Habitat(s):	Running water, Scattered trees, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs, Wet grassland
Access:	Free public access (all/most of site)
Ownership:	Lee Valley Regional Park Authority

Site Description:

A large expanse of rough grassland, some of it damp, with smaller areas of scrub and tall herbs. A very diverse flora includes the nationally scarce wall bedstraw (*Galium parisiense*) and yellow vetchling (*Lathyrus aphaca*), as well as several species which are uncommon in London, such as bee orchid (*Ophrys apifera*), grass vetchling (*Lathyrus. nissolia*), and Babington's poppy (*Papaver dubium ssp lecoquii*). Butterflies include a colony of brown argus, which is rare in Haringey. Skylarks breed here and short-eared owls are occasionally seen in winter. The Pymme's Brook runs through the site.

Tottenham Marshes have long been popular for leisure activities. On Bank Holiday Monday in 1877, 20,000 day trippers travelled to Bruce Grove Station to spend the day on the marshes and to go dancing at the Ferry Boat Inn in the evening. Tottenham Hotspur played here in the late 1800s, until they rented their first ground.

Site first notified:	01/04/1990	Boundary last changed:	06/10/1999
Citation last edited:	09/12/2005	Mayor Agreed:	
Defunct:	N		
Last Updated:	27/03/2006		



Borough Grade II

Site Reference: HgBII03

Site Name: Tottenham Cemetery, All Hallows Churchyard and Bruce Castle Park

Summary: A large park, and adjacent cemetery and churchyard, with some fine old trees.

Grid ref: TQ 332 909

Area (ha): 29.5

Borough(s): Haringey

Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Pond/lake, Running water, Scattered trees, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Veteran trees

Access: Free public access (all/most of site)

Ownership: London Borough of Haringey

Site Description:

This is a large area of open parkland, with some fine old oak trees in the park, churchyard and cemetery. The site attracts numerous migrant birds in spring and autumn. Small areas of grass are managed as meadow. The cemetery contains a large pond with two islands, which provide nest sites for common waterfowl, and a stream, the Moselle Brook, runs across the site. Bruce Castle Park won a Green Flag Award again for 2006/7.

Site first notified: 01/04/1990 **Boundary last changed:** 24/07/2017

Citation last edited: 24/07/2006 **Mayor Agreed:**

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 15/05/2019

Borough Grade II

Site Reference:	HgBII09
Site Name:	Finsbury Park
Summary:	A large and popular public park giving its name to an area of north London.
Grid ref:	TQ 317 874
Area (ha):	45.28
Borough(s):	Haringey
Habitat(s):	Amenity grassland, Hedge, Pond/lake, Ruderal, Scattered trees
Access:	Free public access (all/most of site)
Ownership:	London Borough of Haringey

Site Description:

This large public park which gives the area its name was one of the first of the great London parks that appeared in Victorian times. It is by far the largest open space in a substantial area of central north London. It links with the Parkland Walk which follows the park's south-western edge, before crossing the East Coast Main Line.

The current nature conservation of the site is somewhat limited, although there are plenty of mature trees. An area of gravelly grassland on the south-west edge of the park supports an interesting range of spring ephemerals, including lesser chickweed (*Stellaria pallida*) and common whitlow-grass (*Erophila verna*), which are rare in London, and parsley-piert (*Aphanes arvensis*), which is uncommon in Haringey. The New River runs through the park.

Site first notified:	01/04/1990	Boundary last changed:	01/04/1990
Citation last edited:	24/01/2006	Mayor Agreed:	
Defunct:	N		
Last Updated:	08/12/2006		

Borough Grade II

Site Reference:	HgBII11
Site Name:	Tottenham Railsides
Summary:	Triangles of railside land in Haringey, forming an important wildlife corridor.
Grid ref:	TQ 333 885
Area (ha):	18.16
Borough(s):	Haringey
Habitat(s):	Pond/Lake, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs, Wet woodland/carr
Access:	Free public access (part of site)
Ownership:	Network Rail

Site Description:

This site consists of the triangles of land at South Tottenham junction and West Junction, and the railsides, mostly on embankments, between Railway Fields and the Lea valley.

The triangles contain willow (*Salix* spp.) woodland, a rare habitat in London, and there is a pond in the eastern triangle. The embankments support sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) woodland with areas of rough grassland, tall herbs and scrub.

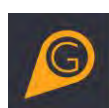
The site as a whole provides a substantial area of relatively undisturbed habitat, and is an important corridor leading from the Lea valley into the more built-up parts of the borough.

Site first notified: 01/04/1990 **Boundary last changed:** 24/07/2017

Citation last edited: 24/01/2006 **Mayor Agreed:**

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 15/05/2019



Borough Grade II

Site Reference: HgBII14

Site Name: Markfield Park

Summary: A small park next to the River Lea, with a range of habitats, where a nationally scarce plant, wall bedstraw, grows.

Grid ref: TQ 342 887

Area (ha): 7.81

Borough(s): Haringey

Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Roughland, Ruderal, Scattered trees, Vegetated wall/tombstones

Access: Free public access (all/most of site)

Ownership: London Borough of Haringey

Site Description:

This small park adjacent to the River Lea has a good diversity of self-established habitats at the northern end, where a mosaic of scrub, young woodland, tall herbs, rough grassland and ruderal vegetation can be found.

Old walls and other concrete and stone structures, well used by a local youth project for graffiti-style art, support a remarkable range of rare plants: this is one of only two or three London sites for the nationally scarce wall bedstraw (*Galium parisiense*), which grows alongside several locally rare ferns, including rustyback (*Ceterach officinarum*), common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*) and maidenhair spleenwort (*A. trichomanes*).

Site first notified: 01/11/2002 **Boundary last changed:** 01/11/2002

Citation last edited: 25/04/2006 **Mayor Agreed:**

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 08/12/2010

Borough Grade II

Site Reference: HgBII15
Site Name: Tottenham Hale to Northumberland Park Railsides
Summary: A long stretch of vegetated railsides containing a good range of habitats.
Grid ref: TQ 347 905
Area (ha): 7.52
Borough(s): Haringey
Habitat(s): Roughland, Ruderal, Scattered trees, Secondary woodland
Access: Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads only
Ownership: Network Rail

Site Description:

This long stretch of vegetated railsides contains a good range of habitats. Much of the site is a mosaic of rough grassland and scrub of bramble, willows and buddleia, with a scattering of silver birch trees. There are some areas of more mature woodland, dominated by sycamore, and patches of tall herbs. The rare hybrid "Wurzell's wormwood" (*Artemisia vulgaris* x *verlotiorum*) is abundant around Northumberland Park station.

Site first notified: 01/11/2002 **Boundary last changed:** 01/11/2002
Citation last edited: 09/12/2005 **Mayor Agreed:**
Defunct: N
Last Updated: 01/02/2006

Borough Grade II

Site Reference: HgBII16

Site Name: Harringay Stadium Slopes

Summary: A steep vegetated bank on the site of the old stadium, with woodland and grassland good for butterflies.

Grid ref: TQ 322 883

Area (ha): 1.02

Borough(s): Haringey

Habitat(s): Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs

Access: Free public access (all/most of site)

Ownership: London Borough of Haringey

Site Description:

Harringay Stadium was a greyhound and speedway racing venue that was demolished in 1987, along with the ice rink and boxing arena next door.

A steep bank remains behind the houses of Finsbury Park Avenue, vegetated with a mosaic of sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) woodland, scrub of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*), rough grassland and tall herbs. Deadly nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*), scarce in London, occurs here at one of very few Haringey sites. The grassland on the south-facing slope is good for butterflies, and supports a colony of common blue.

Site first notified: 01/11/2002 **Boundary last changed:** 01/11/2002

Citation last edited: 07/02/2006 **Mayor Agreed:**

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 07/02/2006

Borough Grade II

Site Reference: HgBII17
Site Name: Stroud Green Railway Bank
Summary: A steep vegetated slope above railway sidings.
Grid ref: TQ 313 883
Area (ha): 2.18
Borough(s): Haringey
Habitat(s): Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland
Access: No public access
Ownership: Network Rail

Site Description:

This steep slope above railway sidings is vegetated with scrub and woodland of oak (*Quercus robur*), birch (*Betula pendula*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*).

Site first notified: 01/11/2002 **Boundary last changed:** 01/11/2002
Citation last edited: 09/12/2005 **Mayor Agreed:**
Defunct: N
Last Updated: 03/02/2006

Local

Site Reference:	HcL09
Site Name:	Spring Hill Playing Fields
Summary:	Disused playing fields with flowery grassland.
Grid ref:	TQ 344 878
Area (ha):	3.75
Borough(s):	Hackney
Habitat(s):	Ruderal, Scattered trees, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs, Wet grassland
Access:	Free public access (all/most of site)
Ownership:	London Borough of Hackney

Site Description:

The grassland on this disused playing field, on the edge of the Lea Valley, is somewhat more species-rich than most of the grassland in Hackney. Wild flowers include bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), lesser stitchwort (*Stellaria graminea*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), dove's-foot cranesbill (*Geranium molle*) and creeping cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans*). The grassland supports a good range of invertebrates, including common blue, meadow brown and gatekeeper butterflies.

