



Appendix A SITE PLANS

- o SITE LOCATION PLAN (FIG. 1)
- o SITE PLAN (FIG. 2)
- o ECOLOGICAL WALKOVER INFORMATION (FIG. 3)



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Job No:- EN3676

Plates:- 9 & 10

Title:- Twickenham Riverside Swimming Pool
Site Photographs

Date:- May 2003

Scale:- NTS

Drawn By:- DS



Plate 9 - Changing Block - bituminous red floor screed to upper level



Plate 10 - Changing Block - toilet seat debris to floor of gents WC (West Toilets)



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Plates:- 11 & 12

Title:- Twickenham Riverside Swimming Pool
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Scale:- NTS

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Plate 11 - Changing Block - bituminous screeds and felt to roof



Plate 12 - Bituminous felt to roof of ladies WC (East Toilets)



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Plates:- 13 & 14

Title:- Twickenham Riverside Swimming Pool
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Plate 13 - Changing Block - electrical equipment within northeast plant room on lower level



Plate 14 - Changing Block - pipework in northeast plant room on lower level



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Plates:- 15 & 16

Title:- Twickenham Riverside Swimming Pool
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Plate 15 - Changing Block - stack to northwest elevation



Plate 16 - Changing Block - skylight above ladies WC (East Toilets)



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Plates:- 17 & 18

Title:- Twickenham Riverside Swimming Pool
Site Photographs

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Plate 17 - Changing Block - high level access door to sub-floor void adjacent swimming pool



Plate 18 - Swimming Pool - sub-floor void between swimming pool and northeast elevation of changing block



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Plate:- 19

Title:- Twickenham Riverside Swimming Pool
Site Photographs

Date:- May 2003

Scale:- NTS

Drawn By:- DS

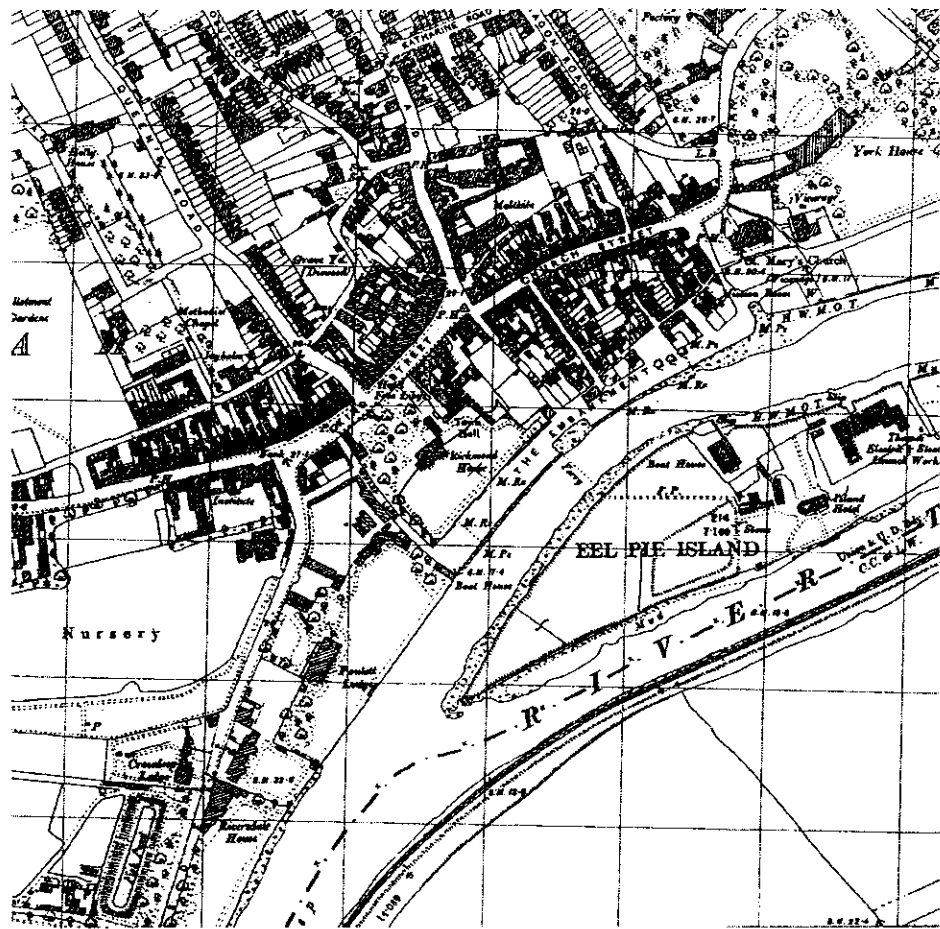


Plate 19 - Restaurant - Cement flue to northeast corner



Appendix C HISTORICAL MAPS

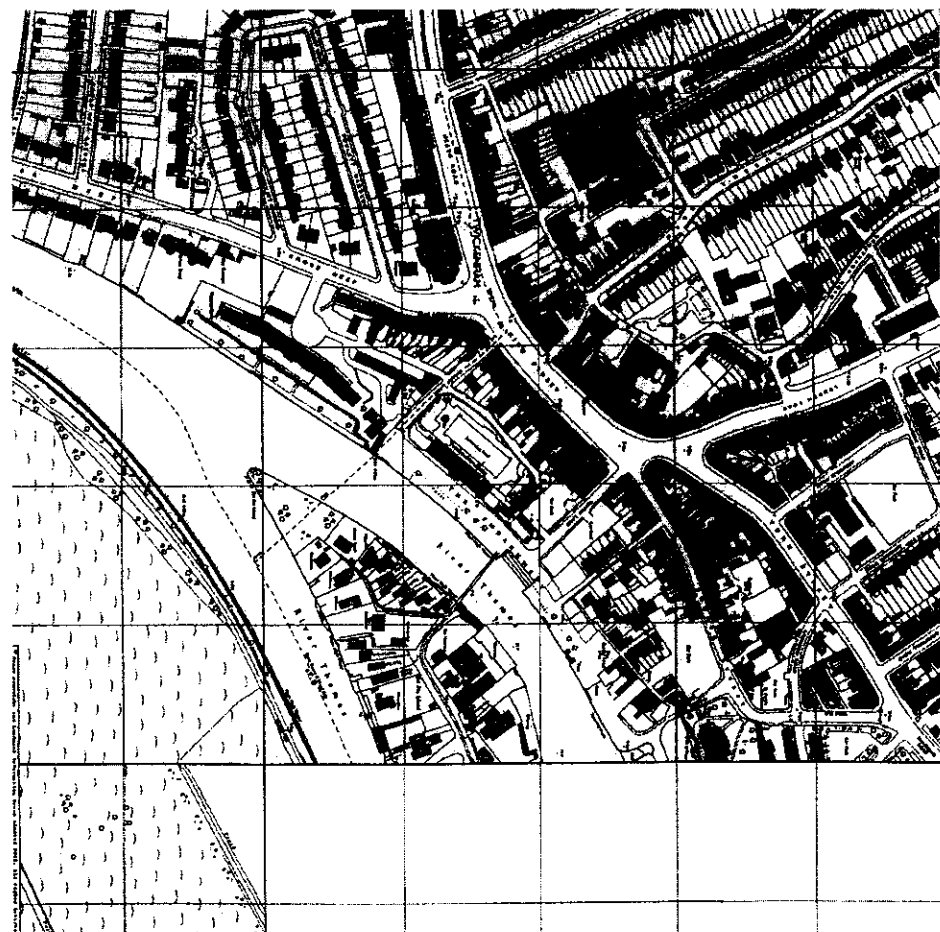
- o FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1934, 1972-87, 1999 (FIG.4)



1896




1934



1972-87



1999

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Job No:- EN3676	Figure No:- 4
<p>Title:- Twickenham Swimming Pool Historical Maps</p>	
Date:- May 2003	Scale:- N.T.S Drawn By:- DS