A damp area near the old pavilion, perhaps an old pond or a springline, supports a wetland flora including yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), great willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), soft rush (*Juncus effusus*) and a couple of crack willows (*Salix fragilis*). A colourful wasteland flora has developed on the site of former buildings and tennis courts. This is a popular place with local people for informal recreation.

Site first notified:	01/05/2002	Boundary last changed:	22/07/2015
Citation last edited:	11/01/2007	Mayor Agreed:	
Defunct:	N		
Last Updated:	01/10/2019		

Local

Site Reference: HcL10
Site Name: Clapton Common Pond
Summary: An ornamental pond with a large population of the rare greater duckweed.
Grid ref: TQ 341 876
Area (ha): 0.32
Borough(s): Hackney
Habitat(s): Pond/lake
Access: Free public access (all/most of site)
Ownership: London Borough of Hackney

Site Description:

This ornamental pond on Clapton Common is somewhat eutrophic, due to the popularity of feeding the ducks. The pond nevertheless has quite good wetland vegetation, particularly at the southern end. Here, common reed (*Phragmites australis*), common club-rush (*Schoenoplectus lacustris*), yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) and soft rush (*Juncus effusus*) provide cover for nesting waterfowl. These include coots and mallards. The surface of the pond is covered by a large population of greater duckweed (*Spirodela polyrhiza*), which is rare in London.

Site first notified: 01/05/2002 **Boundary last changed:** 01/05/2002
Citation last edited: 11/01/2007 **Mayor Agreed:**
Defunct: N
Last Updated: 06/02/2007

Local

Site Reference: HcL11
Site Name: Allen's Gardens
Summary: A small park, managed by local residents to provide contact with nature.
Grid ref: TQ 333 872
Area (ha): 0.88
Borough(s): Hackney
Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Secondary woodland
Access: Free public access (all/most of site)
Ownership: London Borough of Hackney

Site Description:

This small park, adjacent to Holmleigh railway cutting, is much loved by local residents who are closely involved in its management. Parts of the park are managed with nature conservation, and people's contact with nature, very much in mind. One of the most attractive features is a 'wild woodland walk'.

Site first notified: 01/05/2002 **Boundary last changed:** 22/07/2015

Citation last edited: 11/01/2007 **Mayor Agreed:**

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 01/10/2019

Local

Site Reference: HgL03

Site Name: Chestnuts Park

Summary: A sizeable park opposite St Ann's Hospital with a large number of mature trees.

Grid ref: TQ 324 888

Area (ha): 5.14

Borough(s): Haringey

Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Semi-improved neutral grassland

Access: Free public access (all/most of site)

Ownership: London Borough of Haringey

Site Description:

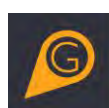
This sizeable park is situated in an area with little accessible natural greenspace. There are plenty of mature trees, mostly London planes (*Platanus x hispanica*) with occasional common lime (*Tilia x europaea*), horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and weeping willow (*Salix x sepulchralis*). Some areas are managed for nature conservation. The grass is allowed to grow long, encouraging grasshoppers and other invertebrates, and native trees and shrubs have been planted, including ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), holly (*Ilex aquilifolium*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*). A scented garden by the south-east entrance provide a good nectar source for bees. Hundreds of bulbs planted by the local community bring added life and colour in the spring. House sparrows can still be found here especially in the dense firethorn (*Pyracantha* sp.) hedge in the north-west corner.

Site first notified: 01/04/1990 **Boundary last changed:** 01/04/1990

Citation last edited: 20/02/2007 **Mayor Agreed:**

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 08/12/2010



Local

Site Reference:	HgL04
Site Name:	Lordship Lane Recreation Ground
Summary:	A large park with a length of stream and a pond.
Grid ref:	TQ 326 901
Area (ha):	12.08
Borough(s):	Haringey
Habitat(s):	Amenity grassland, Pond/lake, Running water, Scattered trees, Secondary woodland, Wet grassland
Access:	Free public access (all/most of site)
Ownership:	London Borough of Haringey

Site Description:

The most valuable features for nature conservation in this large park are a short length of stream known as 'The Moselle', and a pond which supports common waterfowl. The stream, which sometimes dries up in summer, is fringed with very large white willows (*Salix alba*), some of which have been pollarded. The pond has vertical concrete sides and holds little aquatic vegetation except duckweed (*Lemna* spp.) and a little square-stalked willowherb (*Epilobium tetragonum*) at the edges. Mallards and moorhens breed on the wooded island. Adjacent damp grassland has a large population of marsh foxtail (*Alopecurus geniculatus*), which is scarce in Haringey.

An area of woodland by the access path from Downhills Park Road is known as Lordship Wood. It was planted in the mid 1980s and has matured to provide valuable habitat for birds. A further small plot of native species woodland has been planted in the south east corner which will provide good habitat for birds as it matures.

Site first notified:	01/04/1990	Boundary last changed:	01/11/2002
Citation last edited:	21/03/2007	Mayor Agreed:	
Defunct:	N		
Last Updated:	21/03/2007		

Local

Site Reference:	HgL08
Site Name:	St Ann's Hospital Wood
Summary:	A narrow strip of woodland alongside the embankment of the Barking to Gospel Oak railway line.
Grid ref:	TQ 326 884
Area (ha):	0.7
Borough(s):	Haringey
Habitat(s):	Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
Access:	No public access
Ownership:	Haringey Teaching Primary Care Trust

Site Description:

This narrow strip of woodland lies on the southern edge of the hospital grounds, alongside the embankment of the Barking to Gospel Oak railway line. The canopy includes ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), oak (*Quercus robur*), horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and poplars (*Populus* spp.), the latter including a very fine old grey poplar (*P. x canescens*). There is a single wild service-tree (*Sorbus torminalis*), while true service-tree (*Sorbus domestica*) is becoming naturalised through seedlings from several planted trees. The shrub layer consists largely of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and regenerating elm (*Ulmus* sp.). The ground flora is dominated by nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and large bindweed (*Calyptostegia silvatica*), with rough grassland in more open areas.

Site first notified:	01/03/1998	Boundary last changed:	01/03/1998
Citation last edited:	20/02/2007	Mayor Agreed:	
Defunct:	N		
Last Updated:	12/03/2007		

Local

Site Reference: HgL09
Site Name: Downhills Park
Summary: A large park with lots of mature trees and dense shrubberies.
Grid ref: TQ 324 895
Area (ha): 6.57
Borough(s): Haringey
Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Flower beds, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Secondary woodland
Access: Free public access (all/most of site)
Ownership: London Borough of Haringey

Site Description:

This sizeable park has excellent tree cover, in places forming a woodland structure over dense shrubberies. Native species, including hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), predominate, and there are also some fine specimens of exotic species such as cork oak (*Q. suber*) and cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*), all surviving from the original 19th century planting. The park supports good populations of common birds, including song thrush and mistle thrush, and the declining spotted flycatcher has bred in recent years. Downhills Park won a Green Flag Award for 2006/7.

Site first notified: 01/03/1998 **Boundary last changed:** 01/11/2002

Citation last edited: 20/02/2007 **Mayor Agreed:**

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 12/03/2007

Local

Site Reference: HgL14

Site Name: Paignton Road Open Space

Summary: A small park with numerous trees, including old fruit trees, and a variety of other habitats.

Grid ref: TQ 332 882

Area (ha): 1.98

Borough(s): Haringey

Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Hedge, Orchard, Planted shrubbery, Ruderal, Scattered trees, Semi-improved neutral grassland

Access: Free public access (all/most of site)

Ownership: London Borough of Haringey

Site Description:

This small park has numerous trees, including old fruit trees which may be important for invertebrates. Hedges and dense shrubbery provide cover for birds and other animals, and there are small areas of meadow and ruderal habitats. The nationally scarce musk stork's-bill (*Erodium moschatum*) is established in the grassland. Free public access. Of interest to botanists, grey snake-bark maple (*Acer rufinerve*) has reproduced here by seedlings from planted trees, only the second time it has been recorded as self-established in the British Isles.

Site first notified: 01/03/1998 **Boundary last changed:** 01/03/1998

Citation last edited: 21/03/2007 **Mayor Agreed:**

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 21/03/2007

Local

Site Reference: HgL17

Site Name: Down Lane Recreation Ground

Summary: A park with substantial areas of native woodland and scrub planting, and areas managed as meadows.

Grid ref: TQ 343 899

Area (ha): 4.98

Borough(s): Haringey

Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland

Access: Free public access (all/most of site)

Ownership: London Borough of Haringey

Site Description:

Until a few years ago, this site was a typical recreation ground, with extensive mown grass and lines of trees around the edge. However, Haringey Council has recently planted up plots of native trees, including birch (*Betula pendula*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and wild cherry (*Prunus avium*). In these areas the grass is left to grow up, allowing wild flowers to become established. These enhancements give the site an air of naturalness in an otherwise urban setting.

Site first notified: 01/03/1998 **Boundary last changed:** 01/03/1998

Citation last edited: 20/02/2007 **Mayor Agreed:**

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 12/03/2007

Local

Site Reference: HgL19I
Site Name: Easthale Allotments
Summary: Allotments with thick hedges providing habitat for wildlife.
Grid ref: TQ 348 899
Area (ha): 3.21
Borough(s): Haringey
Habitat(s): Allotments, Hedge, Semi-improved neutral grassland
Access: No public access
Ownership: Lee Valley Regional Park Authority

Site Description:

All allotments in Haringey have been identified as being of Local Importance for Nature Conservation.

Allotments provide a valuable resource for wildlife, as well as giving contact with the natural world for allotment holders. They can support important populations of amphibians and reptiles, especially slow worms and grass snakes (grass snakes are known from at least two allotment sites in the north of the borough), as well as birds, mammals and invertebrates.

The well-maintained Easthale Allotments have thick hedges along two sides. These are composed of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*) and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) with bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and rough grassland at the base. Harsh downy-rose (*Rosa tomentosa*), which is rare in London, occurs in the eastern boundary hedge.

Access is restricted to keyholders.

Site first notified: 01/03/1998 **Boundary last changed:** 01/03/1998
Citation last edited: 21/03/2007 **Mayor Agreed:**
Defunct: N
Last Updated: 03/04/2007

Local

Site Reference: HgL20
Site Name: Tower Gardens
Summary: A small park with numerous mature trees and areas of native woodland and scrub planting.
Grid ref: TQ 328 906
Area (ha): 1.33
Borough(s): Haringey
Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland
Access: Free public access (all/most of site)
Ownership: London Borough of Haringey

Site Description:

This small park contains several features of value to wildlife, including numerous mature trees and areas of native woodland and scrub planting. The trees are mostly towards the edges of the site, and include some fine large London planes (*Platanus x hispanica*) and common limes (*Tilia x europaea*). There is a dense stand of blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) scrub on the northern edge, and extensive shrubberies around much of the perimeter. These provide nest sites and food for a good range of common birds. Also on the northern edge is a sunny bank, covered in rough grassland and tall herbs, which is likely to support a good diversity of invertebrates.

Site first notified: 01/11/2002 **Boundary last changed:** 01/11/2002
Citation last edited: 20/02/2007 **Mayor Agreed:**
Defunct: N
Last Updated: 20/02/2007

Local

Site Reference: HgL22
Site Name: Bruce Grove Wood
Summary: A small site with a range of habitats, tucked away at the back of Bruce Grove School.
Grid ref: TQ 336 901
Area (ha): 0.78
Borough(s): Haringey
Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Veteran trees
Access: No public access
Ownership: London Borough of Haringey and Private

Site Description:

Bruce Grove Wood is a remarkable site tucked away at the back of Bruce Grove School, but not easily seen from the surrounding roads. There are a range of habitats on the site, including overgrown allotments, mown grass, and secondary woodland of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*). The woodland contains some venerable planted trees, including a very large beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). A planning agreement from a nearby redevelopment has provided funding for management of the site, to allow educational use by the school.

Site first notified: 01/03/1998 **Boundary last changed:** 01/03/1998
Citation last edited: 21/03/2007 **Mayor Agreed:**
Defunct: N
Last Updated: 21/03/2007

APPENDIX E: Species Records within 2km of the Site

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 m² 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
Amphibians											
<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Common Toad	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	17	1	30	1276	SW	01/01/12-31/05/12	1594	SW	29/07/2014
<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>	Palmate Newt	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2		3	683	NW	15/03/2010	1276	SW	29/05/2012
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog	HSD5 Local Spp of Cons Conc	39	1	30	518	N	2007	1597	W	18/07/2018
Reptiles											
<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Slow-worm	W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.1k/i NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	1168	S	04/07/2017	1168	S	04/07/2017
<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	Grass Snake	W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.1k/i NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	8		3	1200	S	10/10/2011	1346	E	2012
Birds											
<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	Lesser Redpoll	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP Bird-Red	95	2	32	1411	SW	04/10/2007	1988	E	23/11/2016
<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	Common (Mealy) Redpoll	BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	13		12	1971	S	02/03/2009	1971	S	02/03/2009
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	NERC Act Section 41 BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	83	4	79	1411	SW	18/01/1987	1988	E	13/11/2016

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>Alcedo atthis</i>	Kingfisher	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	503	17	7	1195	S	23/10/2012	1733	E	14/09/2019
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Pintail	Local Spp of Cons Conc	48		5	1411	SW	21/09/1994	1988	E	29/09/2014
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Shoveler	Local Spp of Cons Conc	946	2	370	1167	N	14/12/2014	1465	S	31/12/2016
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Teal	Local Spp of Cons Conc	725		187	1411	SW	01/11/2007	1988	E	31/12/2016
<i>Anas penelope</i>	Wigeon	Local Spp of Cons Conc	381		53	1339	S	22/10/2010	1733	E	25/03/2019
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	50		3	1411	SW	12/09/1996	1988	E	14/09/2009
<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	Local Spp of Cons Conc	973	9	265	1411	SW	12/08/1994	1465	S	31/12/2016
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	White-fronted Goose	Bird-Red	12		31	1411	SW	10/10/1997	1411	SW	21/12/2010
<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	Birds Dir Anx 1	6		7	1988	E	22/02/1998	1988	E	22/02/1998
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Meadow Pipit	Local Spp of Cons Conc	276		100	1411	SW	04/10/2007	1988	E	31/12/2016
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	19		2	1411	SW	11/04/2011	1988	E	25/09/2015
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift	Local Spp of Cons Conc	586	46	1700	27	SE	01/01/11- 31/12/11	1594	SW	21/05/2018
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	Local Spp of Cons Conc	460	15	112	759	NW	20/02/2010	1733	E	14/09/2019
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	Birds Dir Anx 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	54		8	1988	E	20/03/1999	1988	E	29/10/2016
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Pochard	Bird-Red	710	2	620	1167	N	30/03/2014	1465	S	31/12/2016
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Scaup	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP Bird-Red	298		9	1411	SW	02/01/2009	1988	E	30/12/2016
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck	Birds Dir Anx 1	2		1	1988	E	05/11/2011	1988	E	05/11/2011
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Bittern	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1 NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London	17		1	1411	SW	28/10/2009	1465	S	19/01/2016
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose	Birds Dir Anx 1	62		7	1405	NW	05/01/1995	1988	E	06/06/2016
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose	Birds Dir Anx 1	1		1	1988	E	09/10/2011	1988	E	09/10/2011
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Goldeneye	Local Spp of Cons Conc	741		33	1298	E	30/08/2002	1988	E	31/12/2016
<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	Stone-curlew	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1 NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP	4		1	1993	SE	21/08/2007	1993	SE	22/08/2007
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	Local Spp of Cons Conc	203		15	1411	SW	17/03/1996	1988	E	05/10/2016
<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Bird-Red	10		1	1888	E	1974-1979	1988	E	20/12/2009
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	28		3	1888	E	1974-1979	1988	E	12/08/2016
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Ringed Plover	Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	61		5	1557	E	19/09/1931	1988	E	05/09/2016
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1	77		41	1411	SW	03/05/2011	1988	E	10/05/2016

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>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork	Birds Dir Anx 1	1		P	1888	E	1974-1979	1888	E	1974-1979
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Marsh Harrier	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1	7		3	1411	SW	24/09/2009	1988	E	08/11/2016
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Bird-Red	10		1	1411	SW	17/01/1985	1988	E	24/10/2013
<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove	Local Spp of Cons Conc	253	14	75	1061	NW	23/03/2010	1465	S	08/10/2016
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook	Local Spp of Cons Conc	19		2	1168	S	12/01/2013	1993	SE	20/10/2016
<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1 NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP Bird-Red	2		1	1993	SE	29/09/1983	1993	SE	29/09/1983
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuckoo	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	73	2	5	1988	E	24/04/2007	1988	E	07/07/2013
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Bewick's Swan	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1	10		10	1411	SW	19/01/1985	1988	E	09/01/2005
<i>Cygnus columbianus subsp. bewickii</i>	Bewick's Swan	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1 NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP	3		7	1988	E	19/01/2013	1988	E	19/01/2013
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1	4		10	1988	E	24/01/2005	1988	E	28/12/2014
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	Local Spp of Cons Conc	853	45	126	1168	S	12/01/2013	1823	E	28/09/2019
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin	Local Spp of Cons Conc	341	5	1000	1025	E	30/08/2002	1411	E	05/05/2017
<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	9	1	2	1988	E	15/10/2005	1988	E	20/10/2005
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	Birds Dir Anx 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	315	1	54	1383	SE	13/12/2007	1988	E	30/12/2016
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	4		2	1411	SW	10/01/1982	1447	SE	25/10/2014
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	368	19	36	1405	NW	06/03/2014	1594	SW	21/05/2018
<i>Erythrura erythrina</i>	Common Rosefinch	W&CA Sch1 Part 1	62		1	1993	SE	03/07/2016	1993	SE	20/07/2016
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Bird-Red	11		1	1411	SW	11/11/2009	1988	E	04/04/2015
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	Local Spp of Cons Conc	272	24	5	1004	S	09/06/2018	1758	NW	01/12/2019
<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	Pied Flycatcher	Bird-Red	30		3	924	E	16/08/1986	1465	S	13/09/2016
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	W&CA Sch1 Part 1	68		8	1411	SW	04/10/2007	1988	E	30/10/2016
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Snipe	Local Spp of Cons Conc	158		35	1411	SW	16/10/1994	1465	S	31/12/2016
<i>Gavia</i>	Indet. Diver	W&CA Sch1 Part 1	4		1	1988	E	22/02/2012	1988	E	08/03/2015