Appendix D FULL LIST OF PLANT SPECIES / ABUNDANCE ON SITE



Twickenham Riverside Swimming Pool

FULL LIST OF PLANT SPECIES / ABUNDANCE ON SITE*

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance	Remarks
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	A	Planted and self-sown trees and saplings
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse chestnut	R	Seedling
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping bent	O	
<i>Althaea rosea</i>	Hollyhock	R	
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Barren brome	R	
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Thale cress	O	
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved sandwort	O	
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False-oat grass	R	
<i>Artemisia verlotorium</i>	Chinese mugwort	R	
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	O	
<i>Aster spp.</i>	Michaelmas daisy	F	
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady fern	R	
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Spotted laurel	R	Planted shrub
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Black horehound	R	
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	O	Lawn near toilet block
<i>Berberis sp.</i>	Barberry	R	Planted shrub
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver birch	O	Sapling trees
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	Wood false-brome	O	
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly bush	A	Self-established shrub
<i>Campanula poscharskyana</i>	Trailing bellflower	R	Planted near bath house
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's-purse	O	
<i>Cardamine hirsute</i>	Hairy bitter-cress	O	
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam	F	Planted trees and self-sown saplings
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Indian bean-tree	O	Planted trees
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red valerian	R	
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common mouse-ear	R	
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky mouse-ear	O	
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson's cypress	O	Planted tree
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Greater celandine	O	
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle	R	
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's joy	F	
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily-of-the-valley	R	Planted near Bath House
<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>	Guernsey fleabane	O	
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas grass	R	SW margin of site
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Cotoneaster	O	Bird-sown shrub
<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	Cotoneaster	O	Planted shrub
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	O-LF	Shrub and planted hedge
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth hawk's-beard	R	
<i>Cupressus/Cupressocyparis sp.</i>	Cypress sp.	O	Planted tree
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	O	
<i>Deutzia sp.</i>	Deutzia	R	Planted shrub
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel	R	
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male fern	R	In shade under scrub

*The DAFOR scale used is a standard method for assessing plant abundance within an area or site. It relates only to the relative abundance of a species within the area of search and is not an indication of its rarity at any other scale, either national or otherwise.



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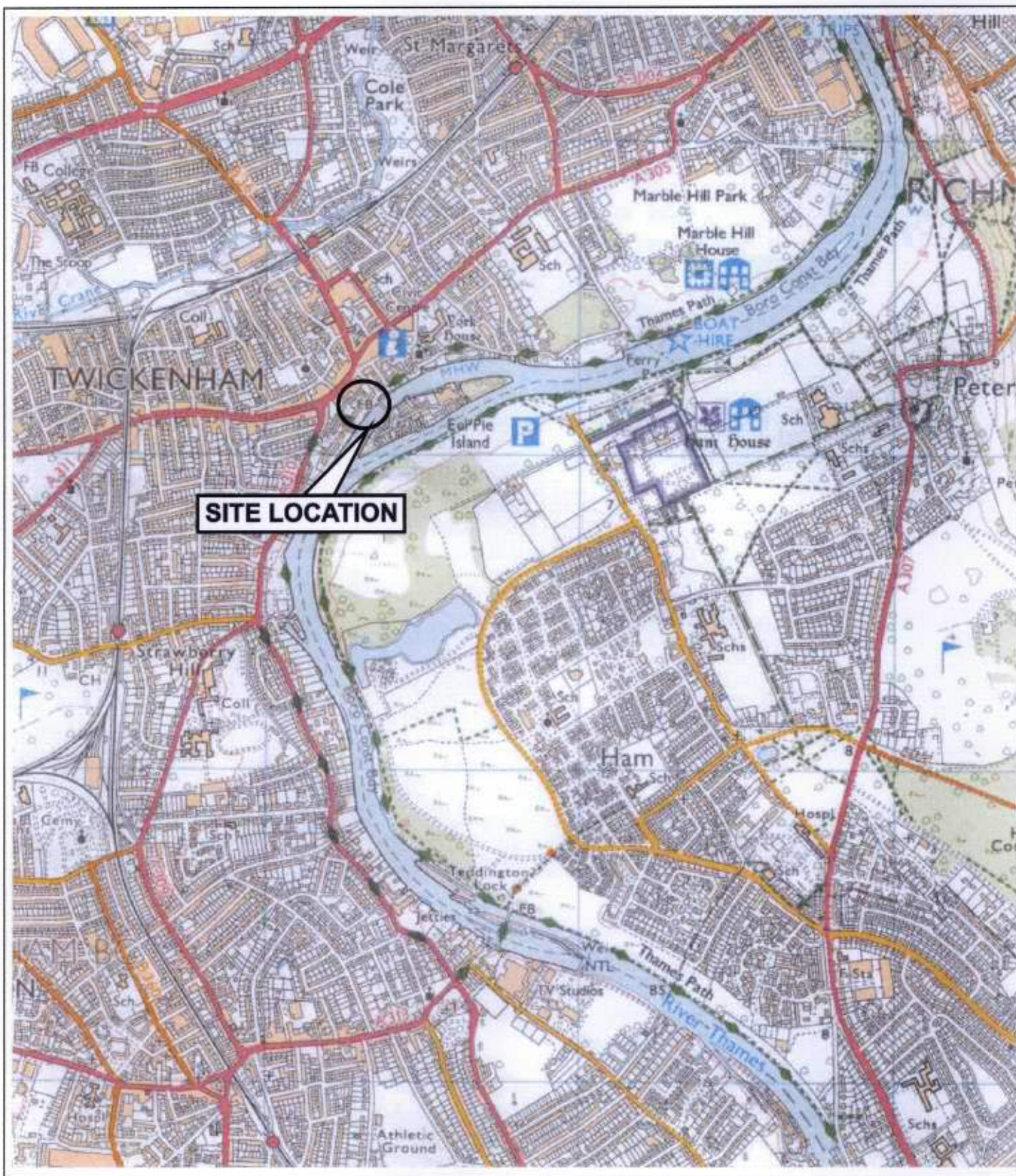
Figure No:- 1

Title:- Twickenham Swimming Pool
Site Location Plan

Date:- May 2003

Scale:- NTS

Drawn By:- DS





Twickenham Riverside Swimming Pool

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance	Remarks
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American willowherb	R	
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great willowherb	R	
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Hoary willowherb	R	
<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>	Square-stemmed willowherb	R	
<i>Escallonia macranta</i>	Escallonia	R	Planted shrub
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty spurge	R	
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red fescue	O	
<i>Forsythia sp.</i>	Forsythia	R	Planted shrub
<i>Fragaria x ananassa</i>	Garden strawberry	O	Planted near bath house
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	R	Sapling tree
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	O	
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb robert	R	
<i>Geranium sp.</i>	Geranium sp.	R	Planted near bath house
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood avens	F	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	A	Carpets ground below trees and scrub
<i>Helleborus sp.</i>	Hellebore/Christmas rose	R	Planted near bath house
<i>Hieracium sp.</i>	Hawkweed	R	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	O	
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall barley	O	
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Spanish bluebell	F	Planted
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	R	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	R	Tree near bath house
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking iris	R	
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red dead-nettle	R	
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Privet	O	Planted shrub
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alison	R	
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial ryegrass	F	Lawn near toilet block
<i>Lonicera nitida</i>	Wilson's honeysuckle	R	Planted shrub
<i>Lonicera sp.</i>	Honeysuckle sp.	O	
<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Honesty	LF	
<i>Mahonia sp.</i>	Mahonia	R	Planted shrub
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple	R	Tree on SW boundary
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common mallow	R	
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black medick	R	
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual mercury	R	
<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	Wall lettuce	R	
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	Daffodil	O	Planted bulb
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-wall	R	
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green alkanet	LF	
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water pepper	O	Swamp area in swimming pool
<i>Philadelphus sp.</i>	Mock orange	R	Planted shrub
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue fern	R	
<i>Picris hieracioides</i>	Hawkweed ox-tongue	R	
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear hawkweed	R	
<i>Plantago major</i>	Great plantain	O	Lawn near toilet block
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual meadow-grass	O	
<i>Poa compressa</i>	Flattened meadow-grass	O	
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth-stalked	R	