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>Gavia arctica</i>	Black-throated Diver	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1 UKBAP	6		1	1888	E	1974-1979	1988	E	04/02/1996
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Great Northern Diver	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1	16		1	1411	SW	04/02/2009	1988	E	22/12/2013
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Diver	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1	15		1	1888	E	1974-1979	1988	E	07/12/2002
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	Local Spp of Cons Conc	297	1	3000	1167	N	11/10/2014	1472	E	13/10/2016
<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	Little Gull	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1	62		22	1411	SW	06/04/2009	1988	E	22/11/2016
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	Birds Dir Anx 1	19		1	1988	E	03/02/2007	1988	E	24/12/2016
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Wryneck	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 UKBAP	1		1	1988	E	12/09/2005	1988	E	12/09/2005
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red-backed Shrike	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1 UKBAP Bird-Red	1		1	1993	SE	02/09/1995	1993	SE	02/09/1995
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	443	16	480	74	NW	01/08/2011	1433	E	07/07/2018
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	Local Spp of Cons Conc	543	24	524	629	E	27/06/2017	1433	E	07/07/2018
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Mediterranean Gull	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1	128		3	1325	NE	24/10/2011	1988	E	07/07/2016
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	Birds Dir Anx 1	8		120	1988	E	25/04/2015	1988	E	25/04/2015
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Bird-Red	24		22	1411	SW	08/09/2006	1988	E	02/05/2016
<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet	BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	217	13	300	1411	SW	15/04/2007	1993	SE	16/11/2016
<i>Linaria flavirostris</i>	Twite	Bird-Red	1		2	1988	E	22/03/2012	1988	E	22/03/2012
<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Grasshopper Warbler	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	7		1	1988	E	03/04/1999	1993	SE	02/05/2011
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Common Crossbill	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	7		7	1411	SW	31/07/2009	1993	SE	08/06/2015
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Nightingale	Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	5		1	1182	S	06/07/2011	1982	SE	04/06/2019
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Bird-Red	8		4	1411	SW	23/12/1982	1988	E	26/11/1985
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scoter	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP Bird-Red	56		7	1411	SW	21/10/2009	1988	E	29/08/2015
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew	Birds Dir Anx 1	187		25	1411	SW	13/01/1980	1988	E	23/01/2016
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	Birds Dir Anx 1	2		1	1411	SW	13/04/2009	1988	E	30/05/2013
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1	30		3	1411	SW	16/03/2014	1988	E	12/08/2016
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	737	30	15	1167	N	19/01/2014	1484	E	05/05/2017

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 flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	369	4	65	1405	NW	22/09/1995	1993	SE	01/10/2016
<i>Motacilla flava subsp. beema</i>	Syke's Wagtail	BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	1		P	1888	E	1974-1979	1888	E	1974-1979
<i>Motacilla flava subsp. flava</i>	Blue-headed Wagtail	BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	6		4	1988	E	29/04/2007	1988	E	09/05/2010
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	110	3	3	978	NW	01/06/1998	1988	E	12/09/2016
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Curlew	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP Bird-Red	49	1	8	1411	SW	02/12/2010	1988	E	27/06/2014
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Bird-Red	51		7	1411	SW	21/08/2007	1988	E	10/07/2016
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Night-heron	Birds Dir Anx 1	1		1	1988	E	11/10/1980	1988	E	11/10/1980
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1	32		2	1411	SW	26/04/2006	1988	E	28/08/2016
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	316	48	115	80	SW	2002	1594	SW	21/05/2018
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Tree Sparrow	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	23	4	25	1988	E	01/06/1996	1988	E	31/05/1997
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Grey Partridge	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	2		1	1988	E	16/06/1996	1993	SE	25/04/2013
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Honey-buzzard	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1	3		1	1988	E	15/09/2006	1993	SE	22/08/2015
<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	Shag	Bird-Red	20		1	1411	SW	14/09/1980	1988	E	22/12/2012
<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Black Redstart	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 BAP Priority London Bird-Red	21		1	1888	E	1974-1979	1993	SE	13/08/2014
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	7		1	978	NW	03/05/1997	1988	E	27/04/2016
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	Local Spp of Cons Conc	275	3	30	1167	N	10/09/2014	1988	E	25/09/2016
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Spoonbill	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1	19		3	1988	E	17/06/2006	1993	SE	18/09/2016
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Snow Bunting	W&CA Sch1 Part 1	7		1	1988	E	20/03/2000	1988	E	20/03/2000

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>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	Birds Dir Anx 1	6		1	1465	S	23/12/2016	1465	S	23/12/2016
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Golden Plover	Birds Dir Anx 1	19		120	1411	SW	23/12/2009	1988	E	17/01/2016
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Slavonian Grebe	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Bird-Red	54		3	1411	SW	16/02/1986	1988	E	08/04/2013
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe	Bird-Red	21		1	1411	SW	18/01/87- 29/01/87	1988	E	03/01/2000
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	137		7	1411	SW	28/08/2006	1988	E	22/12/2016
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	375	7	20	903	NW	29/09/2002	1594	SW	21/05/2018
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch	BAP Priority London	11		3	1894	SE	06/02/2015	1993	SE	24/02/2015
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water Rail	Local Spp of Cons Conc	259	1	8	1339	S	21/11/2010	1988	E	29/12/2016
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Avocet	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	2		1	1988	E	09/03/2013	1988	E	09/03/2013
<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Firecrest	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	57		5	1339	S	18/10/2010	1465	S	31/03/2016
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	Local Spp of Cons Conc	275	9	10	1411	SW	17/10/2015	1544	SW	22/11/2017
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Sand Martin	BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	432	13	800	1197	E	20/04/2015	1472	E	13/10/2016
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Kittiwake	Bird-Red	10		13	1411	SW	04/09/1983	1988	E	03/04/2012
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Whinchat	Bird-Red	179		11	1411	SW	28/08/2013	1993	SE	01/10/2016
<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	Stonechat	Local Spp of Cons Conc	305	2	6	1411	SW	10/03/1994	1988	E	30/12/2016
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Woodcock	Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	25		2	1411	SW	12/03/2009	1988	E	22/11/2015
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Arctic Skua	UKBAP Bird-Red	5		8	1729	W	24/08/2008	1729	W	24/08/2008
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	Birds Dir Anx 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	401	22	129	1158	S	14/07/2011	1584	E	07/07/2018
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	Birds Dir Anx 1	77		50	1411	SW	02/05/2014	1988	E	07/09/2016
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern	Birds Dir Anx 1	39		5	1411	SW	03/09/2006	1988	E	12/09/2016
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1	13		3	1988	E	26/08/1986	1988	E	11/05/2016
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtle Dove	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	4		1	1714	E	30/09/1933	1993	SE	14/08/2002
<i>Strix aluco</i>	Tawny Owl	Local Spp of Cons Conc	12	3	160	1055	S	10/12/2012	2032	SW	18/08/2014
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	549	9	3000	74	NW	01/08/2011	1584	E	07/07/2018
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck	Birds Dir Anx 1	49	1	5	1411	SW	17/02/1985	1411	SW	10/05/2009
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Shelduck	Local Spp of Cons Conc	625	21	62	1411	SW	21/06/2014	1988	E	20/12/2016
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1	20		1	1411	SW	24/08/1994	1988	E	02/09/2012
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Greenshank	W&CA Sch1 Part 1	133		13	1411	SW	05/09/1995	1988	E	19/09/2016
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper	W&CA Sch1 Part 1	460		10	1411	SW	14/04/2002	1988	E	26/12/2016
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Redshank	Local Spp of Cons Conc	101		18	1339	S	16/11/2010	1600	E	07/07/2018