Twickenham Riverside Swimming Pool

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance	Remarks
	meadow-grass		
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough-stalked meadow-grass	R	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass	R	
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild cherry	R	Sapling tree
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry laurel	R	Planted shrub
<i>Pseudofumaria lutea</i>	Yellow corydalis	R	
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey oak	F	Seedlings and saplings
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm oak	O	Seedlings and saplings
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate oak	O	Saplings
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow buttercup	R	
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup	R	
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery-leaved buttercup	O	Swamp area in swimming pool
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	Dog rose	O	
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	Cultivated rose	O	Planted shrub
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	O	
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved dock	R	
<i>Sagina apetala</i>	Annual pearlwort	O	
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent pearlwort	R	
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow	F	
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey willow	F	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	O	Self-established shrub
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common figwort	R	
<i>Senecio jacobea</i>	Ragwort	R	
<i>Senecio squalidus</i>	Oxford ragwort	R	
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel	R	
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	O	
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Canadian goldenrod	R	
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly sow-thistle	R	
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth sow-thistle	R	
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Whitebeam	R	Planted tree
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan	R	Sapling tree
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed	O	
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion	R	
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Common bulrush	LD	Swamp area in swimming pool
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	O	
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall speedwell	O	
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved speedwell	O	

¹**DAFOR Scale:** This provides an estimate of the relative abundance of each species recorded *within the context of the site*, whereby D = Dominant; A = Abundant; F = Frequent; O = Occasional and R = Rare. Prefix L = Locally e.g. LF = Locally frequent.



GRADING OF SITES IN THE LONDON AREA

Sites of Metropolitan Importance

These are defined as those sites that contain the best examples of London's habitats, sites that contain particularly rare species, rare assemblages of species or important populations of species, or sites that are of particular significance within otherwise heavily built up areas of London.

Sites of Borough Importance

These are defined as those sites that are important in a borough perspective in the same way as the Metropolitan sites are important to the whole of London. Although sites of similar quality may be found elsewhere in London, damage to these sites would mean a significant loss to the borough. As with Metropolitan Sites, while protection is important, management of the borough sites should usually allow and encourage their enjoyment by people and their use for education.

Since 1988 Borough sites are divided, on the basis of their quality, into two grades, but the GLA stress that they are all important on a borough-wide view.

Sites of Local Importance

A Site of Local Importance is one that is, or may be, of particular value to people nearby (such as residents or schools). LEU state that Local Sites are of particular importance in areas otherwise deficient in nearby wildlife sites.

Reference:

Greater London Authority 2001. *Connecting with London's nature*. The Mayor's Draft Biodiversity Strategy, Greater London Authority, London.



**Appendix E FACTORS CONSIDERED IN THE EVALUATION OF
SITES FOR NATURE CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE**



FACTORS CONSIDERED IN THE EVALUATION OF SITES FOR NATURE CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE

Representation

The best examples of each major habitat type are selected. These include typical urban habitats such as abandoned land colonised by nature ("wasteland"). Where a habitat is not extensive in the search area it will be appropriate to conserve all or most of it, whereas where it is more extensive a smaller percentage will be conserved.

Habitat Rarity

The presence of a rare habitat makes a site important, because the loss of, or damage to, only a few sites threatens the survival of the habitat in the search area.

Species Rarity

The presence of a rare species makes a site important in a way that parallels rare habitat.

Habitat richness

Protecting a site with a rich selection of habitat types not only conserves those habitats, but also the wide range of organisms that live within them and the species that require more than one habitat type for their survival. Rich sites also afford more opportunities for enjoyment and educational use.

Species Richness

Generally, sites that are rich in species are to be preferred, as this permits the conservation of a correspondingly large number of species. However, some habitats, such as reed beds, heaths and acid woodlands, are intrinsically relatively poor in species.

Size

Large sites are usually more important than small sites. They may allow for species with special area requirements. Large sites may be less vulnerable to small-scale disturbances, as recovery is sometimes possible from the undisturbed remainder. They are also more able to withstand visitors, by diluting their pressure within a wider space. Size is also related to the richness of habitats and species, and so is used as a surrogate for these other two criteria where information is incomplete.

Important Population of Species

Some sites are important because they hold a large proportion of a species for the search area (e.g. waterfowl populations or colonial birds such as heron and jackdaw).

Ancient Character

Some sites have valuable ecological characteristics derived from long periods of traditional management, or even a continuity in time to the woodlands and wetlands that occupied the London area before agriculture. Ancient woodlands, old parkland trees and traditionally managed grasslands tend to have typical species that are rare elsewhere. These habitats deserve protection also because of the ease with which they are damaged by changes in management, ploughing, fertiliser and herbicide treatment.

Recreatability

Habitats vary in the ease with which they can be recreated and the length of time required; for example ponds can be created from scratch with reasonable success within a few years, but woods not only take much longer – at least decades – to mature, but even when they do not contain the same flora and fauna as ancient woods on undisturbed soils. In addition to the ecological reasons why certain habitats cannot be recreated, many sites are not capable of being recreated because of practical reasons such as land availability and cost. The more difficult it is to recreate a site's habitats the more important it is to retain it.



Twickenham Riverside Swimming Pool

Appendix F GRADING OF SITES IN THE LONDON AREA



Twickenham Riverside Swimming Pool

Typical Urban Character

Features such as canals, abandoned wharves, walls, bridges, tombstones and railway sidings colonised by nature often have a juxtaposition of artificial and wild features. Some of these habitats are particularly rich in species and have rare species and communities of species. Their substrates may have a particular physical and chemical nature that allows species to thrive that are rare elsewhere. They may also have particular visual qualities. Such areas are often useful for the study of colonisation and ecological succession.

Cultural/Historic Character

Sites such as historic gardens with semi-wild areas, garden suburbs, churchyards and Victorian cemeteries which have reverted to the wild may have a unique blend of cultural and natural history.

Geographical Position

This criterion is operated through the use of search areas. Each of the criterion (in this list) is used to facilitate a comparison of candidate sites within a given search area (metropolis, borough or locality within a borough) and thus they do not take absolute values independent of the search area. Obviously, criteria that show a site to be valuable for a larger search area than London (a region or nation, for example) mean that it is very likely to be important for London. The converse is not necessarily so.

Access

Access is an important consideration, especially in areas where there may be few places for large urban populations to experience the natural world. Nature conservation is not restricted to the preservation of wildlife, but goes hand in hand with the enjoyment of it by all people, from the specialist naturalist to the casual visitor. Some access is desirable to all but the most sensitive of sites, but direct physical access to all parts of a site may not be desirable.

Use

The importance of a site can include its established usage, (e.g. for education, research or quiet enjoyment of nature).

Potential

Where a site can be enhanced by modest changes in management practices this gives it value. Opportunity exists where a site is likely to become available for nature conservation use, or where there is considerable local enthusiasm about it or where a voluntary group is willing to use and manage it. Potential in this context can be for habitat enhancement through management, for educational or nature conservation amenity use. Where such potential could remedy a deficiency, or is readily capitalised, it is considered important.²

Aesthetic Appeal

This factor is the most difficult to measure, but it includes such factors, which contribute to a countryside feel, as seclusion, views, variety of landscape and habitat structure, colour, and natural sounds and scents.

Reference:

Greater London Authority 2001 *Connecting with London's nature*. The Mayor's Draft Biodiversity Strategy, Greater London Authority, London.