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>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Bird-Red	194		1800	1040	NW	22/02/2010	1465	S	30/12/2016
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	189	10	30	1061	NW	19/01/2010	1809	SE	07/07/2018
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Bird-Red	211		650	1346	E	2012	1465	S	31/12/2016
<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Ring Ouzel	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP Bird-Red	24		1	1167	N	17/04/2014	1465	S	11/10/2016
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	226	12	33	835	NW	28/01/2014	1465	S	30/12/2016
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	222		200	1339	S	19/12/2010	1988	E	03/12/2016
Fungi											
<i>Geastrum pectinatum</i>	Beaked Earthstar	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	1968	N	27/10/2002	1968	N	27/10/2002
<i>Inonotus cuticularis</i>	Clustered Bracket	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	1639	S	14/10/2016	1639	S	14/10/2016
Mammals - Terrestrial (excl. bats)											
<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	European Water Vole	W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4a 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	53		30	1102	SE	1973	1827	SE	01/03/2009
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	West European Hedgehog	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	30		1	168	N	2000	1592	SE	10/09/2018
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	European Otter	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	1		P	1788	E	01/05/07- 31/08/07	1788	E	01/05/07- 31/08/07
Mammals - Terrestrial (bats)											

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	7		17	1284	E	27/08/2015	1284	E	03/08/2016
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	Serotine	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	1		P	1642	E	23/08/2009	1642	E	23/08/2009
<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	2		P	1542	SE	04/08/2015	1542	SE	04/08/2015
<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	33		17	427	S	01/09/2017	1798	E	31/10/2017
<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	Whiskered 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	2		1	427	S	01/05/2017	427	S	01/09/2017
<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	1		P	1912	SE	30/09/2006	1912	SE	30/09/2006
<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	21		6	427	S	01/09/2017	427	S	01/09/2017

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>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Noctule 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	81		13	427	S	01/05/2017	427	S	01/09/2017
<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	31		15	1197	E	14/08/1986	1679	SW	10/06/2018
<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	57		5	427	S	01/09/2017	1798	E	31/10/2017
<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	186		48	427	S	01/05/2017	1313	SE	07/07/2018
<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	370		115	427	S	01/09/2017	1435	S	23/10/2017
<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	1		1	427	S	01/05/2017	427	S	01/05/2017
<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	7		1	285	W	07/06/2008	964	SW	Jul 2018

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
Lower Plants - Stoneworts											
<i>Chara globularis</i>	Fragile Stonewort	Local Spp of Cons Conc	3		P	1827	SE	11/05/2006	1827	SE	11/05/2006
<i>Chara vulgaris</i> var. <i>papillata</i>	A Stonewort	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	1827	SE	11/05/2006	1827	SE	11/05/2006
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants											
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	Corn Chamomile	RedList_GB-EN	2		P	1025	E	30/08/2002	1777	W	18/01/2015
<i>Apium repens</i>	Creeping Marshwort	Hab&Spp Dir Anx 2 Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4 Cons Regs 2010 Sch5 W&CA Sch8 NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-VU Nationally Rare	1		P	2016	SE	09/10/2003	2016	SE	09/10/2003
<i>Bupleurum tenuissimum</i>	Slender Hare's-ear	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP RedList_GB-VU Nationally Scarce	1		1	1966	NE	1990	1966	NE	1990
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box	RedList_GB-DD Nationally Rare	3		P	903	NW	29/09/2002	1194	N	01/10/2002
<i>Carex riparia</i>	Greater Pond-sedge	Local Spp of Cons Conc	6		P	1433	SE	12/07/2004	1433	SE	12/07/2004
<i>Catabrosa aquatica</i>	Whorl-grass	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2		P	1809	SE	1965	1887	SE	1967
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cornflower	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP	3		P	1025	E	30/08/2002	1594	SW	25/07/2013
<i>Chenopodium bonus-henricus</i>	Good-King-Henry	RedList_GB-VU	2		P	407	SE	06/09/1996	1346	E	2012
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily-of-the-valley	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	2016	SE	1965	2016	SE	1965
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Hound's-tongue	RedList_GB-Lr(NT)	2		1	1546	SW	1998	1546	SW	1998
<i>Cyperus longus</i>	Galingale	RedList_GB-Lr(NT) Nationally Scarce	2		P	1855	SE	2001	1855	SE	2001
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's-bugloss	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	1775	W	12/06/2015	1775	W	12/06/2015
<i>Festuca longifolia</i>	Blue Fescue	Nationally Rare	1		P	1102	NE	17/10/2009	1102	NE	17/10/2009
<i>Fritillaria meleagris</i>	Fritillary	Nationally Scarce	1		650	1738	W	12/04/2015	1738	W	12/04/2015
<i>Galium parisiense</i>	Wall Bedstraw	BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-VU Nationally Scarce	10		2	1021	E	03/09/2014	1825	SE	27/04/2015
<i>Geranium pratense</i>	Meadow Crane's-bill	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	1935	SW	03/09/2002	1935	SW	03/09/2002
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little-robin	Local Spp of Cons Conc Nationally Rare Nationally Scarce	2		40	2029	SE	2000	2029	SE	2000
<i>Hieracium acuminatum</i>	Green-leaved Hawkweed	Nationally Rare	1		P	1955	NE	1977	1955	NE	1977
<i>Hieracium diaphanoides</i>	Fine-bracted Hawkweed	Nationally Rare	1		P	1496	SE	1960	1496	SE	1960
<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	Sea-buckthorn	Nationally Scarce	2		P	477	E	03/09/2002	646	SW	26/09/2002
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	W&CA Sch8 Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	1346	E	2012	1346	E	2012
<i>Kickxia elatine</i>	Sharp-leaved Fluellen	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	1636	SW	15/08/2005	1636	SW	15/08/2005
<i>Lathraea squamaria</i>	Toothwort	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2		1	1636	SW	06/04/2009	1636	SW	06/04/2009

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>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	Yellow Vetchling	Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-VU Nationally Scarce	1		P	2033	NE	21/07/1991	2033	NE	21/07/1991
<i>Lepidium ruderae</i>	Narrow-leaved Pepperwort	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2		P	478	SE	24/09/2002	614	S	26/09/2002
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Fly Honeysuckle	Nationally Rare	2		P	1098	E	2006	1098	E	2006
<i>Medicago sativa subsp. falcata</i>	Sickle Medick	Nationally Scarce	1		P	883	NE	03/09/2002	883	NE	03/09/2002
<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	Cat-mint	RedList_GB-VU	1		P	1346	E	2012	1346	E	2012
<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	Sainfoin	RedList_GB-Lr(NT)	3		P	1636	SW	1986-2018	1636	SW	1986-2018
<i>Orobancha hederaceae</i>	Ivy Broomrape	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	1636	SW	01/01/2017	1636	SW	01/01/2017
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Yellow Bartsia	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		1	1961	NE	21/07/1991	1961	NE	21/07/1991
<i>Poa infirma</i>	Early Meadow-grass	Local Spp of Cons Conc Nationally Scarce	1		P	1346	E	2012	1346	E	2012
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed	Nationally Rare	1		P	767	SE	01/01/1990	767	SE	01/01/1990
<i>Populus nigra subsp. betulifolia</i>	Black Poplar	BAP Priority London	15		3	1528	SE	2004	1592	SE	01/01/2010
<i>Potamogeton lucens</i>	Shining Pondweed	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	1636	E	10/07/1977	1636	E	10/07/1977
<i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i>	Perfoliate Pondweed	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2		P	1489	E	1966	1636	E	10/07/1977
<i>Potamogeton trichoides</i>	Hairlike Pondweed	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	2007	NE	16/06/2002	2007	NE	16/06/2002
<i>Rumex palustris</i>	Marsh Dock	Local Spp of Cons Conc	3		P	1149	S	16/02/2002	1489	E	02/07/2008
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's-broom	HSD5	2		P	869	SW	27/09/2002	1194	N	01/10/2002
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>	Arrowhead	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	1432	SE	10/08/2001	1432	SE	10/08/2001
<i>Salix aurita</i>	Eared Willow	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	1957	NE	10/09/2002	1957	NE	10/09/2002
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary	Local Spp of Cons Conc	4		P	1025	E	30/08/2002	1594	SW	25/07/2013
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	Great Burnet	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	883	NE	03/09/2002	883	NE	03/09/2002
<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	Annual Knawel	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-EN	2		P	1346	E	1977	1346	E	1977
<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	Night-flowering Catchfly	RedList_GB-VU	1		P	1775	W	12/06/2015	1775	W	12/06/2015
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	Large-leaved Lime	Nationally Scarce	38		1	297	E	01/01/2020	297	E	01/01/2020
Invertebrates - Molluscs											
<i>Arion (Arion) ater</i>	Large Black Slug	RedList_GB-DD	1		1	1244	S	28/08/2014	1244	S	28/08/2014
<i>Helix (Helix) pomatia</i>	Roman Snail	HSD5 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.1k/i W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.1t Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	1346	E	2012	1346	E	2012
Invertebrates - Spiders											
<i>Argiope bruennichi</i>	Wasp Spider	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		1	1544	SW	20/08/2008	1544	SW	20/08/2008
Invertebrates - Dragonflies & Damselflies											
<i>Brachytron pratense</i>	Hairy Dragonfly	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	1498	S	07/06/2015	1498	S	07/06/2015
<i>Erythromma najas</i>	Red-eyed Damselfly	Local Spp of Cons Conc	3		2	759	NW	2007	1544	SW	25/08/2017
<i>Erythromma viridulum</i>	Small Red-eyed Damselfly	Local Spp of Cons Conc	4		171	1480	SW	25/07/2017	1554	S	03/09/2018
<i>Lestes sponsa</i>	Emerald Damselfly	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	1346	E	2012	1346	E	2012
<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	Ruddy Darter	Local Spp of Cons Conc	3		1	1411	SW	10/08/2003	1967	SE	07/07/2018
Invertebrates - Grasshoppers & Crickets											
<i>Conocephalus fuscus</i>	Long-winged Cone-head	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	1944	SE	01/09/1999	1944	SE	01/09/1999