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Figure No:- 2

Title:- Twickenham Swimming Pool
Site Plan

Date:- May 2003

Scale:- NTS

Drawn By:- DS





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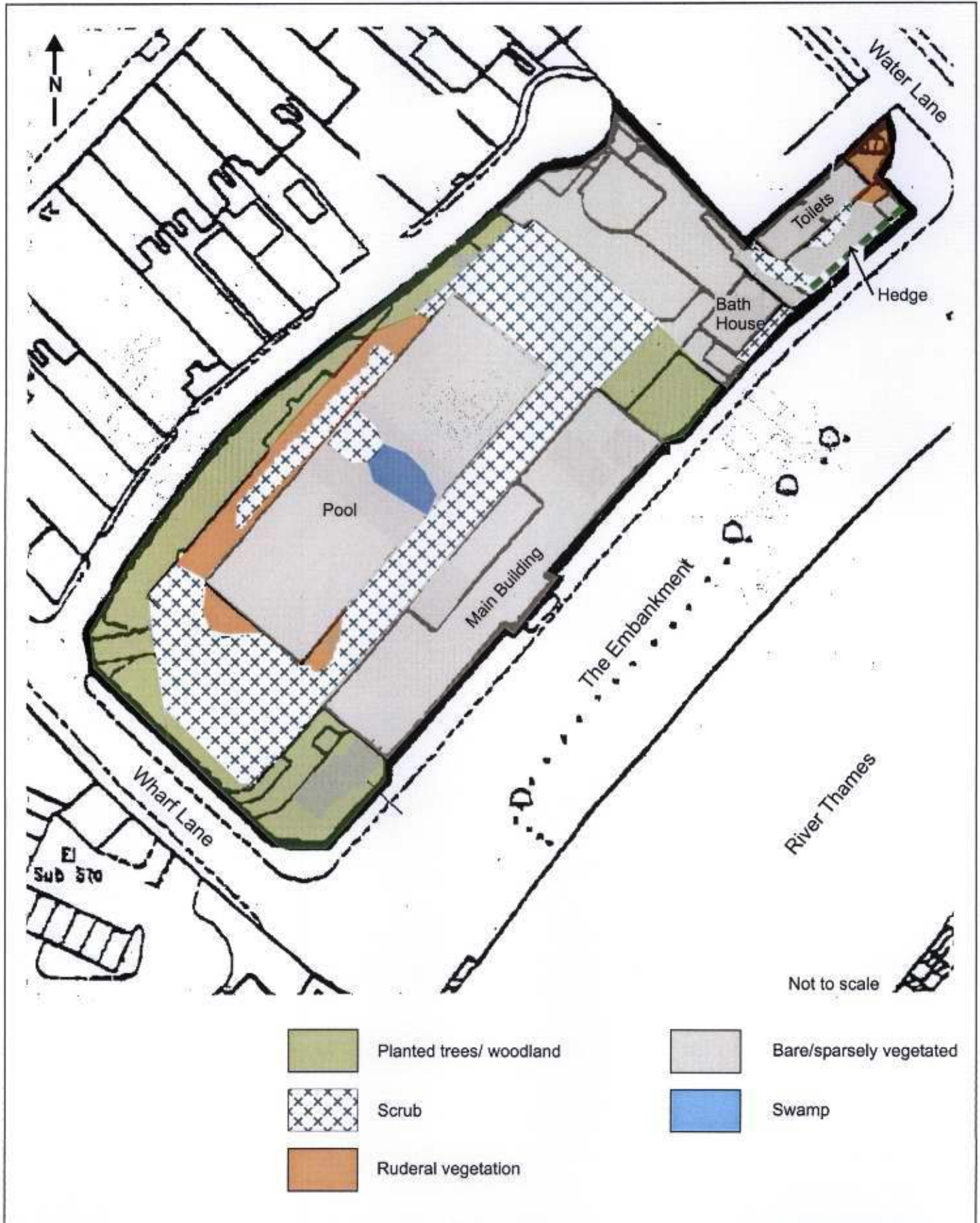
Figure No:- 3

Title:- Twickenham Swimming Pool
Ecological Walkover Information

Date:- May 2003

Scale:- NTS

Drawn By:- DS





Twickenham Riverside Swimming Pool

Appendix B SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

- o PLATES 1-19



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Plates:- 1 & 2

Title:- Twickenham Riverside Swimming Pool
Site Photographs

Date:- May 2003

Scale:- NTS

Drawn By:- DS



Plate 1 - Interior view of the main building



Plate 2 - The derelict swimming pool showing willow scrub and common bulrush swamp in the deeper central area.



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Plates:- 3 & 4

Title:- Twickenham Riverside Swimming Pool
Site Photographs

Date:- May 2003

Scale:- NTS

Drawn By:- DS



Plate 3 - View across the pool towards the north-western boundary, showing mature planted hornbeam trees.



Plate 4 - Dense scrub habitat on the terrace surrounding the pool



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Plates:- 5 & 6

Title:- Twickenham Riverside Swimming Pool
Site Photographs

Date:- May 2003

Scale:- NTS

Drawn By:- DS



Plate 5 - Changing Block - redundant cement flue/pipe in ladies WC
(East Toilets)

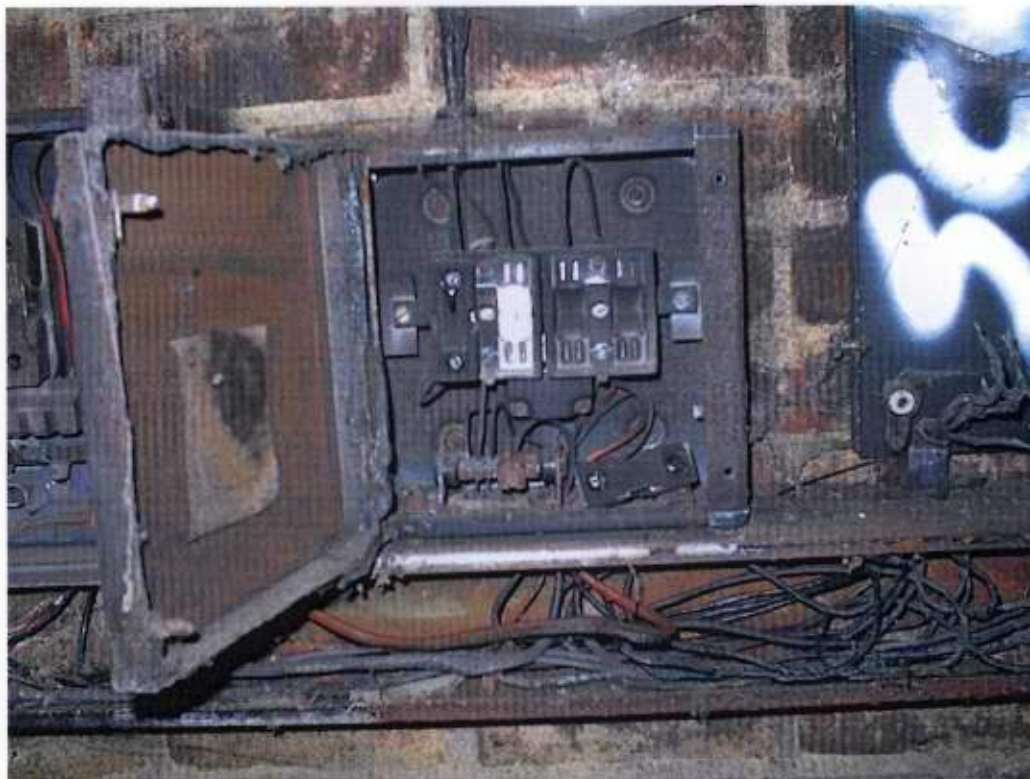


Plate 6 - Small Block House adjacent changing block - rope flash guards
with electrical fuse box



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Job No:- EN3676

Plates:- 7 & 8

Title:- Twickenham Riverside Swimming Pool
Site Photographs

Date:- May 2003

Scale:- NTS

Drawn By:- DS



Plate 7 - Open area to northwest of swimming pool - discarded board material



Plate 8 - Changing Blocks - redundant pipe unit in southwest plant room on lower level