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
Invertebrates - Beetles											
<i>Carabus (Chaetocarabus) intricatus</i>	Blue Ground Beetle	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP RedList_GB-Lr(NT)	1		P	1723	W	04/05/2015	1723	W	04/05/2015
<i>Demetrias (Risophilus) imperialis</i>	A Beetle	Nationally Notable B	3		1	1544	SW	15/04/2015	1544	SW	15/04/2015
<i>Hippodamia (Adonia) variegata</i>	Adonis' Ladybird	Local Spp of Cons Conc Nationally Notable B	1		P	1402	E	07/07/2018	1402	E	07/07/2018
<i>Longitarsus ballotae</i>	A Beetle	Nationally Notable B	9		P	1512	NE	13/06/2006	1512	NE	14/07/2006
<i>Longitarsus parvulus</i>	Flax Flea Beetle	Local Spp of Cons Conc Nationally Notable A	9		P	1512	NE	27/04/2006	1512	NE	14/07/2006
<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	20		1	557	NW	01/06/2018	2002	N	28/06/2019
<i>Nephus quadrimaculatus</i>	A Beetle	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		1	1411	S	15/04/2015	1411	S	15/04/2015
<i>Orchesia micans</i>	A Beetle	Local Spp of Cons Conc Nationally Notable B	1		6	1634	SW	07/04/2015	1634	SW	07/04/2015
<i>Scymnus (Neopullus) limbatus</i>	A Beetle	Nationally Notable B	2	1	1	1574	SW	15/04/2015	1574	SW	15/04/2015
Invertebrates - Butterflies											
<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	Silver-washed Fritillary	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		2	1681	SW	11/07/2015	1681	SW	11/07/2015
<i>Aricia agestis</i>	Brown Argus	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2		1	1402	E	07/07/2018	1402	E	07/07/2018
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-Lr(NT)	1		1	1184	E	22/05/1995	1184	E	22/05/1995
<i>Melanargia galathea</i>	Marbled White	Local Spp of Cons Conc	3		1	1594	SW	12/07/2014	1594	SW	12/07/2014
<i>Melanargia galathea serena</i>	Marbled White	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2		1	1555	SW	19/07/2016	1555	SW	19/07/2016
<i>Satyrrium w-album</i>	White-letter Hairstreak	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-EN	1		2	1825	NE	24/02/2016	1825	NE	24/02/2016
<i>Thecla betulae</i>	Brown Hairstreak	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc RedList_GB-VU	1		1	1999	SE	19/09/2014	1999	SE	19/09/2014
Invertebrates - Moths											
<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Knot Grass	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	2		1	1237	S	02/05/2009	1237	S	02/05/2009

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>Apamea remissa</i>	Dusky Brocade	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	1149	S	28/06/2011	1149	S	28/06/2011
<i>Archanara dissoluta</i>	Brown-veined Wainscot	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		2	1149	S	28/07/2011	1149	S	28/07/2011
<i>Arenostola phragmitidis</i>	Fen Wainscot	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		1	1149	S	28/07/2011	1149	S	28/07/2011
<i>Calophasia lunula</i>	Toadflax Brocade	Local Spp of Cons Conc	3		1	1681	SW	30/07/2004	1681	SW	30/07/2004
<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	Latticed Heath	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	1480	SW	2008	1480	SW	2008
<i>Chilodes maritima</i>	Silky Wainscot	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		1	1149	S	28/07/2011	1149	S	28/07/2011
<i>Cirrhia icteritia</i>	Sallow	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	2029	SE	07/07/2018	2029	SE	07/07/2018
<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Small Square-spot	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	1237	S	06/06/2009	1237	S	06/06/2009
<i>Eilema griseola</i>	Dingy Footman	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2		P	1600	E	07/07/2018	1600	E	07/07/2018
<i>Eupithecia innotata form fraxinata</i>	Ash Pug	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		1	1168	S	03/06/2015	1168	S	03/06/2015
<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>	Jersey Tiger	Hab&Spp Dir Anx 2	2		P	790	SW	24/07/2016	1600	E	07/07/2018
<i>Helotropha leucostigma</i>	Crescent	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	2		2	1149	S	16/08/2010	1149	S	28/07/2011
<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	Rustic	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		2	1149	S	28/07/2011	1149	S	28/07/2011
<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	Rosy Rustic	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	1600	E	07/07/2018	1600	E	07/07/2018
<i>Hypena rostralis</i>	Buttoned Snout	Local Spp of Cons Conc	3		1	1681	SW	19/05/2004	1681	SW	19/05/2004
<i>Leucania obsoleta</i>	Obscure Wainscot	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	1149	S	03/06/2010	1149	S	03/06/2010
<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>	Brindled Beauty	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	1922	SW	30/03/2010	1922	SW	30/03/2010
<i>Mythimna straminea</i>	Southern Wainscot	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2		1	1149	S	28/07/2011	1149	S	28/07/2011
<i>Pachynemias hippocastanaria</i>	Horse Chestnut	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	2029	SE	07/07/2018	2029	SE	07/07/2018
<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	4		1	1195	S	03/09/2012	1195	S	03/09/2012
<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	Buff Ermine	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		P	1600	E	07/07/2018	1600	E	07/07/2018

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>Timandra comae</i>	Blood-vein	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	10		P	1512	NE	13/06/2006	1600	E	07/07/2018
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	16		1	1512	NE	27/04/2006	1600	E	07/07/2018
Invertebrates - True Flies											
<i>Chorisops nagatomii</i>	Bright Four-spined Legionnaire	Nationally Notable	9		P	1512	NE	14/07/2006	1512	NE	14/07/2006
<i>Chrysopilus laetus</i>	Tree Snipefly	RedList_GB-Lr(NT)	4		P	1045	NW	27/06/2014	1045	NW	08/07/2016
<i>Macronychia striginervis</i>	A True Fly	Nationally Notable	1		P	1052	NW	19/07/2015	1052	NW	19/07/2015
<i>Meligramma euchromum</i>	A True Fly	Nationally Scarce	1		P	1065	NW	10/05/2015	1065	NW	10/05/2015
<i>Neopachygaster meromelas</i>	Silver-strips Black	Nationally Notable	1		P	1340	NW	26/07/2016	1340	NW	26/07/2016
<i>Solva marginata</i>	Drab Wood-soldierfly	Local Spp of Cons Conc Nationally Notable	4		2	1040	NW	15/07/2014	1059	NW	19/07/2014
<i>Volucella zonaria</i>	A True Fly	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		1	1238	S	31/07/2015	1238	S	31/07/2015
Invertebrates - Ants, Bees, Sawflies & Wasps											
<i>Anthophora (Dasymegilla) quadrimaculata</i>	Four-banded Flower Bee	Nationally Notable B	1		1	1372	SW	31/07/2015	1372	SW	31/07/2015
<i>Astata boops</i>	An Ant, Bee, Sawfly or Wasp	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		1	1655	S	30/06/2015	1655	S	30/06/2015
<i>Auplopus carbonarius</i>	An Ant, Bee, Sawfly or Wasp	Local Spp of Cons Conc Nationally Notable B	2		1	1247	S	31/07/2015	1247	S	31/07/2015
<i>Cerceris rybyensis</i>	Ornate Tailed Digger Wasp	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		1	1247	S	31/07/2015	1247	S	31/07/2015
<i>Heriades truncorum</i>	Ridge-saddled Carpenter Bee	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1		2	1247	S	31/07/2015	1247	S	31/07/2015
<i>Hylaeus (Prosopis) signatus</i>	Large Yellow-face Bee	Local Spp of Cons Conc Nationally Notable B	9		P	1512	NE	27/04/2006	1512	NE	14/07/2006
<i>Lasioglossum (Evylaeus) malachurum</i>	Sharp-collared Furrow Bee	Local Spp of Cons Conc Nationally Notable B	9		P	1512	NE	27/04/2006	1512	NE	14/07/2006
<i>Lasius brunneus</i>	Brown Tree Ant	Local Spp of Cons Conc Nationally Notable A	1		1	1594	SW	15/04/2015	1594	SW	15/04/2015
<i>Nomada fucata</i>	Painted Nomad Bee	Nationally Notable A	9		P	1512	NE	13/06/2006	1512	NE	14/07/2006

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.

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Date of oldest record	Date of most recent record
Reptiles					
<i>Vipera berus</i>	Adder	W & CA Sch5 Sec 9.1k/i NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	19/09/2019	19/09/2019
Birds					
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Goshawk	W & CA Sch1 Part 1	2	03/04/2007	03/04/2007
<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	Marsh Warbler	W & CA Sch1 Part 1 NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	1	24/06/2002	24/06/2002
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey	W & CA Sch1 Part 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	42	19/05/96- 20/05/96	21/04/2002
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	Birds Dir Anx 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	19	09/04/1982	03/04/2011

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Date of oldest record	Date of most recent record
<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared Owl	Local Spp of Cons Conc	16	07/05/1980	05/12/1986
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Pochard	Bird-Red	369	May 1980	10/07/2009
<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff	Birds Dir Anx 1 W & CA Sch1 Part 1 Bird-Red	5	23/04/1984	05/05/1984
<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Cetti's Warbler	W & CA Sch1 Part 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	570	25/03/2003	04/03/2016
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover	W & CA Sch1 Part 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	165	24/04/1983	22/04/2015
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Marsh Harrier	Birds Dir Anx 1 W & CA Sch1 Part 1	5	15/04/2009	06/04/2011
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	Birds Dir Anx 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	207	14/07/2002	03/05/2014
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine	Birds Dir Anx 1 W & CA Sch1 Part 1 BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	358	24/03/1996	15/08/2016
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby	W & CA Sch1 Part 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	284	05/05/1980	12/05/1997
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Snipe	Local Spp of Cons Conc	12	09/04/1999	21/06/2009
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Woodlark	Birds Dir Anx 1 W & CA Sch1 Part 1 NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	14/01/85- 22/02/85	14/01/1985
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	Birds Dir Anx 1 W & CA Sch1 Part 1	61	28/04/1996	01/06/2014
<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	Bearded Tit	W & CA Sch1 Part 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	7	12/04/1980	12/04/1980

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Date of oldest record	Date of most recent record
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Honey-buzzard	Birds Dir Anx 1 W & CA Sch1 Part 1	7	30/05/2008	06/05/2012
<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Black Redstart	W & CA Sch1 Part 1 BAP Priority London Bird-Red	21	06/04/1980	29/04/2013
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe	W & CA Sch1 Part 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	23	13/04/1996	07/07/2009
<i>Poecile montana</i>	Willow Tit	Bird-Red	1	Dec 1983	01/12/1983
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Avocet	Birds Dir Anx 1 W & CA Sch1 Part 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	7	01/05/1983	01/05/1983
<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Firecrest	W & CA Sch1 Part 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	5	06/04/2008	14/04/2008
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtle Dove	NERC Act Section 41 UKBAP BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc Bird-Red	11	01/06/1930	06/05/2000
<i>Sylvia undata</i>	Dartford Warbler	Birds Dir Anx 1 W & CA Sch1 Part 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	3	12/12/96- 31/12/96	05/01/1997
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	W & CA Sch1 Part 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	8	31/01/1982	08/07/1995
Mammals - Terrestrial (excl. bats)					
<i>Meles meles</i>	Eurasian Badger	Protection of Badgers Act 1992 Local Spp of Cons Conc	4	26/08/2017	06/09/2017

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Date of oldest record	Date of most recent record
<i>Mammals - Terrestrial (bats)</i>					
<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	1	2012	01/01/2012
<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	3	29/08/2014	12/06/2018
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Noctule 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	1	29/08/2014	29/08/2014

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Date of oldest record	Date of most recent record
<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	3	07/07/2013	07/07/2013
<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	1	29/08/2014	29/08/2014
<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	2	22/06/2010	21/10/2014
<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	4	27/09/2010	27/09/2010

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 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
Reptiles									
<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	European Pond Terrapin	LISI category 5	1	P	TQ3416587658	09/09/2004	TQ3416587658	09/09/2004	09/09/2004
Birds									
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Ring-necked Parakeet	LISI category 4	475	150	TQ333901	02/02/2014	TQ326874	21/05/2018	25/05/98-21/05/18
Mammals - Terrestrial (excl. bats)									
<i>Neovison vison</i>	American Mink	LISI category 2	2	1	TQ348891	21/01/2014	TQ349886	07/08/2018	21/01/14-07/08/18
Higher Plants - Ferns									
<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Water Fern	LISI category 2	3	P	TQ321897	2001-2002	TQ348876	05/09/2004	18/08/98-05/09/04
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants									
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree-of-heaven	LISI category 3	7	P	TQ3328287706	17/08/2001	TQ346893	2012	03/08/01-31/12/12
<i>Allium paradoxum</i>	Few-flowered Garlic	LISI category 2	2	P	TQ343887	07/04/2007	TQ343887	07/04/2007	07/04/2007
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered Garlic	LISI category 4	1	P	TQ346893	2012	TQ346893	2012	01/01/12-31/12/12
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush	LISI category 3	89	5	TQ3437388738	30/08/2002	TQ349891	07/07/2018	18/06/97-07/07/18
<i>Cotoneaster</i>	A Flowering Plant	LISI category 2	39	P	TQ3437388738	30/08/2002	TQ3450489873	31/10/2016	03/08/01-31/10/16
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Bearberry Cotoneaster	LISI category 2	1	P	TQ346893	2012	TQ346893	2012	01/01/12-31/12/12
<i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i>	Franchet's Cotoneaster	LISI category 2	1	P	TQ346893	2012	TQ346893	2012	01/01/12-31/12/12
<i>Cotoneaster frigidus</i> x <i>salicifolius</i> = <i>C. x watereri</i>	Waterer's Cotoneaster	LISI category 2	1	P	TQ346893	2012	TQ346893	2012	01/01/12-31/12/12
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Wall Cotoneaster	LISI category 2	2	P	TQ346893	2012	TQ3399288867	27/06/2017	01/01/12-27/06/17
<i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i>	Late Cotoneaster	LISI category 2	1	1	TQ317881	18/06/1997	TQ317881	18/06/1997	18/06/1997
<i>Cotoneaster nitens</i>	Few-flowered Cotoneaster	LISI category 2	1	P	TQ336881	1999	TQ336881	1999	01/01/99-31/12/99
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	New Zealand Pigmyweed	LISI category 3	2	P	TQ3492587919	07/08/2012	TQ3492587919	07/08/2012	25/08/09-07/08/12
<i>Crocsmia pottsii</i> x <i>aurea</i> = <i>C. x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia	LISI category 2	1	P	TQ343894	17/10/2009	TQ343894	17/10/2009	17/10/2009

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
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water-hyacinth	LISI category 6	1	2	TQ347889	05/09/2004	TQ347889	05/09/2004	05/09/2004
<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Canadian Waterweed	LISI category 4	3	P	TQ3466388882	30/08/2002	TQ3159688237	04/09/2002	30/08/02-04/09/02
<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Waterweed	LISI category 4	9	P	TQ3466388882	30/08/2002	TQ3223987853	24/09/2002	23/08/01-24/09/02
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	LISI category 3	63	10	TQ3437388738	30/08/2002	TQ349891	07/07/2018	18/06/97-07/07/18
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	Goat's-rue	LISI category 4	11	P	TQ3455489679	10/09/2002	TQ349897	07/07/2018	18/08/98-07/07/18
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Gallant Soldier	LISI category 3	1	P	TQ349894	08/07/1999	TQ349894	08/07/1999	08/07/1999
<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>	Shaggy Soldier	LISI category 3	4	P	TQ343894	17/10/2009	TQ343894	17/10/2009	03/09/02-17/10/09
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant Hogweed	LISI category 3	7	20	TQ34648886	31/08/2011	TQ347894	19/04/2017	12/07/04-19/04/17
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Spanish Bluebell	LISI category 4	1	P	TQ346893	2012	TQ346893	2012	01/01/12-31/12/12
<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	Floating Pennywort	LISI category 3	9	P	TQ344884	18/08/1998	TQ344883	05/09/2004	18/08/98-05/09/04
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Orange Balsam	LISI category 2	4	P	TQ3466388882	30/08/2002	TQ3484889554	03/09/2002	18/08/98-03/09/02
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Indian Balsam	LISI category 3	15	2	TQ343894	17/10/2009	TQ349891	07/07/2018	01/01/97-07/07/18
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Curly Waterweed	LISI category 3	3	P	TQ343887	02/09/1994	TQ349879	25/08/2009	02/09/94-25/08/09
<i>Lemna minuta</i>	Least Duckweed	LISI category 4	3	P	TQ3484889554	03/09/2002	TQ348876	05/09/2004	03/09/02-05/09/04
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrot's-feather	LISI category 3	1	P	TQ347875	18/08/1998	TQ347875	18/08/1998	18/08/1998
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Foxglove-tree	LISI category 5	2	P	TQ3279090651	06/10/2002	TQ3279090651	06/10/2002	03/08/01-06/10/02
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green Alkanet	LISI category 6	17	1	TQ343894	17/10/2009	TQ3399288867	27/06/2017	30/08/02-27/06/17
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel	LISI category 3	37	1	TQ3234589559	26/09/2002	TQ3399288867	27/06/2017	03/08/01-27/06/17
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	LISI category 5	17	P	TQ3437388738	30/08/2002	TQ3290687459	01/02/2012	09/08/01-01/02/12
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak	LISI category 5	14	P	TQ3279687732	01/02/2012	TQ346893	2012	03/08/01-31/12/12
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False-acacia	LISI category 4	24	P	TQ3437388738	30/08/2002	TQ3464488269	12/07/2004	04/09/97-12/07/04
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry	LISI category 2	24	1	TQ3437388738	30/08/2002	TQ349894	05/10/2009	18/06/97-05/10/09



HEAD OFFICE

Genesis Centre,
Birchwood Science Park,
Warrington
WA3 7BH

Tel: 01925 844004
E-mail: tep@tep.uk.com

**MARKET
HARBOROUGH**

No. 1 The Chambers,
Bowden Business Village,
Market Harborough,
Leicestershire,
LE16 7SA

Tel: 01858 383120
E-mail: mh@tep.uk.com

GATESHEAD

Office 26, Gateshead
International Business
Centre,
Mulgrave Terrace,
Gateshead
NE8 1AN

Tel: 0191 605 3340
E-mail: gateshead@tep.uk.com

LONDON

8 Trinity Street,
London,
SE1 1DB

Tel: 020 3096 6050
E-mail: london@tep.uk.com

CORNWALL

4 Park Noweth,
Churchtown,
Cury,
Helston
Cornwall
TR12 7BW

Tel: 01326 240081
E-mail: cornwall@tep.uk.com

APPENDIX B: Phase 1 Survey Target Notes

Target Notes Report

Survey 8521.01

Target Note 001 – Hard Standing and Broadleaved Tree

There is a tarmac access road and car parking area at the entrance to Watts Close in the south-western section of the site. There is a paved walkway between the bungalows on Watts Close and a tarmac walkway at the eastern end of Watts Close leading onto Greenfield Road.

There is a turkey oak *Quercus cerris* within a brick planter at the eastern end of Watts Close. The tree does not support features suitable for use by roosting bats and is assessed as having negligible suitability.

Target Note 002 – Scattered Scrub

There are two areas of scattered scrub either side of the entrance to Watts Close in the south-western section of the site. The area to the east is much larger than that to the west.

Eastern Section

Japanese ashberry	<i>Berberis japonica</i>	Abundant
Bramble	<i>Rubus sp.</i>	Abundant
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Abundant
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Occasional
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Occasional

Western Section

Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Frequent
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Frequent
Ornamental Species		Frequent

Target Note 003 – Residential Gardens (B7 -11 Rear Gardens)

Small residential gardens are present to the rear of B7-B11. The gardens are separated by wooden fencing. The garden to the rear of B11 is dominated by scattered scrub, the garden to the rear of B10 comprises hard standing paving and bare ground, and the gardens to the rear of B7 and B8 comprise amenity grassland and paved areas. No access was provided to the rear garden of B9 however a view over the fence showed the presence of hard standing paving and a small metal outbuilding.

Perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Frequent
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Occasional
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Occasional
Bramble	<i>Rubus sp.</i>	Occasional
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Occasional
Petty spurge	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Occasional
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Occasional
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Occasional
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Occasional
Smooth sow thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Occasional

Target Note 004 – Residential Gardens (B1-11 Front Gardens)

Small residential gardens are present at the front of B1-11. The gardens all have frequent hard standing paved sections and small areas of amenity grassland.

Semi-mature broadleaved trees are present in some of the gardens to a height of 3-10m with species including ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, sycamore, pear *Pyrus sp.*, Norway maple *Acer platanoides* and staghorn sumac *Rhus typhina*. The trees do not support any features suitable for roosting bats and are assessed as having negligible suitability.

The species within the front gardens are similar to those in TN 3 but with rare ornamental species also recorded.

Target Note 005 – Residential Gardens (B1-6 Rear Gardens)

Small residential gardens are present at the rear of B1-6. The gardens have all have some hard-standing paved areas. There is some scattered bramble scrub in the rear garden of B6 and limited areas of amenity grassland in the rear gardens of B3-6. The grassland is similar to that at TN 2.

Target Note 006 – Other Habitat

An area of artificial turf dominates the rear garden of B1.

Target Note 007 – Offsite Broadleaved Tree

A semi-mature sycamore tree to a height of 11m. The tree is covered with ivy cladding that may obscure features suitable for roosting bats. No features were seen where the trunk or limbs are visible. The tree is assessed as having low suitability to support roosting bats on a precautionary basis.

Target Note 008 – Modified Neutral Grassland

An area of modified neutral grassland to the south of B12.

Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Frequent
Meadow grass species	<i>Poa sp.</i>	Frequent
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Frequent
Bramble	<i>Rubus sp.</i>	Frequent
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Frequent
Green alkanet	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Occasional
Bindweed	<i>Calystegia sp.</i>	Rare
Buddleia	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Rare

Target Note 009 – Amenity Grassland, Hard Standing and Broadleaved Trees

A parcel of amenity grassland in the eastern portion of the site. The grassland was recently mown at the time of survey and there is a paved walkway along the north east and west edges.

There are three semi-mature to mature trees on the grassland including one semi-mature ash tree and two semi-mature sycamore trees. The trees range in height from 9-11m and two of the trees have been recently pruned. The trees do not support any features suitable for use by roosting bats and are assessed as having negligible suitability.

Perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Dominant
--------------------	-----------------------	----------

Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Occasional
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Occasional
Dove's-foot cranesbill	<i>Geranium molle</i>	Rare

DRAWINGS

G8521.007 Phase 1 Habitat Survey



KEY

- Site boundary
- Target note
- Scattered scrub
- Scattered broad-leaved tree
- Broad-leaved tree with low bat potential

Fence

Wall

Modified neutral grassland

Amenity grassland

Bare ground

Other habitat

Hardstanding

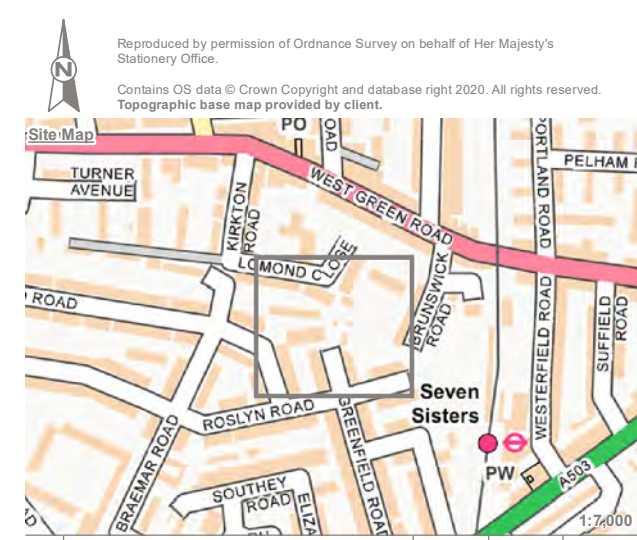
Not surveyed

Bat Roost Suitability Assessment

- Building with moderate bat suitability (precautionary)
- Building with low bat suitability
- Building with negligible bat suitability

Note:

The locations of habitats and habitat features are indicative.



Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date



THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP

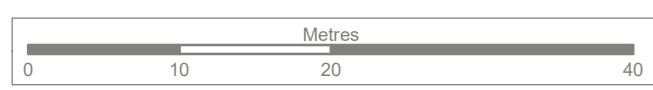
Genesis Centre, Birchwood Science Park, Warrington WA3 7BH
Tel 01925 844004 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.com

Project
Watts Close, Haringey

Title
Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Drawing Number
G8521.007

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
MK	SA	RW	1:500 @ A3	17/12/2020





HEAD OFFICE

Genesis Centre,
Birchwood Science Park,
Warrington
WA3 7BH

Tel: 01925 844004
E-mail: tep@tep.uk.com

**MARKET
HARBOROUGH**

The Reynard Suite,
Bowden Business Village,
Market Harborough,
Leicestershire,
LE16 7SA

Tel: 01858 383120
E-mail: mh@tep.uk.com

GATESHEAD

Office 26, Gateshead
International Business
Centre,
Mulgrave Terrace,
Gateshead
NE8 1AN

Tel: 0191 605 3340
E-mail: gateshead@tep.uk.com

LONDON

8 Trinity Street,
London,
SE1 1DB

Tel: 020 3096 6050
E-mail: london@tep.uk.com

CORNWALL

4 Park Noweth,
Churchtown,
Cury,
Helston
Cornwall
TR12 7BW

Tel: 01326 240081
E-mail: cornwall@tep.uk.com
